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ROYAL
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS



W. F. Sheppard.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
Edited by the Secretary.

VOLUME THE EIGHTEENTH.
1886-7.

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1887.



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Members are particularly requested to notify all changes in their addresses to the Secretary, so that the Transactions and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
12th July, 1887.

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MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all Gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s., and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when temporarily visiting the United Kingdom). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

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The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of Rooms, Papers, and Library. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each Meeting, and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual *Conversazione*, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library and Museum will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

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LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

Year of Election.	RESIDENT FELLOWS.
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	† ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. D., B.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1885	ADAMS, HARRY, 9, <i>Gower Street, W.C.</i>
5 1877	A'DRANE, JOHN, 57, <i>Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1874	ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.</i>
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR HENRY, 89, <i>Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.; and 15, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, 5, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 3, <i>Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
10 1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, 111, <i>Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, 14, <i>Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., 13, <i>Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1883	†ALLEN, JAMES, B.A., 24, <i>Notting Hill Square, W.; and Milton, Evercreech, Bath.</i>
15 1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>Coombe Lodge, 129, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.</i>
1885	ALLSUP, WILLIAM JAMES, F.R.A.S., 14, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1879	ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	†ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company (Limited), 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1884	ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
20 1886	ANDERSON, JAMES H., 37, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russettings, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
1886	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., 3, <i>Gordon Road, Ealing, W.</i>
1886	APPLEBY, CHARLES, 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1873	ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5, <i>Belgrave Place, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
25	1881	ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1868	ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., <i>Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79, <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
	1873	ARMYTAGH, GEORGE, 59, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1885	ASHBURY, JAMES, <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> ; and 6, <i>Eastern Terrace, Brighton.</i>
30	1874	ASHLEY, HON. EVELYN, 61, <i>Cadogan Place, S.W.</i> ; and 2, <i>Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1879	ASHWOOD, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
	1874	† ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
	1879	ATTLEE, HENRY, 10, <i>Billiter Square, E.C.</i>
	1885	AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33, <i>Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
35	1883	BACON, EDWARD, <i>Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1880	BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, <i>Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879	BADEN-POWELL, GEORGE, C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1883	BAILEY, FRANK, 59, <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1882	† BAILWARD, A. W., 3, <i>Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
40	1885	† BALDWIN, ALFRED, <i>Wilden House, near Stourport.</i>
	1878	BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, <i>Queen's Gate Place, S.W.</i>
	1884	BALFOUR, B. R., <i>care of C. Dolling, Esq., 11, Mountjoy Place, Dublin.</i>
	1885	BALME, CHARLES, 61, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	† BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, <i>High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.</i>
45	1878	BANNER, EDWARD G., <i>Wessex House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1880	BARCLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G., 11, <i>Rue Francois 1^{er}, Champs Elysées, Paris.</i>
	1874	BARCLAY, SIR DAVID W., BART., 42, <i>Holland Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	1877	BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, <i>Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1884	BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 9, <i>Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
50	1868	BARR, E. G., 76, <i>Holland Park, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	BARRATT, WALTER, 25, <i>Camfield Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1887	BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2, King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1884	BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24, <i>Ryder Street, S.W.</i>
	1885	BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, <i>Magdalen College, Oxford</i> ; and <i>Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.</i>
55	1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, 97, <i>Addison Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	1885	† BEANEY, HON. JAMES GEORGE, M.D., M.P., <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, <i>Burnham Cottage, Burnham, Bucks</i> ; and 37, <i>Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1884	BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1876	BEETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2, <i>Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.</i> , and 33, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
60 1882	BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, <i>Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.</i>
1883	BELFIELD, HERBERT, 9, <i>Hanbury Road, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1879	†BELL, D. W., <i>Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N.</i> ; and 14, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 7, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1885	BELL, H. T. MACKENZIE, F.R.A.S.L., 4, <i>Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.</i> ; and <i>Reform Club, S.W.</i>
65 1878	BELL, JOHN, 13, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1884	BELL, MARMADUKE, <i>Maryville, Kilmara, Co. Galway, Ireland.</i>
1886	†BELL, THOMAS, 14, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40, <i>Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 75, <i>Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
70 1886	†BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62, <i>Ludgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1883	BETHELL, CHARLES, <i>Ellesmere House, Haroldstone Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59, <i>Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, 35A, <i>Russell Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1886	BEWICK, THOMAS J., <i>Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
75 1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. B., <i>Messrs. Sanderson, Bros. & Co., Limited, 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	BILL, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.</i>
1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., <i>Bank of England, Burlington Grdns., W.</i>
1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23, <i>Westbourne Square, W.</i>
1868	BLACHFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Blachford, Ivybridge, Devon.</i>
80 1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 15, <i>Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
1868	BLAINE, D. P., 10, <i>St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61, <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia), 8, <i>Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1885	BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
85 1885	BOHM, WILLIAM, 23, <i>Old Jewry, E.C.</i>
1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, <i>Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1882	BONFAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., <i>Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1883	BONNEY, FREDERIC, <i>Colton House, near Rugeley</i> ; and <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1873	BONWICK, JAMES, <i>Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
90 1883	BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, Bart., M.P., 139, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., <i>Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.</i>
1886	†BOSTOCK, HEWITT, 10, <i>Hyde Park Mansions, S.W.</i>
1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 23, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., <i>Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
95 1882	†BOULTON, S. B., <i>Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.</i>
1872	BOURNE, C. W., 32, <i>Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.</i>
1881	BOURNE, HENRY, <i>Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.</i>
1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., <i>Wallington, Surrey.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1868	BOUTCHER, EMANUEL, 36, <i>Hyde Park Gardens, W.</i>
100	1881	BOWEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 81, <i>Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>
	1886	BOWRING, ALGERNON C., 30, <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
	1881	BOYD, JAMES R., <i>Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Army and Navy Club.</i>
	1887	BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 45, <i>Holborn Viaduct, E.C.</i>
105	1883	BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 17, <i>Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
	1884	BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD.
	1885	BRANDON, HENRY, <i>Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
	1878	BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24, <i>Park Lane, W.</i>
	1886	BREERETON, WILLIAM H., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
110	1881	BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59, <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	BRIDGER, REV. JOHN, <i>St. Nicholas, Liverpool.</i>
	1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER BOYD, R.N., <i>care of Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.</i> ; and <i>United Service Club, S.W.</i>
	1869	BRIGGS, THOMAS, <i>Bela House, Alleyne Park, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
	1884	BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 16, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Wyndham Club, S.W.</i>
115	1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5, <i>Huskinson Street, Liverpool</i> ; and <i>Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, <i>St. James's Palace Chambers, S.W.</i>
	1884	BRISTOW, H. J., <i>West Lodge, Bexley Heath.</i>
	1869	BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, <i>Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.</i>
	1880	BROADHURST, JOHN, 161, <i>Plymouth Grove, Manchester.</i>
120	1874	BROGDEN, JAMES, <i>Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire.</i>
	1884	BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD, R.E., 11, <i>Herbert Street, Dublin.</i>
	1880	BROOKS, HENRY, <i>Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1879	†BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i> ; and <i>St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
	1887	BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., M.P., 5, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.</i> ; and <i>Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.</i>
125	1881	†BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), <i>The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.</i>
	1884	BROWN, ARTHUR, <i>St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
	1881	BROWN, ALFRED H., <i>St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
	1882	BROWN, A. M., M.D., 29, <i>Keppel Street, Russell Square, W.C.</i>
	1874	BROWN, CHARLES, 135, <i>Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
130	1886	BROWN, GEORGE, <i>London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Brentwood.</i>
	1869	BROWN, J. B., F.R.G.S., 90, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Bromley, Kent.</i>
	1885	BROWN, OSWALD, M. Inst. C.E., 2, <i>Victoria Mansions, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 51, <i>Cochrane Street, Glasgow.</i>
	1884	BROWN, THOMAS, 89, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
135	1886	BROWNE, SIR BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, 2, <i>Granville Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>
	1883	BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, <i>Lauriston, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
	1882	BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., <i>Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.</i>

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1879	†BROWNE, W. J., <i>St. Stephen's House, 74, Gloucester Road, S.W.; and Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., 3, <i>Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.</i>
140 1877	BROWNING, S. B., 101, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1876	BRUCE, J., 79, <i>Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, <i>Messrs. Mort & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1868	BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.S.I., <i>Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	BUCKLER, C. DUGALD, " <i>Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation</i> ," 36, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
145 1886	BULL, HENRY, 92, <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
1885	BUNCH, ROBERT STAUNTON, 3, <i>Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>
1871	BURGESS, EDWARD J., <i>Pittville House, 40, St. James's Road, Briston, S.W.</i>
1886	BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6, <i>Dowgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1885	BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 9 and 10, <i>Pancras Lane, Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
150 1868	BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, <i>Prince's Gate, S.W.</i>
1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 6, <i>Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
1881	CADDY, PASCOE, <i>Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.</i>
1880	CAIRD, R. HENRYSON, 6, <i>Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
155 1886	CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., 12, <i>Sydenham Road, Croydon.</i>
1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 43, <i>Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
1887	CAMPBELL, MORTON, <i>Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
1869	CAMPBELL, ROBERT, <i>Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks; & 31, Lowndes Sq., S.W.</i>
160 1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 36, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23, <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
1874	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, A. R., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., 84, <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i>
1885	CAPPER, ROBERT, A. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., <i>Westbrook, Swansea.</i>
1877	CARGILL, EDWARD BOWES, 1, <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
165 1880	CARGILL, W. W., <i>Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
1868	†CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., 37, <i>Prince's Gate, S.W.; and Dudbrook, Essex.</i>
1868	CARNARVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 43, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
1875	CARPENTER, MAJOR C., R.A., 14, <i>King Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1880	CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 30, <i>Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
170 1884	CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, <i>Aynho Park, Banbury; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	CARVER, W. J., 3, <i>Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1886	CASTLE, ABERCROMBIE, 38, <i>Parliament Street, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1885	CAUTLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>South Camp, Aldershot; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1884	CATFORD, EBENEZER, <i>Ardlethen, West Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 146, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
175 1885	CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD, <i>Ryhall Hall, Ryhall, Stamford; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 CHALLIS, CAPT. HENRY J., R.N., 53, *Albemarle Street, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR W., 10, *Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1884 CHAMBERS, EDWARD, 4, *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 180 1879 CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
- 1877 CHAMPION, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY (3rd Battalion Suffolk Regiment), *Combermere, Cork*; and *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, 3, *The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1883 CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *Buryscourt, Leigh, Reigate.*
- 1885 CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Bonehill Lodge, Tamworth, Staffordshire.*
- 185 1884 CHARUBIN, GUSTAVUS A.
- 1886 CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19, *Portman Street, Portman Square, W.*
- 1872 CHESSON, F. W., 5, *Tite Street, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.*
- 1882 CHETHAM-STRODE, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *Wairuna, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1880 CHEVALIER, N., 5, *Porchester Terrace, W.*
- 190 1868 CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P., 6, *St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.*
- 1885 CHIPPENDALL, R. J., *Croftlands, Lancaster.*
- 1873 CHOWN, T. C., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
- 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 10, *Queen's Gardens, Eastbourne.*
- 195 1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey.*
- 1881 CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., *Rockland Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.*; and *Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 1878 CLARK, CHARLES, 20, *Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.*
- 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 52, *Portland Place, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 202 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 17, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1875 †CLARKE, HYDE, 32, *St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., 39, *William Street, Woolwich, S.E.*; and 79, *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1881 CLARKSON, DAVID, 3, *Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
- 1886 CLARKSON, J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent H.M. Government Emigration Service), *Military and Royal Naval Club, 16, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 205 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, 3, *Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C.*; and "*Timaru*," *Kemnal Wood, Chislehurst.*
- 1886 CLATTON, REGINALD B. B., 85, *Edith Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E. (Messrs. Robey & Co.), *Lincoln.*
- 1868 CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, BART., *Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.*
- 1885 CLODE, CHARLES M., C.B., 14, *Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 210 1874 CLOETE, LAWRENCE WOODBINE, 99, *Elm Park Gardens, South Kensington*; and *Suffolk House, E.C.*
- 1885 CLOWES, WILLIAM C. K., 29, *Harcwood Square, N.W.*; and *Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.*

Year of Election.	
1881	COBB, ALFRED B., 34, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1879	COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, <i>Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1886	†COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3, <i>Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.</i>
215 1886	COHN, MAURICE, 24, <i>Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1882	COLE, CHARLES, " <i>Tregenna</i> ," <i>Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.</i>
1881	COLE, ROBERT ERNEST, 126, <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
1885	COLES, WILLIAM R. E., <i>St. Benet Chambers, Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1881	COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, <i>Lombard Court, E.C.</i>
220 1882	COLLIER, HENRY, 42, <i>New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.B.I.A., F.S.S., <i>The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.</i>
1886	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1887	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JUN., 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1882	COLMES, JOSEPH G., Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada, 9, <i>Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
225 1872	COLOMB, CAPTAIN J. C. R., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75, Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1880	COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, <i>Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1876	COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., 35, <i>Norfolk Square, W.; and 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 51, <i>Grange Park, Ealing, W.</i>
1874	†COODE, M. P., <i>Secunderabad, Madras Presidency, India.</i>
230 1884	COOK, HENRY D., 18, <i>King William Street, E.C.</i>
1886	†COOKE, HENRY M., 12, <i>Friday Street, E.C.</i>
1879	COOKE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, 1, <i>Cambridge Place, Kensington, W.</i>
1882	COOPER, CHARLES J., 107, <i>Guildford Street, W.C.</i>
1874	COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., K.C.M.G., 6, <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.</i>
235 1882	COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, <i>Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.</i>
1894	COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81, <i>Lancaster Gate, W.; and 4, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1886	COPEMAN, EDWARD S., 4, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.; and 10, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1882	CORK, NATHANIEL, <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.</i>
1874	*CORVO, SUR JOAO ANDRADA, <i>Portugal.</i>
240 1874	COSENS, FREDERICK W., 16, <i>Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.</i>
1887	COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27, <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Woodside, Whetstone, N</i>
1886	COUSENS, CHARLES B., 2, <i>Clanricarde Gardens, Baywater, W.</i>
1880	COWAN, JAMES, 35, <i>Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1885	COWIE, GEORGE, <i>Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.; and 81, Philbeach Gardens, S.W.</i>
245 1872	CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
1886	CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
1873	†CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 6, <i>Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.</i>
1885	CRICHTON, ROBERT, <i>Hermongers, Rudgwick, Sussex.</i>
1883	CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>

- Year of Election.
- 250 1885 CROPPER, JAMES, *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1884 CROSSMAN, JAMES HISCUTT, *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1876 CROSSMAN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Cheswick Beal, Northumberland; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, *Cornwall Road, W.*
 1883 CRUM-EWING, JOHN DICK, 51, *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 255 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Dinden House, near Wells, Somerset.*
 1874 CUMMING, GEORGE, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, *Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, *Hyde Park Place, W.*
 1885 CURRIE, JOHN CEDRIC, *care of Sanderson, Murray & Co., 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 260 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., *Totteridge House, Herts.*
- 1879 DA COSTA, D. C., 47, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*
 1868 DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16, *Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
 1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 8, *Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2, Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.*
- 265 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1883 DANIELL, COL. JAMES LEGEY, 8, *Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*
 1881 DARBY, H. J. B., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1872 DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., *Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
 1886 DAVENPORT, EDMUND HENRY, 92, *St. George's Square, S.W.; and Davenport, Bridgenorth, Salop.*
- 270 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 87, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., *Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.*
 1885 DAVIDSON, WM., *St. Mary's Lodge, Grove Road, Woodford, Essex; and 79½, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 31, *Porchester Square, W.*
 1880 DAYSON, JAMES W., 25, *Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.*
- 275 1887 DAWSON, CHARLES E., 10, *Grange Park, Ealing, W.*
 1884 DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, *Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place, S.W.*
 1881 DEARE, F. D., 19, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1881 DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, *Worcester Park, Surrey; & 19, Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 26, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 280 1880 DE COLIAR, HENRY A., 24, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
 1885 DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 64, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
 1881 DELMEG, EDWARD T., 17, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1881 DENBIGH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 2, *Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.; and Newnham Paddox, near Lutterworth.*
- 1885 †DENT, ALFRED, 11, *Old Broad Street, E.C.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*
- 285 1881 DE PASS, ALFRED, *The Lawn, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
 1883 DE RICCI, J. H., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.; and Meadow Bank, Twickenham, S.W.*

Resident Fellows.

XV

Year of Electio- n.	
1886	DESBURY, HENRY WM., 5, <i>Chichester Street, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
1884	DE SATGÉ, HENRY, <i>Hartfield, Malvern Wells; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1883	DE SATGÉ, OSCAR, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Sendhurst Grange, Woking Station.</i>
290 1882	D'ESTERRE, J. O. E., 1, <i>Windsor Villas, Plymouth.</i>
1876	DEYERELL, W. T., <i>City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.</i>
1879	DIBLEY, GEORGE, 19, <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Aze, E.C.</i>
1882	†DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1887	DICK, ROBERT S., 4, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
295 1881	DICKEN, CHARLES S., <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1879	DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, <i>Manor House, Sevenoaks.</i>
1879	DOMETT, ALFRED, C.M.G., 32, <i>St. Charles's Square, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	DON, PATRICK C., 5, <i>Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
1882	DONNE, WILLIAM, 18, <i>Wood Street, E.C.</i>
300 1886	DOUGLAS, ADYE (Agent-General for Tasmania), 3, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1882	DOUGLAS, HENRY, care of Messrs. Henckell, DuBuisson and Co., 18, <i>Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.</i>
1887	DOUGLAS, J. H., <i>Airthrey Castle, Stirling, N.B.</i>
1883	DOUGLAS, THOMAS, <i>Greenwood, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1885	DOWLING, CHARLES CHOLMELEY 13, <i>Eaton Square, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
305 1884	DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited), <i>Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1878	DU CANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., 16, <i>Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Braxted Park, Witham, Essex.</i>
1868	†DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF 16, <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
1868	DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 52, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1868	DUDELL, GEORGE, <i>Queen's Park, Brighton.</i>
310 1885	DUFFY DAVID, care of Bank of Victoria, 28, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1884	DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 32, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and 10, Airlie Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1869	DUNCAN WILLIAM 83, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1879	DUNKLEY CHARLES, 15, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1886	DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 50, <i>Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
315 1884	DUNLOP, EBENEZER DOUGLAS, 68, <i>St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, N.B.</i>
1887	DUNN, WILLIAM, 22, <i>St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1885	DUNN, WILLIAM, 95, <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
1883	DUNN, CAPT. R. G., 145, <i>London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Naval and Military Club, W.</i>
1878	†DUNRAVEN THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., <i>Coombe Wood, Kings-ton-on-Thames and White's Club, S.W.</i>
320 1881	DURANT, AUGUSTUS, 89, <i>Gresham Street, E.C.</i>
1876	DURHAM, JOHN HENRY 61, <i>St. Mary Aze, E.C.</i>
1884	DUTHIE, LT.-COL. W. H. M., B.A., <i>Row House, Downe, Perthshire; and Junior United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1872	DUTTON, E. H., <i>Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1880	DUTTON, FRANK M., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
325 1880	DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	EASTON, EDWARD, F.G.S., 11, <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1886	ECCLES, MAJOR C. V. (Rifle Brigade), <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	EDENBOROUGH, CHARLES, <i>Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.</i>
1876	†EDWARDS, STANLEY, Box 199, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
330 1882	†ELDER, FREDERICK, 2, <i>Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.</i>
1883	†ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, 35, <i>Argyll Road, Kensington, W.; and 7, St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1882	†ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7, <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1873	†ELLIOT, WILLIAM T., <i>Scottish Club, 39, Drver Street, W.; and Wolfes, Hawick, N.B.</i>
1885	ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Pendennis, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
335 1874	ENGLEHEART, J. D. G., C.B., <i>Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.</i>
1885	ERBSLOH, E. C., 46, <i>Montagu Square, W.; and 36 and 37, Monkwell Street, E.C.</i>
1880	ERRINGTON, SIR GEORGE, BART., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1878	EVANS, RICHARDSON, <i>Camp View, Wimbledon Common, S.W.</i>
1886	EVANS, T. CARBERRY, B.A. (Oxon), <i>St. James's Chambers, Duke Street, S.W.</i>
340 1883	†EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, 1, <i>Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1881	EVISON, EDWARD, <i>Blizewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.</i>
1885	EWART, JOHN, <i>Messrs. John Morrison & Co., 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1879	EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 11, <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
1881	FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 13, <i>Cours du 30 Juillet, Bordeaux.</i>
345 1883	FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 11, <i>Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
1885	†FAIRFAX, EDWARD R., 8, <i>George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1881	FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44, <i>Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.</i>
1886	FALJA, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., 4, <i>Great Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1885	FALLON, T. P., 92, <i>Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill, W.</i>
350 1883	FANE, EDWARD, <i>Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.</i>
1886	FARIE, ROBERT, 89, <i>Ons'ow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1873	FARMER, JAMES, 6, <i>Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1878	FASS, A., 70, <i>Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1883	FAWNS, REV. J. A., 11, <i>Kensington Crescent, W.</i>
355 1873	†FEARON, FREDERICK (Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), 7, <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1885	FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4, <i>Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	FELL, ARTHUR, 46, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1876	FERRARD, B. A., <i>South Lawn, St. Paul's Place, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1875	FERGUSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2a, <i>The Albany, Piccadilly, W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.</i>

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.		
360	1883	FERGUSSON, MAJOR JOHN ADAM (Rifle Brigade), <i>Brigade Major, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1873	FIFE, GEORGE R., 11, <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
	1882	FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 61, <i>St. Mary Aze, E.C.</i>
	1883	FINLAY COLIN CAMPBELL, <i>Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.</i>
	1884	FIRBANK, CHRISTOPHER, 4, <i>Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
365	1884	FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
	1883	FLATAU, JACOB, 26, <i>Ropemaker Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	FLETCHER, H., 3, <i>St. John's Villas, St. John's Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1885	FLINT, JOHN HENRY, <i>Oaklands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.</i>
370	1883	FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., <i>Tynwald, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1884	FLUX, WILLIAM, <i>Bibury Court, Fairford, Gloucestershire 17, Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and 3, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1878	FOLKARD, ARTHUR, <i>Thatched House Club, 86, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	FOLLETT, CHARLES J., D.C.L., LL.B., <i>Ford Place, Grays, Essex.</i>
	1876	FORSTER, ANTHONY, <i>Clovelly, Silver Hill Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
375	1868	FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1883	FOSBERY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., <i>The Castle Park, Warwick.</i>
	1883	FRANCIS, H. R., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	FRANCKEISS, JOHN F., 88, <i>Jermyn Street, S.W.</i>
	1881	FRASER, DONALD, <i>Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; and Orchard Street, Ipswich.</i>
380	1881	FRASER, JAMES, <i>Newfield, Blackheath Park, S.E.</i>
	1870	†FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16, <i>Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenæum Club; and Chichester.</i>
	1886	FREMANTLE, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 5, <i>Tilney Street, Park Lane, W.</i>
	1868	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, <i>Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1872	*FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
385	1883	FULLER, W. W., 6, <i>Old Quebec Street, W.</i>
	1881	FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.R., 26, <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1881	FYERS, MAJOR-GENERAL W. A., C.B., 19, <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1882	†GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, <i>Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.</i>
	1869	†GALTON, CAPTAIN SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., 12, <i>Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>
390	1885	GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, <i>Westwood Lodge, Sydenham, S.W.; and 3, Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
	1882	†GARDINER, WILLIAM, <i>Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.</i>
	1879	†GARDNER, STEWART, 7 <i>Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
	1884	GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1880	GERVERS, FRANCIS H. A., 103, <i>Hatton Garden, Holborn, E.C.</i>
395	1883	GIBBERD, JAMES, <i>The Anchorage, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, N.; and 23, Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	GIBBON, JAMES, 72, <i>Kensington Park Road, W.</i>
	1882	GIBBS, HENRY J., <i>The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1875	GIBBS, S. M., 1, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1882	GIFFEN, ROBERT, 41, <i>Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.</i>
400	1879	GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4, <i>Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1882	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1881	GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
	1875	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 23, <i>Palmeira Square, Brighton.</i>
	1882	GILMER, JOHN, 18, <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
405	1882	GISBORNE, WILLIAM, care of T. W. Evans, Esq., <i>Allestree Hall, Derby; 22, South Eaton Place, S.W.</i>
	1883	GLANFIELD, GEORGE, <i>Hale End, Woodford, Essex.</i>
	1885	GLOSSOP, W. DALE, <i>Grafton Club, Grafton Street, W.</i>
	1869	GODSON, GEORGE B., <i>Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	†GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105, <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
410	1884	GOLDSMITH, JAMES, 9, <i>Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.</i>
	1882	GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22, <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1886	GOODING, J. B., <i>Charlbury, Ealing, W.</i>
	1868	GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., F.R.G.S., 14, <i>Gratton Road, Kensington, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1876	GOODWIN, REV. B., <i>Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.</i>
415	1885	†GORDON, GEORGE W., <i>The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.</i>
	1885	GORDON, JOHN, 25, <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69, <i>Portland Place, W.</i>
	1886	GOWANS, LOUIS F., 89, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1884	GRAHAM, CYRIL C., C.M.G., <i>Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
420	1886	GRAHAM, FREDERICK, <i>Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
	1881	GRAHAM, JOSEPH, <i>South Lodge, 140, Maida Vale, W.</i>
	1880	GRAHAME, W. S., <i>Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.</i>
	1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50, <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	GRANT, CARDBROSS, <i>Broadwater, Hayne Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
425	1884	GRANT, HENRY, <i>Sydneyhurst, Croydon.</i>
	1882	GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G., <i>South View, 97, The Grove, Ealing, W.</i>
	1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1869	GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., 18, <i>Carlton House Terrace, S.W.</i>
	1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, <i>Clare Hill, St. Clears, South Wales.</i>
430	1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 32, Devonshire, Street, W.</i>
	1883	GRAY, HENRY F., <i>Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.</i>
	1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1877	†GREATHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., 8, <i>Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, 25, <i>Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
435	1874	GREEN, GEORGE, <i>Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.</i>
	1881	†GREEN, MORTON, 32, <i>Trent Road, Brixton Rise, S.W.</i>
	1868	GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2, <i>Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1879	GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, <i>The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.</i>
	1882	GRESWELL, WILLIAM H. P., M.A., <i>Stowey Court, Bridgwater, Somerset.</i>
440	1882	GRETTON, GEORGE LE M., 116, <i>King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, N.W.</i>

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1884	GRIEBBLE, GEORGE J., 25, Hans Place, S.W.
1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 4, Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.
1877	GRIFFITHS, MAJOR ARTHUR, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, Park House, Park Grove, Cardiff.
445 1882	GRIGSBY, WILLIAM E., LL.D., 49, Chancery Lane, E.C.
1886	GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., Warwick Villa, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
1886	GRIMES, JAMES W., Wray, Mortonhamstead, Devon.
1879	GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., Eltham, Kent.
1886	GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, Winslow, Bucks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
450 1885	GWYN, WALTER J., 110, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51, Belsize Road, N.W.
1874	GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., 15, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.
1885	GWYNNE, JOHN, Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89, Cannon Street, E.C.
1886	HABERSHON, WILLIAM G., 38, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
1885	HADDON, JOHN, 3, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.
455 1879	†HADFIELD, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., Ashdell Road, Broomhill, Sheffield.
1887	HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., 12, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
1876	HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
1882	HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26, Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.
1883	HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, The Grange, Chislehurst, Kent; and 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
460 1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 110, Cannon Street, E.C.
1886	HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, 20, Argyll Road, Kensington, W.
1884	HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, 61, Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhurst, Bickley, Kent.
1883	HANNAM, GEORGE, Ellerslie, Leytonstone, Essex.
1886	HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c., Hoerdeswyc, St. Catherine's Park, S.E.
465 1886	HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., 5, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
1881	HARRIS, D., 40, Elgin Road, Maida Vale, W.
1886	HARRIS, FRANK, 23, Kensington Gore, S.W.
1885	HARRIS, GEORGE D., 32, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1882	HARRIS, WILLIAM JAMES, F.S.S., 75, Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W. and 6, Crosby Square, E.C.
470 1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197, Queen's Gate, S.W.
1886	†HARRISON, COLONEL R., R.E., C.B., C.M.G., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
1879	HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.
1884	HARVEY, T. MORGAN, 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.
475 1884	HARWOOD, JOSEPH, Chestnut Bank, Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.
1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., Ravenswood, Bolton.

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*Royal Colonial Institute.*Year of
Election.

- 1883 HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, *Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and 5, Lime Street Square, E.C.*
- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
- 1880 HEALEY, EDWARD C., 88, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 480 1885 †HEAP, RALPH, JUN., 1, *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36, *Eaton Square, S.W.; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 485 1882 HELYAR, F. W., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *East Neuk, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1885 HENRIQUES, ALFRED G., 9, *Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.*
- 1885 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1884 HENRY, JOHN, *St. Kilda, Bethune Road, Amhurst Park, N.*
- 490 1887 HENTY, RICHMOND, 18, *Hyde Park Place, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, *Mildmay Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1884 HERIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham.*
- 1877 HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45, *Colebrooke Row, N.*
- 1884 HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, & Co., Telegraph Co., Limited), *Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 495 1882 HEWITT, ALFRED, *Pleystowe Lodge, Porchester Square, W.; and Garrick Club, W.C.*
- 1884 HEYWORTH, JOHN, 17, *Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.*
- 1887 †HIGGS, WILLIAM A., *Willenhall Park, Barnet, Herts.*
- 1882 HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., 4, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, 4, *Claverton Street, St. George's Road, S.W.*
- 500 1876 HILL, REV. JOHN G. H., M.A., *Quarley Rectory, Andover, Hants; and 2, St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1880 HILL, MATTHEW, 18, *Church Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1884 †HILL, PEARSON, 6, *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
- 1882 HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., O.B., *Springfield House, Caversham, Reading.*
- 505 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 79, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1883 HINDSON, ELDEED GRAVE, 85, *Portsmouth Road, Maida Vale, W.*
- 1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *Evesham Lawn, Pittville, Cheltenham.*
- 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *Haywood House, Hales Owen.*
- 1886 HODGKIN, THOS., *Benneldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tredourva, Falmouth*
- 510 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpندن, Hertfordshire.*
- 1886 HOEY, CLEMENT J., 92, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
- 1879 HOFFNUNG, S., 3, *Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, 31, *Alfred Place West, Thurloe Square, S.W.*
- 515 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, 5, *Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
- 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDEHAM, *The Palace, Salisbury.*

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1882	HOLLWAY, JOSEPH WALPOLE, <i>Ravensleigh, The Avenue, Beckenham.</i>
1882	HOLT, THOMAS, <i>Halcot, Bexley, Kent.</i>
20 1882	HOMAN, EBENEZER, <i>Friern Watch, Finchley, N.</i>
1883	HOPE, HON LOUIS, <i>The Knowle, Hazlewood, near Derby.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, EDWARD, <i>Sherwood Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1884	HOPKINS, JOHN, <i>The Grange, Bickley, Kent; and 26, Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1879	HORA JAMES, 103, <i>Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
25 1882	HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., 4, <i>Montagu Square, W.</i>
1885	HOUGHTON, BOYDELL, 3½, <i>Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.; and 1, Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
1876	†HOUSTOUN, G. L., <i>Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.</i>
1882	HOWARD, JOHN HOWARD, <i>The Abbey Close, Bedford</i>
1887	HUDSON, GEORGE W., 57 <i>Mount Ararat, Richmond, S.W.</i>
30 1886	HUGHES, GEO., F.C.S. 79, <i>Mark Lane, E.C. and Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1885	HUGHES, HENRY P. J.P. 29, <i>Pembridge Square, W.</i>
1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S. <i>Holmdale, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 79, Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, <i>Clairville, Dacres Road, South Sydenham Park, S.E.</i>
1885	HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5, <i>Highbury Quadrant, N.</i>
35 1881	HUMPHREYS, GEORGE H., 24, <i>Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.; and Caen Lodge, Green Lanes, Wood Green, N.</i>
1881	HUNT, JOHN, <i>Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1882	HUNTER, ANDREW, 74, <i>Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1883	†INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 1, <i>Albert Mansions, Victoria Street; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1881	INGRAM, W. J., 65, <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
40 1884	IONIDES, ALEX. CONSTANTINE, JUN., 8, <i>Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., 10, <i>Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 28, <i>Cambridge Road, Kilburn, W.</i>
1886	†JACKSON, JAMES, 49, <i>Harrington Gardens, S.W.</i>
1883	JACOBS, ISAAC, 2, <i>London Wall Avenue, E.C.</i>
45 1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61, <i>Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61, <i>Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
1869	JAMIESON, HUGH, <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, <i>Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Gipton Lodge, Leeds.</i>
50 1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A. Inst. C.E., 1, <i>Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street S.W.</i>
1883	JENNINGS, MATTHEW, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 3, <i>Northwick Terrace, N.W.</i>
1884	JOHNSON, ROBERT, <i>Boyton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
1887	JOHNSTON, HENRY AUGUSTUS, care of F. F. Begg, Esq., 6, <i>Drapers' Gardens, E.C.</i>
55 1884	†JOLLY, STEWART, <i>Perth, N.B.</i>
1883	JONES, CHARLES MONTAGUE, 145, <i>Chcsterton Road, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	JONES, MAJOR CHARLES, <i>Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>
1884	†JONES, HENRY, 3, <i>Cripplegate Buildings, E.C.; and Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.</i>

	Year of Election	
	1887	JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., <i>St Augustines, Beckenham.</i>
560	1885	JOREY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1887	JOSEPH, JULIAN, 3, <i>Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.</i>
	1886	JOSLIN, HENRY, <i>Gaines Park, Upminster, Essex.</i>
	1874	JOUDAIN, H. J., C.M.G., 2, <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 3A, King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Cornwall House, Brompton Crescent, S.W.</i>
565	1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 102, <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
	1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., 58, <i>Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	KEEP, CHARLES J., 1, <i>Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 25, <i>Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1886	KEMP SAMUEL V., C.E., 138, <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
570	1887	KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, 51, <i>Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.</i>
	1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN B., 1, <i>The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.</i>
	1881	KENNEDY, D. C., <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, <i>Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.</i>
	1886	KENNEDY J. DUNCAN, <i>North Western of Uruguay Company, Ethelburga House, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
575	1886	KENT, IRVING, <i>Kippington, Sevenoaks.</i>
	1886	KENT, SYDNEY, <i>Kippington, Sevenoaks.</i>
	1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, <i>Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.</i>
	1882	KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1874	KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., 79, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
580	1886	KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, 2, <i>Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1880	†KIRKCALDIE, ROBERT, <i>Villa Rosa, Potters Bar, N.</i>
	1887	KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, <i>Lulworth House, Gunnersbury, W.</i>
	1875	KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, 62, <i>Holland Park, Kensington, W.</i>
	1885	KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., <i>The Cedars, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
585	1869	†LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P., 5, <i>Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i>
	1879	LAING, JAMES R., 27, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
	1875	LANDALE, ROBERT, 11, <i>Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	LANDALE, ROBERT HUNTER, 11, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1876	†LANDALE, WALTER, 15, <i>Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
590	1885	LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., H.M.S. "Reindeer," <i>care of Postmaster, Aden.</i>
	1884	LANG, WILLIAM A., 28, <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1881	LANGTON, JAMES, <i>Hillfield, Reigate.</i>
	1883	†LANDSDOWNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General of Canada), <i>Ottawa.</i>
	1884	†LANSELL, GEORGE, <i>Ferndale, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.</i>
595	1881	LANYON, JOHN C., <i>Birdhurst, Croydon.</i>
	1876	†LARDNER, W. G., 11, <i>Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1878	LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, <i>Pembridge Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
1881	LARNACH, DONALD, 21, <i>Kensington Palace Gardens, W. ; and Brambletye, East Grinstead, Sussex.</i>
1878	LASCELLES, JOHN, 13, <i>Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.</i>
600 1884	LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50, <i>Penywern Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 85, <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1885	LAWE, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., <i>Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1883	LAWS, HORACE, 17, <i>Warwick Square, Paternoster Row, E.C.</i>
1877	LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER M., <i>West Bras, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.</i>
605 1881	LAWRENCE, THE HON. CHARLES N., 11, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., <i>Cowesfield House, Salisbury ; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1885	LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Raggles Wood, Chislehurst.</i>
1886	†LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, <i>Raggles Wood, Chislehurst.</i>
1884	†LEATHES, A. STANGER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
610 1886	LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, <i>Minard, Chichester Road, Croydon.</i>
1882	LEFROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, B.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 82, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1883	LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., <i>Sweeney Hall, Oswestry ; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1883	LE PATOUREL, MAJOR ARTHUR N., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., <i>Baskerville, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
615 1879	LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.</i>
1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 8, <i>Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, S.W. ; and George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1874	LEVIN, NATHANIEL, 11, <i>Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1885	LEWIS, ISAAC, <i>Hyme House, 3, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1887	LEWIS, JOSEPH, 46, <i>Holborn Viaduct, E.C.</i>
620 1885	LINDESAY, DAVID WEMYSS, 15, <i>Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i>
1884	LITTLE, J. STANLEY, <i>School of Art, 155A, Great Titchfield Street, W. ; and Society of Authors, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.</i>
1885	LITTLE, MATTHEW, 18, <i>ThurLOW Road, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1881	LITTLETON, LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. EDWARD G. P., C.M.G., <i>Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22, <i>Rutland Gate, S.W. ; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
625 1881	LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM F., C.M.G., <i>Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2, <i>Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.</i>
1874	*LLOYD, SAMPSON S., 2, <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W. ; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1885	LLOYD, WILLIAM, 33, <i>Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.</i>
1887	†LOEWENTHAL, LKOPOLD, <i>New Athenæum Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
630 1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50, <i>Marine Parade, Brighton.</i>
1885	LONGDEN, J. N., <i>care of Messrs. Pritchard, Morgan & Co., 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1886	†LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., <i>Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, S.W. ; and Twitcheu, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1886 LORIMER, CHARLES, *Exeter College, Oxford.*
 1878 †LORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., *Kensington Palace, W.*
 635 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Glenlora, Lochwinnoch, N.B.*
 1886 LOTT, HERBERT C., *City Conservative Club, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1883 LOVATT, J. A. S., *Woodburn, Camden Park, Chislehurst.*
 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, *Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1884 LOVETT, HENRY A., 48, *King William Street, E.C.*
 640 1883 LOW, SIDNEY J., 2, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1880 LOWEY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25, *Warrington Crescent, Maidenhill, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1871 LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1877 LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 645 1886 LYALL, ROGER C., *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., *Pennis House, Fawkham, near Dartford, Kent*; and *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., *Culverden, Balham, S.W.*
 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, *Velley, Hartland, North Devon.*
 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 650 1885 LYONS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Rathellen, Sligo, Ireland.*
 1886 †LYTTLETON, HON. G. W. SPENCER, 9, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1885 MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., 62, *George Street, Portman Square, W.*; and *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1874 MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 15, *Ebury Street, S.W.*
 655 1869 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., *Milland, Liphook, Hants*; and 110, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1887 MACDONALD, ANDREW J., *Queen's Hotel, Norwood, S.E.*
 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, *care of J. Sutherland, Esq., Egham, Surrey.*
 1886 MACDONALD, COLONEL W. MACDONALD, *National Club, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*; and *St. Martin's, Perth, N.B.*
 1877 MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22, *Elvaston Place, S.W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 660 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Audley Mansions, Audley Square, W.*; and *Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
 1869 MACFIE, R. A., *Reform Club, S.W.*; and *Dreghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.*
 1882 MACGEORGE, JAMES, 1, *Devonshire Terrace, Kensington, W.*
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 85, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
 1886 MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 19, *Kenmare Road, Hackney, E.*
 665 1882 MACKAY, ROBERT F., 3, *Rose Angle, Dundee.*
 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6, *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.*; and *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1884 MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32, *Addison Gardens North, Kensington, W.*
 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, 19, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
 1874 MACKILLOP, C. W., 14, *Royal Crescent, Bath.*
 670 1869 MACKINNON, W., *Balinakill, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.*

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1886	MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., <i>Woking, Surrey.</i>
1884	MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204, <i>Camden Road, N.W.</i>
1869	MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., <i>Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
1885	MACMILLAN ANGUS, M.D., <i>The Elms, Beverley Road, Hull.</i>
675 1882	†MACPHERSON, JOHN <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	MACROSTY ALEXANDER, <i>West Bank House, Esher; and 13, King's Arms Yard, E.C.</i>
1869	MCAARTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.P., <i>Raleigh Hall, Brixton, S.W.</i>
1886	MCAARTHUR, JOHN P., 18, <i>Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
1873	MCAARTHUR, ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., 79, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
680 1883	MCAARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 18 and 9, <i>Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
1885	MCCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, <i>Griggandarrock, Chislehurst.</i>
1880	MCCLURE, SIR THOMAS, BART <i>Belmont, Belfast; and Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1878	†MCCONNELL, JOHN, 65, <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
1883	MCDONALD, JAMES E., 4, <i>Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
685 1882	MCDONELL, ARTHUR W., <i>St Edmund's, Denmark Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.</i>
1882	MCEACHARN MALCOLM DONALD, 5, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1882	MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24, <i>Pembridge Square, W.</i>
1885	MCGAVIN WM B Messrs. J. Blyth & Co., 8, <i>Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1879	MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, 5, <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
690 1884	MCINTYRE, J. P., 3, <i>New Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1881	†MCIVER, DAVID, <i>Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead; and Wanlass, How, Ambleside.</i>
1886	M'KEONE, HENRY C.E., 5, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1874	MCKERRELL, R. M., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Hill-house, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.</i>
1883	MCLEA, KENNETH, F.R.G.S., 31, <i>Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
695 1886	MCLEAN, NORMAN, <i>Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.</i>
1882	MCLEAN, T. M., 61, <i>Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
1884	MCLEOD, GEORGE, 9, <i>Coates Crescent, Edinburgh; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1885	MCMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. J., B.A., <i>Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1883	MCMURDO, COLONEL EDWARD, 28 and 29, <i>St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.</i>
700 1887	MCNEILL, ADAM, <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
1887	MADDICK, E. DISTIN, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 2, <i>Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.</i>
1883	MAINWARING, RANDOLPH.
1878	MALCOLM, A. J. 27 <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1879	MALLESON, FRANK R., <i>Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.</i>
705 1883	†MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27, <i>West Cromwell Road, S.W. and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	MALLINSON STEUART J. W., <i>Queensland Government Office, 1, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>
1879	MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1868	†MANCHESTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.P., 1, <i>Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.</i>
1885	MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., <i>Mornington Place, Tottenhall Road, Wolverhampton.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 710 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, 106, Cannon Street, E.C.
 1881 MANN, W. E., 17, Fore Street, E.C.
 1869 †MANNERS-SUTTON, HON. GRAHAM, Clos Mont. B. Lausanne, Switzerland.
 1878 MARCHANT, W. L., Crow's Nest, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 1884 MARCUS, JOHN, 9, Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
 715 1879 MARE, WILLIAM H., 15, Onslow Square, S.W.
 1886 MARKS, DAVID, 4, Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1885 MARKS, LIONEL, care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25, Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.
 1885 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., The Woodlands, Tyndales Park, Clifton, Bristol.
 1885 MARSH, HENRY, Cressy House, Woodsley Road, Leeds.
 720 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.
 1882 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1881 †MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, C.M.G., Richmond House, Roehampton, S.W.
 1877 MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 58, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, 188, Fleet Street, E.C.
 725 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, 19, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.
 1886 MARTIN, HENRY, Sussex House, Highbury New Park, N.
 1879 MARTIN, WILLIAM, Sunnyhill, Dumfriesshire, N.B.
 1886 †MASON, STEPHEN, M.P., 1a, Red Lion Court, Watling Street, E.C.
 1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 9, Glendower Place, South Kensington, S.W.
 730 1880 MATTERSON, WILLIAM, Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.
 1884 MATTHEWS, JAMES, 21, Manchester Square, W.
 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1885 MATTHEWS, LT.-COL. ROBERT L., Assistant Commissary-General, Rlyl, North Wales.
 1883 MATURIN, WILLIAM H., C.B., 5, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 735 1877 MAYNARD, H. W., St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.
 1875 MAYNE, EDWARD GRAVES, M.A., 40, Elgin Road, Dublin.
 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
 1886 MELHUISE, WILLIAM, 53, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.
 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., Ingatstone Hall, Ingatstone, Essex.
 740 1877 MERRY, WILLIAM L., Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., Highfield, Hendon, N.
 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
 1879 MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1874 †MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
 745 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, St. Vincent, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.; and 24 and 25, Fore Street, E.C.
 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, 1, Sussex Gardens, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, S.E.
 1886 MOBERLY, G. E., 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 58, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
 1881 MOEFATT, GEORGE, 39, Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
 750 1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., 2, Savile Row, W.
 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, St. Petros Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.

Year of Election.	
1868	MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 5, <i>Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and 1, East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1869	MONCK, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry Wicklow.</i>
1883	MONTAGU, RT. HON. LORD ROBERT, 41, <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
755 1884	MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1869	MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, <i>Hyde Park Square, W.</i>
1877	MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
1885	MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G. 1, <i>Cloisters, Temple, E.C.</i>
1878	MONTEFIORE, LESLIE J., 28, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
760 1873	†MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E 36, <i>Gracechurch Street E.C.</i>
1873	MOODIE, G. P. <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1885	MOODY, HARRY, <i>Wallington, Surrey and 88, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1868	MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23, <i>Essex Street, Strand, W.C.</i>
1873	MOORE, WM. FREDK., <i>care of R. Goldsbrough & Co., Limited, 156, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
765 1883	†MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, c/o <i>Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MORRING, CHARLES ALGERNON, C.E., 25, <i>Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1886	MORGAN, RT. HON. GEORGE CSBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59, <i>Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
1876	*MORGAN, HENRY J., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1882	†MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, M.P., 13, <i>The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
770 1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1884	MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, 1, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1885	MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14, <i>Dowgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1886	MORRISON WALTER, M.P., <i>Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77, Cromwell Road S.W.</i>
1886	MORT, RAY. ERNEST, B.A., <i>The Vicarage, Lorrimore Square, S.E.</i>
775 1869	MORT, W., 1, <i>Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1886	MOSENTHAL, CAPTAIN FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment), 25, <i>Maddox Street, W.</i>
1885	MOSENTHAL, HARRY 23, <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
1884	MOSSE, JAMES ROBERT M. INST. C.E., 4, <i>Eaton Gardens, Ealing, W.</i>
1881	MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D. 12, <i>Durham Villas, Kensington, W.</i>
780 1875	MUIR, HUGH, 30, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1885	†MUIR, ROBERT, <i>Heathlands, Wimbledon Common, S.W.</i>
1882	MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, 11, <i>Trinity College, Dublin.</i>
1882	MURRAY, KENRIC B., <i>The London Chamber of Commerce, Bo'oloph House, Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
1880	MURRAY W M. 12, 13 and 14, <i>Farbican, E.C.</i>
785 1884	MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., 45, <i>Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	†NAIEN, JOHN, <i>Oteka, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.</i>
1886	NASH, FREDERIC W., <i>Arts Club, Hanover Square, W.; 3, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; and Surbiton.</i>
1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6, <i>Hamsell Street, E.C.</i>
1877	NATHAN, HOM. HENRY (late M.L.C. British Columbia), <i>Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.</i>

- Year of Election.
- 790 1885. NATHAN, LOUIS A., 25, *Queensborough Terrace, W.*
 1874 † NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Port Louis, Mauritius*), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 39, *Lime Street, E.C.*
 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., *Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.*
 1881 NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, *The Ferns, Weybridge.*
 1881 NELSON, EDWARD M., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
 795 1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, *The Lawn, Warwick.*
 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1885 NEVILL, WALTER P., 4, *Tokenhouse Buildings, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 76, *Finchley Road, N.W.*; and 51, *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
 800 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11, *Bunhill Row, E.C.*
 1884 NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 3, *Sussex Square, Brighton.*
 1881 NIHILL, PAUL H., 37, *Charterhouse Square, E.C.*
 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
 1868 NORMANBY, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Oakdale, The Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey; Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire; and Travellers' Club, S.W.*
 805 1880 NORTH, CHARLES, *Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.*
 1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.*
 1882 NORTH, HARRY, 8, *Craven Street, W.C.*
 1880 NOURSE, HENRY, *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 NOVELLI, L. W., 8, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
 810 1885 NUGENT, COL. SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
 1884 NUNN, COMPTON JOHN, *Eastnor, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
 1874 NUTT, B. W., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., 99, *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
 1876 OHLSON, JAMES L., 51, *Lime Street, E.C.*
 815 1875 † OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, *Rue des Londres, Paris.*
 1875 OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, *Brown Street, Manchester.*
 1885 OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 2, *Victoria Mansions, Westminster, S.W.*
 1883 † OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*; and 35, *Half Moon Street, W.*
 1882 OSBORNE, P. HILL, *Karenga, Bath Road, Cheltenham.*
 820 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34, *Eaton Square, S.W.*; and *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 64, *Inverness Terrace, W.*
 1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2, *The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.*
 1883 PADDON, WM. WEEFORD, 34, *St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
 825 1885 PALLISER, C. WEAT, *New Zealand, Government Office, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1876	PALMER, HENRY POLLARD, <i>Beaconsfield Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> ; and 66, <i>Dale Street, Port Street, Manchester.</i>
1885	PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, <i>Hillside, Reading, Berks.</i>
1880	PARBURY CHARLES, 3, <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1879	PARFITT CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 1, <i>Hertford Gardens, Albert Bridge, S.W.</i>
830 1880	PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25, <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
1886	PARKER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Camden Wood, Chislehurst</i> ; and 3, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1881	PARKER, GEORGE B., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	PARKINGTON, CAPTAIN J. ROPE, 24, <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.</i> ; 64, <i>Addison Road, Kensington, W.</i> and <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1883	PARSONS, THOMAS, <i>Queensland Lloyds, 5 and 6, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.</i>
835 1869	PATERSON J. 7 and 8, <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
1886	†PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 and 8, <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
1874	PATTERSON, MYLES, 28, <i>Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1881	PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, 12, <i>Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1887	PAYEN-PAYNE, COLONEL JAMES B., 23, <i>Albemarle Street, W.</i> ; and <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
840 1880	PAYNE, JOHN, 34, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Kathlamba, The Avenue, Laurie Park, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1881	†PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21, <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1877	PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27, <i>Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.</i>
1877	PEACOCK, J. M., <i>Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.</i>
1885	†PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 1, <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
845 1883	†PEARCE, SIR WILLIAM, BART., M.P. 29, <i>Park Lane, W.</i> ; <i>Carlton Club, S.W.</i> ; and 10, <i>Park Terrace, Glasgow, N.B.</i>
1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
1883	†PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART. <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
1885	PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks</i> ; and <i>National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1879	PELLY, LEONARD, <i>Loughton Rectory Essex.</i>
850 1882	PEMBERTON, H. W. <i>Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.</i>
1884	PENDER, JOHN, <i>Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i> and 18, <i>Arlington Street, S.W.</i>
1884	PENNEY EDWARD C., 8, <i>West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 1, <i>Albion Terrace, Albion Road, South Lambeth, S.W.</i>
1880	PERRING, CHARLES, <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
855 1875	PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., 32, <i>Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1882	PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, <i>Ivy Lodge, Fulham, S.W.</i>
1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM, <i>Highlands, Highland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., <i>Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.</i>
1879	PHARAZYN, EDWARD, <i>St George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
860 1878	PHILPS, J. J., <i>Willow Bank, Limerick.</i>
1886	PHILLIPS, FRANK, 7, <i>West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.</i>
1875	PHILPOTT, RICHARD, 3, <i>Abchurch Lane, E.C.</i>
1885	PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, <i>Milford Hill, Salisbury.</i>
1884	PLUKS, SAMUEL SWIRE, <i>Friary Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire.</i>

- Year of Election.
- 865 1882 PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, 19, *Great Western Road, Paddington, W.*
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.*
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury, Hants.*
 1878 POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, *Merrington House, Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
 1875 PORTER, ROBERT, *Westfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath.*
 870 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAKES, 141, *New Bond Street, W.; and 19, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 15, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1884 POULTER, ARTHUR L., 6, *Arthur Street West, London Bridge, E.C.*
 1876 PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 16, *Talbot Square, W.*
 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2, *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frogna, Hampstead, N.W.*
 875 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1885 PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., *Membr. Inst. C.E., Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.*
 1883 PREVITE, JOSEPH WEEDON, 13, *Church Terrace, Lee, Kent.*
 880 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., 11, *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
 1886 PRILLEVITZ, JOHAN M., *South African Wine Company, 117A, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 20, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
 1883 PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, 17, *Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1882 PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 79, *Onslow Square, S.W.*
 885 1874 PUGH, W. R., M.D., 54, *Elm Park Gardens, S.W.*
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5, *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*
 1879 QUIN, GEORGE, 52, *Courfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1885 QUIRE, THOMAS F., 10, *Maddox Street, W.*
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPPLESTON, *Derriford, nr. Plymouth; and Union Club, S.W.*
 890 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *Welbeck Mansions, 34, Cadogan Terrace, S.W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1868 RAE, JAMES, 32, *Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1876 RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, *Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.*
 1882 RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*
 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
 895 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.*
 1887 RANKEN, PETER, *Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.*
 1880 †RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
 1880 RAE M H., M. Inst. C.E., 70, *Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, N.*
 900 1882 RAE W., K.O.M.G., C.B., 68, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
 1887 RAE A. G., *Balderstone Grange, Blackburn; and 21, Henrietta Street, W.*
 1887 RAE J., *Institutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*

Year of Election.	
1881	†REAY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.I.E., <i>Government House, Bombay.</i>
1880	REDPATH, PETER, <i>The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
905 1886	REID, DAVID, A.Inst.C.E., <i>Thomaneau House, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1879	REID, GEORGE, 79, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1880	REID, WILLIAM L., 15, <i>Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1879	REVETT, CAPT. RICHARD, 23, <i>Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.</i>
910 1873	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Lindum Terrace, Lincoln.</i>
1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, <i>Alwyn House, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., 19, <i>Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.</i>
1872	RIVINGTON, ALEXANDER, 8, <i>Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.; and Arts Club, 17, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1885	ROBERTS, ERASMUS C., <i>St. John's, Anthony, Devonport.</i>
915 1884	ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, <i>Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.</i>
1885	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., <i>Gonville House, Alton Road, Southampton, S.W.</i>
1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., <i>Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11, Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1887	ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Sunnymead, Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.; and 105, Regent Street, W.</i>
1884	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., <i>Greta House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
920 1869	ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL C.W., O.B., <i>Assistant Quartermaster-General, North Camp, Aldershot.</i>
1883	ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, 7, <i>Oakhill Terrace, West Hill, Putney, S.W.</i>
1878	ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, <i>Sunnyside, Grange Road, Ealing, W.</i>
1881	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, <i>Roachbank, Rochdale.</i>
1879	ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M.Inst.C.E., 95, <i>Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
925 1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, <i>Fowey, Cornwall.</i>
1879	ROLLAND, ADAM, JUN., <i>Seabank House, Aberdour, Fifeshire, N.B.</i>
1886	ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5, <i>Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.</i>
1884	†ROME, CHARLES, <i>Compton Castle, North Cadbury, Somerset; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1883	ROME, THOMAS, <i>Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.</i>
930 1886	ROMILLY, CHARLES E., 29, <i>Wilton Crescent, S.W.</i>
1876	RONALD, R. B., <i>Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, <i>Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., <i>Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.</i>
1860	ROSE, THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., G.C.M.G., <i>Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; and 27, Portman Square, W.</i>
935 1881	†ROSEBERRY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1874	ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1885	ROSS, HUGH CAMERON, <i>care of Standard Bank of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1880	ROSS, JOHN, <i>Morven Park, Potters Bar, N.</i>
1885	ROSS, JOHN CALLENDER, 46, <i>Holland Street, Kensington, W.</i>
940 1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1879	ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, <i>Clazheugh, Sunderland.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Furzebank, Torquay.*
 1879 RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66, Queensborough Terrace, W.*
 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Harems Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.*
 945 1878 RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
 1875 RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
 1876 RYALL, R., 6½, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1886 SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1881 SADLER, CHARLES, 13, *Poultry, E.C.*
 950 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 85, *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
 1883 SAINSBURY, GEORGE EDWARD, 27, *King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 5, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
 1868 †SARGEANT, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G., 61, *Montagu Square, W.; and Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
- 955 1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1883 SAUNDERS, ARTHUR COLVILLE, 9, *Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.*
 1879 SAUNDERS, H. W. DEMAIN, *Fanshaws, Hertford.*
 1834 SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, *Twyfordbury, Croydon.*
 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.*
 960 1886 SCALES, HERBERT F., 9, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
 1885 †SCARTH, LEVESON EDWARD, M.A., 3, *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*
 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10, *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
 965 1884 SCONCE, G. COLQUHOUN, 63, *Princes Square, Bayswater, W.*
 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 4, *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.E.*
 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., 18, *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Borogrove, Guildford.*
 1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, *Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 17, Bread Street, E.C.*
- 970 1882 SCOTT, ROBERT, *Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.*
 1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*
 1868 SEARIGHT, JAMES, 7, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
 1886 SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, *East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate; and 40, Westbourne Terrace, W.*
 1885 SEDDON, ARTHUR, *care of Messrs. W. Goodwin & Co., 7, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.*
- 975 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, Koroit, *North Pk., Croydon; and 4, Threadneedle St., E.C.*
 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 117, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1879 SHAND, SIR C. FARQUHAR, 62, *Lancaster Gate, W.*
 1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDRINGTON, *Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1876 SHAW, COLONEL, E. W., 41, *Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*
 980 1886 SHENNAN, DAVID A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*

Year of Election.	
1885	SHEPPARD, ALBERT K., <i>Bank of Victoria, 23, Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1887	SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., <i>Trinity College, Cambridge.</i>
1886	SHEER, MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH F, 18, <i>Magdalen Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
1874	SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
985 1883	SHORT, CHARLES, <i>Office of "The Argus," 80, Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1885	SIDEY, CHARLES, 18, <i>Queen's Gate Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, <i>Melton Grange, Great Malvern.</i>
1884	SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, <i>Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1883	†SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., <i>Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.</i>
990 1868	†SILVER, S. W., 3, <i>York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1885	SIM, COLONEL EDWARD COYSGARNE, B.E., 32, <i>James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1869	SIMMONDS, P. L., 85, <i>Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	†SIMMONS, GENERAL SIR LINTORN, B.E., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., <i>The Palace, Malta; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1881	SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., <i>Elm Lodge, Worcester Park, Surrey.</i>
995 1884	SINAUER, SIGISMUND, 9, <i>Palace Gate, S.W.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, 2, <i>Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19, Silver Street, E.C.</i>
1883	SLADE, GEORGE PENKIVIL, <i>Kanimbla, Fitz John's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1886	SLADEN, ST. BARBE, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
1886	SLAZENGER, RALPH, 56, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1000 1879	SMITH, ARTHUR, <i>The Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent.</i>
1879	SMITH, CATTERSON, 18, <i>Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1886	SMITH, CLARENCE, J.P., <i>Mansion House Bldgs., 4, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS V., 19, <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1886	SMITH, JOHN, 10, <i>Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.</i>
1005 1886	SMITH, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, R.N., 10, <i>Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1885	SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, <i>Peel River Company, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1880	SMITH, JOSEPH J., 5, <i>Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.</i>
1884	SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>Carlston, Princes Park, Liverpool; and Westside, Clapham Common, S.W.</i>
1886	SMITH, THOMAS HAWKINS, <i>care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.; and Grafton, New South Wales.</i>
1010 1884	SMITH, WALTER F., 10, <i>Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1873	SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., 3, <i>Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
1886	SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundon House, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, <i>Dinden, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Arc, E.C.; Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1015 1886	SPANIER, ADOLF, 114, <i>Fellies Road, N.W.</i>
1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 12, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>

Year of
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- 1897 SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68, *Lowides Square, S.W.*
 1893 †SPROSTON, HUGH, *Hughville, Woodside, S.E.*
 1895 SQUIBB, REV. G. M., M.A., *The Parsonage, Totteridge, Herts.*
 1020 1879 STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 48, *Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1885 STALEY, T. P., 2, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
 1872 STANFORD, EDWARD, *Crosborough House, Bromley, Kent.*
 1886 †STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E. *The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.*
 1878 STARKE, J. GIBSON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*
 1025 1875 STEIN, ANDREW, *Protea House, Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
 1884 STEPHENS, CLEMENT, *Ingleside, Woodville Road, Ealing, W.*
 1875 STEVENSON, LEADER C., 73, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1881 STEWART, GEORGE, 47, *Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1881 STEWART, ROBERT M., *Hawthorne, Bickley, Kent; and 51, Milton Street, E.C.*
 1030 1882 STEWART, WILLIAM ARNOTT, 38, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1886 STIELING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 7, *Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.*
 1874 †STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24, *Bramham Gardens, South Kensington.*
 1877 STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1035 1883 STORER, THOMAS, 5 and 6, *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
 1881 STORER, WILLIAM, 5 and 6, *Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
 1879 STOTT, THOMAS, *Thornbank, Sutton, Surrey.*
 1872 STOVIN, REV. C. F., 39, *Queensboro' Terrace, W.*
 1885 STRAFFORD, RT. HON. EARL OF, 34, *Wilton Place, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.*
 1040 1875 STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1880 †STREET, EDMUND, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*
 1884 STREETER, G. SKELTON, *The Mount, Primrose Hill, N.W.; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1883 STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROGER, *Hampfield, Putney, S.W.*
 1881 STUART, JOHN, 20, *Bucklersbury, E.C.*
 1045 1886 STUART, JOHN SIDNEY, *Kimberley Lodge, Sible Hedingham, Halstead, Essex.*
 1884 STUTTAFOED, S. R., *The Paarl, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
 1878 SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
 1868 SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., *Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.*
 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1050 1875 SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, *Camden Square, N.W.*
 1883 TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B. (1st Life Guards), 16, *Manchester Square, W.*
 1885 †TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
 1883 TANGYE, GEORGE, *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*

Resident Fellows.

XXXV

Year of Election.		
	1883	TANGYE, RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone Hall, Bickenhill, Birmingham; and 85, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1055	1890	TATLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, <i>Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
	1876	TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, <i>Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1885	TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14, <i>Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.</i>
	1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., <i>Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.</i>
	1881	TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1060	1886	TEMPLE, WARNER, 37, <i>Moorgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1873	*TENNYSON, THE RT. HON. LORD, D.C.L., <i>Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>
	1885	TERRY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK S., 2, <i>Princes Road, South Wimbledon.</i>
	1884	TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES, <i>Elsinore, Exmouth, Devon; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., <i>Chief Surveyor, War Department, Horse Guards, Whitehall; Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 28, Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
1065	1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18, <i>Wood Street, E.C.; and Balmayn House, Hornsey Lane, N.</i>
	1883	THOMPSON, ARTHUR BAILEY, <i>Sumatra, Bournemouth.</i>
	1875	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, <i>St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
	1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, <i>Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 49, Fore Street, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 67, <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
1070	1869	TIDMAN, PAUL FREDERICK, C.M.G., 34, <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, 12, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1883	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, 12, <i>Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1886	TOD, HENRY, 21, <i>Mincing Lane, E.C.</i>
	1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 39, <i>Dickinson Street, Manchester.</i>
1075	1876	TOOTH, FRED., <i>Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.</i>
	1887	TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, 47, <i>Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
	1884	†TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, <i>Dorsey House, Weybridge, Surrey.</i>
	1884	TRILL, GEORGE, <i>Protea, Doods Road, Reigate, Surrey.</i>
	1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, <i>care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman & Co., 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.</i>
1080	1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4, <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
	1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54, <i>Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., O.B., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1878	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 118, <i>Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.</i>
	1885	TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1085	1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER, <i>Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1886	TURNER, GORDON, <i>Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	TURTON, HENRY HOBHOUSE, <i>Alunhurst, Bournemouth, Hants.</i>
	1894	TWEEDDALE, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF, <i>Yester, Gifford, Haddington, N.B.</i>
	1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22, <i>Pembridge Gardens, W.</i>

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Year of
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Royal Colonial Institute.

1090	1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, <i>New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	VANDER-BYL, PHILIP 51 <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester</i>
	1874	VANDER-BYL, P G. (Consul-General for the Orange Free State Republic), <i>High Beeches, Farnborough Station, Hants.</i>
	1885	VANE, GEORGE, C.M.G. 25, <i>Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1882	VERNON, THOMAS, C.E., 7, <i>Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1095	1884	†VINCENT, C E HOWARD, C.B., M.P. 1, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.</i>
	1880	VOSS, HERMANN, 15, <i>Leadenhall Street E.C.</i>
	1886	VOSS, HOULTON H., <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1884	WADDINGTON, JOHN, <i>Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.</i>
	1881	WADE, CECIL L., 7 <i>Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1100	1884	WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, <i>St Anne's Rectory, Soho, W.</i>
	1881	WADE, PAGET A. 34, <i>Fenchurch Street E.C.</i>
	1885	WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., <i>Elmshurst, Finchley, N.</i>
	1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F L.S., <i>Belmont, Usbridge.</i>
	1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Marlborough House, S.W.</i>
1105	1886	WALKER, JOHN, 3, <i>Crosby Square, E.C.</i>
	1885	†WALKER, ROBERT J., F R.G.S., F.R.His.S., <i>Woodside, Leicester.</i>
	1887	WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11, <i>Curzon Street Mayfair, W.</i>
	1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, <i>Hildrop Road, Tufnell Park. N.W.</i>
	1882	WALL, T. A., <i>National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1110	1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
	1882	WALLIS, H. B., <i>Addington, St. Mary's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
	1878	WALTER, CAPT. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., <i>Corps of Commissionaires, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C.</i>
	1879	†WANT, RANDOLPH C., 34, <i>Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1885	WARE, THOMAS WEBB, <i>Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.</i>
1115	1886	WARNE, EDWARD, 25, <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	†WARNER, J. H. B., M.A., J.P., D.L., <i>Quorn Hall, Loughborough.</i>
	1880	WARREN, MAJ.-GEN. SIR CHAS., R.E., G.C.M.G., 44, <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
	1885	†WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 58, <i>Great Cumberland Place, W.</i>
	1879	WATSON, E. GILBERT, 18, <i>Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>
1120	1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., 27, <i>Lullington Road, Anerley, S.E.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1884	WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 103, <i>Southill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1884	WATT, JOHN B., 5, <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1881	WATTS, H. E., 52, <i>Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1880	WEBB, HENRY B., 7, <i>Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.</i>
1125	1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, <i>Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.</i>
	1886	WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 8, <i>Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.</i>
	1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT G., M.P., 83, <i>Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
	1881	WELCH, HENRY P., 14, <i>Cornhill, E.C.</i>
	1883	WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, <i>Ince Blundell Hall, Great Crosby, Liverpool.</i>
1130	1884	WELWOOD, ALEXANDER HENRY M.

Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1869	WENYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23, <i>St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
1884	†WENDT, ERNEST EMIL, D.C.L., 4 and 6, <i>Throymorton Avenue, E.C.</i>
1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1868	WESTGARTH, WILLIAM, 8, <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i> ; and 10, <i>Bolton Gardens, S.W.</i>
135 1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, <i>Clifton, near Bristol.</i>
1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19, <i>Beaufort Gardens, S.W.</i>
1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, <i>Pension Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>
1881	†WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
140 1883	WHITE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, 9 and 11, <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i> ; and "Afrega," 7, <i>Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
1881	WHITE, JAMES T., 4, <i>Clarendon Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 25, <i>Cranley Gardens, S.W.</i>
1873	WHITE, ROBERT, 86 <i>Marine Parade, Brighton</i> ; and 19A, <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
145 1892	WHYTE, ROBERT, 35, <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1886	WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1885	WIENHOLT, EDWARD, <i>Perrystone Court, Ross, Herefordshire.</i>
1885	WIENHOLT, JOHN, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1883	WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
150 1886	WILKINS, ALFRED, 43, <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
1883	WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72, <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1886	WILLANS, WM. HENRY, 23, <i>Holland Park, W.</i> ; and <i>High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.</i>
1883	WILCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M. Inst. C.E., 31, <i>Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1884	WILLES, W. A., <i>The Manor House, King's Sutton, Banbury</i> ; and <i>Arthur's Club, S.W.</i>
155 1884	WILLIAMS, JAMES, <i>Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.</i>
1884	WILLIAMS, WILLIAM BRUNO, 91, <i>Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1887	†WILLIAMSON, JOHN, 7, <i>Montagu Terrace, Richmond, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.</i>
1879	WILLIS, EDWARD, 28, <i>Longridge Road, South Kensington, W.</i>
160 1874	WILLS, GEORGE, <i>White Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.</i> ; and 3, <i>Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.</i>
1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., <i>Esher, Surrey</i> ; and 2, <i>King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
1896	†WILSON, JOHN, 48, <i>George Square, Edinburgh.</i>
1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, <i>care of Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, M.P., 9, <i>Grosvenor Square, W.</i> ; and <i>Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.</i>
165 1874	WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., <i>Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i> ; and 68, <i>Portland Place, W.</i>
1868	†WOLFF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 4, <i>Chesham Street, S.W.</i> ; <i>Carlton Club, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.</i>

Year of
Election.

	1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, 82, <i>Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.</i> ; and 2, <i>Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1885	WOODWARD, CALEB RICHARD, 6, <i>Alfred Place West, South Kensington, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
	1884	WOODWARD, JAMES E., <i>Berily Lodge, Bickley.</i>
1170	1886	WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 8, <i>St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
	1884	WORTLEY, ARTHUR, 17, <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
	1883	WRIGHT, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Bocking, Braintree, Essex.</i>
	1884	WYATT, FREDERICK, <i>care of P. J. Canning, Esq., 2, Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1175	1883	WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.</i>
	1885	YALE, WILLIAM CORBET, <i>Plas-yn-Yale, Corwen.</i>
	1875	YARDLEY, SAMUEL, 5, <i>Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1868	YOUL, JAMES A., C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
	1869	†YOUNG, FREDERICK, 5, <i>Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

	Year of Election	
180	1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885	ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	ABDUR-RAHMAN, MOULVIE SYUD, F.S.S., Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple), <i>The Retreat, St. Thome, Madras.</i>
	1886	ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	ABRAHAM, B. V., Jun., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
185	1885	ABRAHAM, FREDERIC, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	ABRAHAMS, MANLY, J.P., <i>Hampton Green, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1883	†ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., <i>London and South African Exploration Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Tarnedale, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
190	1877	ADOLPHUS, EDWIN, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1887	†ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent H.S. Force, <i>Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, India.</i>
	1881	AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1881	AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1881	AGOSTINI, EDGAR, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
195	1885	AHEARNE, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, M.D., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1881	†AIBTH, ALEXANDER, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1884	†AITKEN, JAMES, <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1876	AKERMAN, SIE JOHN W., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1883	ALEXANDER, ALBERT J., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
100	1883	ALEXANDER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	ALEXANDER, JOHN GYSBART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, <i>care of J. Mylehreest, Esq., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	ALGER, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
105	1887	ALLAN, GORDON, Surveyor-General, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1872	ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., <i>Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1882	ALLAN, WILLIAM, L.R.C.S.I., <i>Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1883	ALLAN, WILLIAM, <i>Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.</i>
	1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.Z.S., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
110	1885	ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	ALLEN, THAINE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	†ALLFORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1887	ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, <i>Indaleni, Richmond, Natal.</i>
115	1880	AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1885	AMHERST, HON. J. G. H., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1873	†ANDERSON, DICKSON, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1886	ANDERSON, FRANK, Assistant-Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
	1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.
1220	1881	ANDERSON, JAMES F., Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.
	1886	ANDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1883	ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1879	†ANGAS, J. H., J.P., Collingrove, South Australia.
	1886	ANGOVE, W. H., Perth, Western Australia.
1225	1885	†ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, Laurvig, Norway.
	1880	ARCHER, WILLIAM, Gracemere, Queensland.
	1879	ARCHIBALD, SIE ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
	1880	ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
1230	1881	ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G., Sorel, Quebec, Canada.
	1887	ARMYTAGH, BERTRAND, Melbourne, Australia.
	1877	ARMYTAGH, FERDINAND F., Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	ARMYTAGH, F. W., Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	ARNOLD, JAMES F., Melbourne, Australia.
1235	1875	†ARNOT, DAVID, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1877	ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, South Sea Islands.
	1885	ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, Audit Department, Mauritius.
	1886	ASHMORE, ALEX. M., Ceylon Civil Service, Kandy, Ceylon.
	1883	ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1240	1883	ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1880	ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1880	†ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., A.I.C.E., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1876	ATHERSTONE, HON. W. GUYBON, M.L.C., M.D., Graham town, Cape Colony. (Corresponding Secretary).
	1885	ATHERTON, EBENEZER, M.B.C.S.E., Sydney, New South Wales.
1245	1885	†ATKINSON, A. B., New Zealand.
	1880	†ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1882	†ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	ATTWELL, CHARLES H., care of Messrs. Athwell & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1881	AURET, ABRAHAM, M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1250	1878	†AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1885	AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FRANCIS W., M.A., Georgetown, B. Guiana.
	1881	AUSTIN, HIS HONOUR H. W., Chief Justice, Nassau, Bahamas.
	1877	AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Guiana Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1878	AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, Kingston, Jamaica.
1255	1885	BACK, FEEDERICK, General Manager, Government Railways, Launceston, Tasmania.
	1883	BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1884	†BAGOT, GEORGE, Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.
	1880	BAILLIE, THOMAS, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, Union Steamship Company.
1260	1887	BAIRD, A. REID, Leighton, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia. KEWELL, JOHN W., Adelaide, South Australia.

Year of Election.	
1876	BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., <i>Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1884	†BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	BALL, ABRAM T. H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Galt, Canada.</i>
1265 1881	BALL, CAPTAIN E., R.N.R., ss. " <i>Blenheim.</i>
1882	BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal</i>
1887	†BALME, ARTHUR, <i>Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.</i>
1875	BAM, J. A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1270 1867	BANKART, FREDERICK J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1879	BANNERMAN SAMUEL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J. <i>Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1886	BARKER, CHARLES F., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1885	BARKLY, ARTHUR C. S., <i>Chief Commissioner, Seychelles.</i>
1275 1882	BARNARD, HERBERT H., <i>Plantation Mara, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P. <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1887	BARNETT, BARRON L. <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	†BARNETT, E. ALGERNON, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	†BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1280 1884	†BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, <i>Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	BARRETT, JAMES W., M.B., Ch.B., M.B.O.S., 35, <i>Home Crescent, Albert Park, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	BARROW H., <i>Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1875	BARRY SIR JACOB D., <i>Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahams-town, Cape Colony.</i>
1285 1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., <i>Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1879	BARTLEY, ARTHUR H., B.A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., " <i>Moolbong,</i> " <i>Booligal, New South Wales ; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1290 1882	†BATTLE FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1887	BAYLEY, CAPTAIN ARDEN L., <i>2nd West India Regiment, Barbados.</i>
1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, <i>Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1884	BAYNES, EDWARD H., <i>Clerk to the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1885	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P. <i>Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.</i>
1295 1877	BAYNES, THOMAS, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1885	BEADON, ROBERT JOHN, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1878	BEAN, GEORGE T., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	†BEAR, J. P., <i>Chateau Tahbilk, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, <i>St. Kitts.</i>
1300 1880	†BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1884	BEATTIE, WITHAM C., <i>Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Queensland.</i>
1883	†BECK, JOHN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., <i>Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	†BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1305 1872	BEERE, D. M., P.O. Box 345, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>

Year of
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- 1883 BEERS, DR. W. GEORGE, 34, *Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, Canada.*
 1884 BEETHAM, GEORGE, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1877 BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1882 BEGG, ALEXANDER, *Montreal, Canada.*
 1310 1884 BELGRAVE, DALRYMPLE JAMES, *Barrister-at-Law.*
 1884 BELL, CHAS. N., *Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*
 1884 BELL, GEO. F., *care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, *Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1886 BELL, JOHN W., *Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1315 1886 BELL, JOSHUA T., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 BELL, W. A. D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 †BELLAIRES, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, *Chateau Margot, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1886 BELLAMY, GEORGE C., *Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1880 BELMONTE, B. C. CALACO, M.A., D.C.L., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1320 1885 BENINGFIELD, S. F., *Durban, Natal.*
 1884 †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, *Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 BENNETT, ALFRED, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, *Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.*
 1880 BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., *Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1325 1884 BENNETT, HON. H. OGILVIE, M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1887 BENNETT, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1880 BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, *District Commissioner, Salt Pond, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1879 BENSON, GEORGE C., *Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 BENSON, WM., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1330 1875 BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1878 BERKELEY, HON. HENRY S., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
 1880 BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Vice-President, Federal Council of the Leeward Island, Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
 1880 BERRY, ALEXANDER, *Kingston P. O., Jamaica.*
 1335 1885 BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*
 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., *Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.*
 1884 BEYNON, ERASMUS, *care of Messrs. Phillips & Co., Limited, Bombay, India.*
 1883 BEYTS, HON. H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., *Receiver-General, Mauritius.*
 1886 BICAISE, LOUIS, *Consul for Italy, &c., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1340 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1881 †BIDEN, A. G.
 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., *Phautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1886 BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., *Financial Department, Government of India, Calcutta, India.*
 1884 BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, *Seaforth, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1345 1877 BIRCH, J., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1880 †BORTRIGHT, BUTTERWORTH, *Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1873	BIRCH, W. J., JUN., <i>Stoneycroft, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1887	BLACK, MAURICE HUME, M.L.A., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1882	†BLAGROVE, CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), <i>Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1350 1881	BLAINE, GEORGE, M.L.A., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1884	†BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1886	BLACK, MORRICE A., <i>Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, New Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.</i>
1886	BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1355 1886	BLAND, R. H., <i>Clunes, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1886	BLANK, OSCAR, <i>Messrs. Pfaff, Pinchof & Co., 10 gr. Bäckerstrasse, Hamburg.</i>
1874	BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., C.M.G., <i>Chief Magistrate, Transkei, South Africa.</i>
1881	BOIS, FREDERIC W. J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	BOIS, HENRY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1360 1879	BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Panmure, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	†BORLAND, ARCH BALD M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1885	†BORTON, JOHN <i>Casa Nuova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1365 1883	BOULT, ARTHUR, <i>Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	BOURCHIER, GEORGE L., <i>Acting Superintendent of Works, Singapore.</i>
1883	BOURDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1874	BOURINOT, J. G., <i>Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1879	BOURKE, WELLESLEY, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1370 1878	†BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cots, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1882	BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., <i>Health Officer, Barbados.</i>
1884	†BOWEN, THOMAS H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†BOWEN, WILLIAM, <i>Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1375 1885	BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., <i>Craigie Burn, Somerset East Cape Colony.</i>
1886	BOYLE, ARTHUR, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1881	†BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1879	BRADFIELD, JOHN L., <i>Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.</i>
1380 1883	BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1878	BRANDON, HON. ALFRED DE BATHE, M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1884	†BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., <i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
1884	BRAY, HENRY DAVID, <i>Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1365 1885	†BRAY, HON. JOHN COX, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1887	BRENTNALL, HON. F. T., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	BRETT, REGINALD.
1881	BREWER, H. MOLYNEUX, F.L.S., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1874 BRIDGE, H. H., <i>Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1390	1880 BRIDGES, W. F., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887 BRIGGS, J. H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881 BRIGGS, SIR T. GRAHAM, BART., <i>Barbados.</i>
	1886 BRIGGS, WILLIAM, 52, <i>Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883 †BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1395	1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1886 BRODIE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1878 BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., <i>Burnett Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1400	1885 BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885 BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1875 BROUGHTON, FREDERICK, <i>Openshaw, Eastwood, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1884 BROWN, HON. C. P., <i>Minister of Public Works, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1882 BROWN, JAMES A., <i>Black River, P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1405	1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882 †BROWN, HON. MAITLAND, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1883 BROWN, MALCOLM STEWART, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULEY, M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1884 BROWNE, JUSTIN MCCARTY, 1, <i>Lord's Place, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1410	1886 †BROWNE, WILLIAM AGNEW, M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Bowen, Queensland.</i>
	1884 BRUCE, HON. CHARLES, C.M.G., <i>Lient.-Governor and Government Secretary, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, <i>Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.</i>
	1881 BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1880 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1415	1886 BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE, <i>Judge President of the High Court of Griqualand West, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.B., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, <i>Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.</i>
	1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881 BUCKLEY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1420	1882 BUCKLEY, W. F. MCLEAN, <i>Waikakahi, Waitaki, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1878 BUGLE, MICHAEL, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881 BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.O.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM ROSE, <i>Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1881 BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., <i>Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1425	1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cyprus.</i>
	1878 BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY J., <i>Chief Justice, Gibraltar.</i>
	1876 BURGERS, HON. J. A., M.L.C., <i>Murraysburg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883 BURGESS, THOS., J.P., <i>The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.</i>

		Year of Election.	
	1879		BURKE, HENRY LARDNER, B.A., 71, <i>Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1430	1871		BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., Assistant Attorney-General, <i>Jamaica.</i>
	1884		†BURKINSHAW, JOHN, Advocate, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1882		BURNS, HON. PATRICK, Auditor-General, <i>Antigua.</i>
	1884		BURNSIDE, ALFRED JAMES, <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1879		BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR SIR BRUCE L., Chief Justice, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1435	1886		BURROWS, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885		†BURSTALL, BRYAN C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882		BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1881		†BUSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Redleaf, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886		BUTLER, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1440	1883		BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, Chief Magistrate, <i>Diego Garcia.</i>
	1872		BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., <i>Cairo, Egypt.</i>
	1882		†BUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882		BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884		BYFIELD, THOMAS, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1445	1885		CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883		CADIZ, HON. CHAS. FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., Puisne Judge, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1878		†CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., Member of the Divisional Council, <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879		CALDECOTT, HARRY S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884		CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, <i>Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1450	1883		CALCOTT, JOHN HOPE, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1885		CAMERON, HON. E. J., President of the Virgin Islands, <i>West Indies.</i>
	1885		CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1878		CAMPBELL, A. H., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1873		CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., <i>Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1455	1883		CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880		CAMPBELL, COLIN T., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886		CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1883		CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1883		CAMPBELL, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Otaikaiki, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1460	1886		CAPE, ALFRED J., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880		CAPPEE, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883		CAREW, WALTER R. H., <i>Singapore.</i>
	1884		CARLILE, JAMES WREN, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886		CARLISLE, SYDNEY, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1465	1872		CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1886		†CARR, MARK WM., JUN., M. Inst. C.E., Resident Engineer, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1883		†CARRINGTON, HIS HONOUR J. W., D.C.L. (Chief Justice), <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1884		†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>Plantation Waterloo, British Guiana.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1883 CARSON, EDWARD J., *Barrett Gold Mining Company, Berlin, Kaapsche Hoop, Transvaal.*
- 1470 1886 CARTER, CHARLES C., *Lands Department, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1878 CARTER, HON. GILBERT T., B.N., *Treasurer of the Gambia, West Africa*
- 1878 CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., *Judge of the Supreme Court, 36, Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 CASTELL, REV. H. T. S., *Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, *St. Hubert's, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1475 1879 CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, *General Manager, Railway Department, Mauritius.*
- 1884 CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, *Board of Executors, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1480 1876 CHADWICK, HON. F. M., *Public Treasurer, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1882 CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 CHAMBERS, JOHN, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
- 1485 1881 CHAMNEY ROBERT WM., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1886 CHANDLER, ALFRED, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., *Auditor-General, Trinidad.*
- 1881 CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P., *Quebec, Canada.*
- 1887 CHAPMAN, CHARLES H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1490 1879 CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D. 224, *Rue de Rivoli, Paris.*
- 1881 CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., *Barrister-at-Law Mauritius.*
- 1883 CHEESMAN, HON. ROBERT SUCKLING, M.L.C., *Montrose House, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1874 CHIARPINI, P., SEN., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1495 1874 CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
- 1880 CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 CHRISTIAN, H. B., M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1500 1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Acting-President, Dominica.*
- 1883 CLARENCE, ARTHUR R. *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 CLARENCE, HON. LOVELL BURCHETT, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1878 CLARK, JAMES McCOSH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1882 CLARK, WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1505 1880 CLARK, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 CLARK, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Chapaguri Tea Estate, Nagracotta, Bengal, India.*
- 1885 CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., *Coverley Plantation, Barbados.*
- 1885 CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. H., R.A., C.M.G., *Surveyor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*

	Year of Election.	
1510	1884	CLARKF, GEORGE O'MALLEY, Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1884	†CLARKE, JOSEPH, Melbourne, Australia
	1886	CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., B.A., K.C.M.G., The Residency, Masern, Basutoland, South Africa.
	1890	CLARKE, THOMAS F., Halfway Tree P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.
	1882	CLARKE, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.
1515	1882	†CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Messrs. Di Costa and Co., Barbados.
	1880	CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, Nelson, New Zealand.
	1882	CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, care of Messrs. Levin & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.
	1875	CLOETE, HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1894	CLOKE, CHARLES EDWARD, St. Vincent, West Indies.
1520	1879	†CLOSE, EDWARD CHARLES, Murrumbidgee, New South Wales.
	1886	COBB, HON. FREDERICK E., M.L.C., Stanley, Falkland Islands.
	1877	COCHRAN, JAMES, Wilgiwa, Urana, New South Wales.
	1884	COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town).
	1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., Belize, British Honduras.
1525	1882	COCKBURN-CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS, BART., Perth, Western Australia.
	1880	CODD, JOHN A., Toronto, Canada.
	1883	COHEN, NEVILLE D., care of D. Cohen & Co., West Maitland, New South Wales.
	1886	COLE, ROWLAND, Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
	1885	COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., Messrs. Lilley, Skinner & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.
1530	1882	COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1885	COLLINS, E. O., Wellington, New Zealand.
	1885	COLLINS, EDURY L. S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM E., Queen's Advocate, Nicosia, Cyprus.
	1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1535	1883	COLTON, HON. JOHN, M.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1885	COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.A., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1876	COMMISSIONG, W. S., M.L.C., St. George's, Grenada.
	1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., B.N., Commanding Colonial Steamer "Comtess of Derby," Sierra Leone.
	1881	CONNOLLY, R. M., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
1540	1884	COOK, JOHN, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1896	COOKE, JOHN, care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1879	COOPER, EDWARD, Grace Park, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	COPLAND, WILLIAM, Tufton Hall, Grenada.
	1883	CORN, PHILIP O., Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.
1545	1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, M.L.A., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1885	CORNWALL, WILLIAM DANIEL, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1883	COSTELLO, C., Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
	1884	COTTON, HON. GEORGE WITHERIDGE, M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1886	COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., Colonial Engineer, Belize, British Honduras.
1550	1880	COURTNEY, J. M., Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.

Year of
Election.

- 1883 COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 COWLISHAW, WILLIAM PATTEN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1885 COX, ALFRED, W., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne; and Illilawa, New South Wales.*
 1882 COX, CHARLES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1555 1882 COX, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1877 †COX, HON. GEORGE H. M.L.C. *Mudgee, New South Wales.*
 1885 CRACKNELL, E. C., *Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1881 CRAWFORD, J. COUTTS, *Miramar, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1560 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Box 39, Montreal, Canada.*
 1887 CRAWLEY-BOEVEY ANTHONY P., *Mahagastolle, Nuwara, Eleigia, Ceylon.*
 1876 CRESWICK, HENRY *Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1880 CRIPPS, THOMAS N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1565 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1886 CROGHAN, THE VERY REVEREND DEAN DAVIS G., M.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1883 CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1882 CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †CROSBY HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1570 1885 CROSSE, A. F., *French Diamond Mining Co, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, *Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1893 CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, *Balgonie, North-West Territories, Canada.*
 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON (District Magistrate), *Mount Frere, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
 1575 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., *St. Mary's Parsonage, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.*
 1874 CURRIE, JAMES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Urana, New South Wales.*
 1883 DACOMB, HENRY L. *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1885 DAcOSTA, JOSE S., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1580 1878 DALE, LANGHAM, M.A., LL.D., *Superintendent-General of Education, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING, *Registrar of the Supreme Court, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 †DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31, *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 DALY, THOMAS, *Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1883 DALY, THOMAS WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1585 1883 DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, *care of Messrs. Curcier & Adel, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 DAMIAN, FRANCIS, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1880 DAMPIER, F. E., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1882 DANBY H. W., 38, *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, *Sydney, New South Wales.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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	Year of Election.	
1590	1874	DANGAR, W. J., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	DANIEL, CAPTAIN ALFRED N., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	DARBY JAMES C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1887	D'ARCY, WM. KNOX, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1886	DARE, JOHN JULIUS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1595	1884	DARGAN PATRICK, <i>British Guiana.</i>
	1877	†DAVENPORT, S R SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1887	DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., <i>Bean, Basin, Mauritius.</i>
	1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.</i>
	1887	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1600	1886	†DAVIDSON W E., <i>Ceylon Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., Deputy Surveyor-General, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885	DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., <i>Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†DAVIES, HON. MATTHEW H., M.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1605	1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1878	†DAVIS, N. DARNELL, Controller of Customs, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1884	DAVIS, P. STEVENSON (Barrister-at-Law), 76, <i>Temple Court, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878	DAYSON, GEORGE L., <i>British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1610	1882	DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., <i>P and O Steam Navigation Company.</i>
	1884	DAWSON, WILLIAM, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	DEAN, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1615	1882	DEARE, CHARLES RUSSEL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	DEARE, HENRY RUSSEL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	†DEBROT, JOHN FREDERIC, H. B. M.'s Consul, <i>Puerto Cortes, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1883	DE JOUX, CHARLES STAPYLTON, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1882	DE KOCK, N. M., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1620	1881	DE LA MARE, F., Mauritius Emigration Agent, <i>Garden Reach, Calcutta.</i>
	1882	DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1878	DE LA MOTHE, E. A., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1885	DELY WILLIAM ALEXANDER, <i>Somerset West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, <i>Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1625	1883	DENISON, NOEL, Superintendent of Lower Perak, <i>Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1883	DENNY, J T <i>Union Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	DENNYS, NICHOLAS BELFIELD, J.P., <i>White House, Singapore.</i>
	1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., <i>Box 2,924, New York.</i>
	1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1630	1885	DESPARD, FITZHERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., <i>Kimberley Water Works, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	DESPEISSIS, J. ADRIEN, <i>Mauritius.</i>
1885	DES VAGES, JOHANNES, A. D., M.L.A., <i>Willowmore, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	DES VŒUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Hong Kong.</i>
1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, 19, <i>Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1635 1883	DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
1887	DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, B.A., LL.B., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Mutuwal, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	DICK, HON. THOMAS, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†DICKSON, R. W., <i>Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	DIGNAN, PATRICK L., <i>Hokitika, New Zealand.</i>
1640 1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†DISTIN, JOHN S., <i>Tavelberg Hall, Middleburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1886	DOBSON, JAMES M., C.E., <i>care of Signor E. Madero, Calle Victoria, Buenos Ayres.</i>
1886	†DOBSON, ROBERT, <i>Manager, Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1645 1885	DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. L., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1882	DOCKER, W. L., <i>Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	DODDS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN STOKELL, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1885	DONALDSON, HON. JAMES KENNEDY, <i>Queen's Advocate, Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	DONOVAN, FERGUS, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1650 1883	DONOVAN, JOHN G., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., H. M. <i>Special Commissioner, New Guinea.</i>
1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, <i>Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	DOWLING, HON. JAMES S., <i>District Court Judge, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	DOWNALL, R. BEAUCHAMP, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1655 1883	DREYER, GEORGE CASPER, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	DREIBERG, JOHN J. S., <i>Deputy-Commissioner, Nowgong, Assam, India.</i>
1881	†DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	DUDLEY, CECIL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1872	DUFFERIN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Viceroy of India, Government House, Calcutta.</i>
1660 1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., <i>Superintendent of the Pilot Establishment, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1886	DUNCAN, GEORGE, R.N., M.D., <i>Mercantile Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, <i>care of Messrs. Coryndon & Caldecott, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1884	†DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1665 1884	DUNKLEY, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M.D., <i>Surgeon-Superintendent of Queensland Immigration, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	DUNLOP, REV. R., M.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1885	DUNN, H. W., C.E., <i>Knysna, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	DUPUCH, JOSEPH E., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1670 1885	DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETERUS, J.P., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	DU TOIT, THOMAS MELVILLE, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1883	DIYASON, DURBAN, Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1887	DYER, F., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
1882	DYER, JOHN E., M.D., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1675	1879 EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, Doveton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
	1884 †EALLES, WILLIAM JOHN, Madras, India.
	1880 EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.
	1880 EAST, REV. D. J. Principal of Calabar College, Jamaica.
	1887 EDWARDS, EDWARD, Bendoo, Sherbro' West Africa.
1680	1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.
	1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., Nelson, New Zealand.
	1874 †EDWARDS, DR. W. A., Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1887 EGAN, CHARLES, M.D., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
	1883 EGBERTON, WALTER, Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.
1685	1886 ELDBRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney New South Wales.
	1879 ELDRIDGE, HON. C. M., Acting President of St. Kitt's, Government House, St. Kitt's.
	1880 ELLIOTT, HON. A. C., Victoria, British Columbia.
	1882 ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
	1879 ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN C.B. Inspector-Gen. of Police, Barbados.
1690	1884 ELLIOTT, J. BANKS, Azim, Gold Coast Colony.
	1882 ELLIOTT, W. J. P., Lagos, West Africa.
	1882 ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB, Chief Justice, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, Invercargill New Zealand.
	1885 ELSTOB, ARTHUR, Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.
1695	1886 ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., Kimberley Cape Colony.
	1884 ERSKINE, W. C. C., J.P., Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1883 ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, Port Louis, Mauritius.
	1886 ESTILL, FREDERICK C., Blyth, Brothers & Co., Mauritius.
	1886 ESTRIDGE, HENRY W., Receiver and Accountant-General, Vryburg, Bechuanaland.
1700	1880 EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.
	1883 EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus Office, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
	1882 EVELYN, CHAS. GREY, District Magistrate, The Penn, Dominica, West Indies.
	1885 †EWAN, JOHN FRASER, M.B., C.M., Carlton Terrace, Wynyard Square, Sydney, New South Wales.
1705	1887 FAED, WILLIAM, Butherwah, Urana, New South Wales.
	1883 FAILLE, HON. EDWARD ANTHONY, M.L.C., J.P., Queen's House, Nevis, West Indies.
	1878 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1880 FAIRFAX, JAMES R., Sydney, New South Wales.
1710	1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 43, Phillip Street, Sydney, N. S. Wales.
	1883 FANE, JAMES F., St. John's, Antigua.
	1877 †FARMER, WM. MORTIMER MAYNARD, M.L.A., J.P., Maynard Villa, Wynberg, Cape Colony.

Year of Election.		
	1880	FARRAR, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, B.D. (Canon of St. George's Cathedral), <i>All Saints Rectory, Barbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	FAUCETT, HON. MR. JUSTICE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1715	1886	FAULKNER, E., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1880	FEAGAN, J. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1878	FENWICK, FAIRFAX, <i>Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	FENWICK, THOMAS CAVENDISH, <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
	1880	FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1720	1886	FERGUSON, HON. DONALD, M.P.P., <i>Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.</i>
	1879	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Sec.)</i>
	1886	FERGUSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1885	FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., <i>20, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	FIELD, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
1725	1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, <i>Wall House Estate, Dominica.</i>
	1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J., <i>Weltverdrén, Colesburg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	†FINCH-HATTON, HON. HENRY S., <i>Mount Spencer, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1881	FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, <i>Richmond, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1730	1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., <i>Resident Magistrate, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	FISHER, R. H. U., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	FISHER, WM., <i>Esquimalt, British Columbia.</i>
1735	1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	FITZGERALD, EDWARD, <i>Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886	FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, <i>Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	FITZGERALD, T. N., <i>Surgeon, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1740	1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., <i>Town Clerk of Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	†FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1880	FLEMING, JOHN, <i>Charlotte Town, Grenada.</i>
	1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1875	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1745	1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1886	FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,
	1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., <i>President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
	1884	FORBES, A. WENTWORTH, <i>Elmina Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1885	FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1750	1883	FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	FORD, RICHARD, <i>Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, <i>Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Athelstane, Burwood, Sydney New South Wales.</i>
1755	1884	FORREST, HON. EDWARD B., M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881	FORREST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	FORSAITH, REV. THOMAS SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
1878	†FORSYTH, GEORGE ANDERSON, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1760 1878	FORSSMAN, CHEVALIER O.W.A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	FOSTER, THOMAS T., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Delagoa Bay Railway Co., South Africa.</i>
1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1765 1876	FOX, SIR W., K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Crofton, Rangitiki, New Zealand.</i>
1882	FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	FRANKI, J. P., <i>care of Messrs. Mort & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1770 1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	FRASER, HUGH, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	FRASER, JAMES L., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	FRASER, HON. SIR MALCOLM, K.O.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandanevura, Elkadua, Ceylon.</i>
1775 1883	FRASER, HON. SIMON, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	FRASER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1883	FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†FRESSION, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	FRETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molynseur, St. Kitts.</i>
1780 1884	FREYNE-FRENCH, H. DE.
1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station, vid King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, 188, <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	FINNEY, F. B., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1785 1878	FISH, HON. P. O., M.H.A., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1879	GADD, JOSEPH, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	GAHAN, C. F., R.N., <i>Postmaster-General, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1886	GALGEY, OTHO, L.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., <i>District Medical Officer, St. Lucia, W. I.</i>
1790 1882	GALL, ARTHUR, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1879	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.O.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1883	GARDNER, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1885	GARLAND, HON. T. W., M.E.C., M.L.C., <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1795 1882	GARRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, <i>Assistant Treasurer, St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1882	GARRETT, G. H., <i>Sub-Treasurer, British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1887	GARRICK, ALFRED C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	GATES, ADOLPH, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1883	GATES, ISIDORE, 302, <i>Rue de la Province (Sud), Antwerp.</i>
1800 1882	GAUL, REV. CANON, W. T., M.A., R.D., <i>St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1880	†GEARD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	GEDDES, CHARLES W. B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	GEDDES, THE REV. THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	†GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND (Consul for Sweden and Norway), <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1805	1886	GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., <i>Chester, Trelawny, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., <i>Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1885	GEORGE, EDWARD, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1810	1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	GIFFORD, THE LORD, V.C., <i>Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.</i>
	1886	GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1815	1882	GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	GILES, WILLIAM ANSTAY, M.B., C.M., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	GILLARD, HON. RICHARD, <i>Collector-General of Revenue, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GILLETT, THOMAS ROBERT, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1820	1880	GILLIES, HON. MR. JUSTICE T. B., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1877	GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., <i>Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, <i>Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, <i>Anna Regina, British Guiana.</i>
	1877	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, <i>Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
1825	1886	†GLEN, W. H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	GLENNIE, THOMAS H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	GOCH, G. H., M.L.A., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	GODDARD, HENRY C., <i>Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1883	GODDARD, WILLIAM C., <i>The Exchange, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1830	1879	GODFREY, FREDERICK B., <i>Graylings, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	GOERTZ, ERNEST, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	†GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885	GOLDEING, A. R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1835	1880	†GOLDSCHMIDT, ANTHONY, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	GOLDSCHMIDT, LUDWIG H., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	GOLDSWORTHY, HON. R. T., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1875	GOLLAN, DONALD, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, <i>Chief Justice, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1840	1878	GOODE, CHARLES H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1874	GOODLIFFE, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1869	GOODRICKE, G. D., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885	GOODRIDGE, EDWARD W. G., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	GORDON, HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1845	1885	GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL, A.H.A., <i>Inspector of Prisons, Hong Kong.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1879	†GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1885	GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, <i>Commissioner of Rotumah, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1881	GORE, CAPT. J.C., <i>Auditor-General, West African Settlements, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	GORRIE, SIR JOHN, <i>Chief Justice, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1850 1883	†GOVETT, ROBERT, <i>Culloden Station, near Arramat, Queensland.</i>
1878	GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, <i>Surveyor-General, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1873	GRAHAM, JOHN, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1885	GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	GRAHAM, WILLIAM <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1855 1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	GRANT, ALEXANDER CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	GRANT, C. SCOVELL, M.D., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1879	GRANT, E. H., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	GRANT, THOMAS, <i>Bombay, India.</i>
1860 1877	GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of Wm. Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.</i>
1884	GRAY, GEORGE W <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1886	GRAY, MELVILLE, <i>Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1886	GRAY, ROBERT JOHN <i>Under Colonial Secretary Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1881	GRAY, SAMUEL W., <i>Kiama, New South Wales.</i>
1865 1887	GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B.C.M. <i>Edin., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, M.L.C., <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.</i>
1877	GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1880	†GREENACRE, B. W. M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1870 1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	GREGORY, HON. FRANCIS T., M.L.C., <i>Harleston, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1883	GRENIER, HON. SAMUEL, <i>Attorney-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	†GREY-WILSON HON. WILLIAM <i>Colonial Secretary, St Helena.</i>
1884	GRIBBLE, REV. J. B., <i>Bethesda Native Mission, via Perth, W. Australia.</i>
1875 1879	†GRICE, J., <i>Messrs. G ice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1885	GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., J.R.C.P.E., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1881	GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1880 1881	GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i>
1875	GRIFFITH HON. T. RISELY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1877	GRIFFITH, SIR W BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	GRIFFITH, W. C. E., <i>Messrs. Booker, Bros. & Co., Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1885 1882	GRIFFITHS, M. J., <i>Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1884	†GRIMWADE, F. S., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	GRINLINTON, J. J., A. Inst. C.E. <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1882	GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., <i>Dean of Rupert's Land, "St. Johns," Winnipeg, Canada.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1890	1884 GUERITZ, E. P., <i>Jejebu, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1884 GUGERI, PETER ANTHONY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1884 GUNNEY, PROFESSOR, T. T., M.A., <i>Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, <i>London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL C. S. (A.D.C. to H.M. the Queen), <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1895	1881 †HAARHOFF, H. C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 HAARHOFF, J. C., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 HACKETT JOHN WINTHORP, <i>Barrister-at-Law, The Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1874 HADDON, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, <i>Merchants' Bank, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1900	1879 HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., <i>Ferngrove, Waitara, New Plymouth, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1872 HALIBURTON, R. G., Q.C.
	1880 HALKETT, CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, <i>Inspector-General of Police, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883 HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1887 HALL, THOMAS S., <i>Manager Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1905	1887 HALL, WALTER E., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 †HALL, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>St. Kitts.</i>
	1886 HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885 HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, <i>Receiver-General, Trinidad.</i>
	1883 HAMILTON, CAPT. D. DOUGLAS, <i>Cabulture River, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1910	1885 HAMILTON, JAMES, <i>Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Limited, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., <i>Assistant Land Commissioner Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1881 HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1884 HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., <i>The Grammar School, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1915	1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, <i>Tanjore, Madras.</i>
	1883 HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., M.B.C.S.E., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1883 HANBURY, THE REV. W. F. J., M.A.
	1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 HANNAM, CHARLES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1920	1883 HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M. Inst. C.E., <i>Chief Engineer for Railways, Cooktown, Queensland.</i>
	1885 †HANNINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., <i>Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1875 HARDY, C. BURTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.B.C.S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1883 HAREL, PHILIBERT C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1925	1886 HARLEY, JOHN, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1878 HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
	1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1886 HARPER, LEONARD, M.H.B., Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.
	1884 HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
1930	1882 HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1883 HARRY, WILLIAM ROSSER, M.R.C.S., J.P., Barkly West, Cape Colony.
	1885 HARRINGTON, WILLIAM F., Maryborough, Queensland.
	1883 HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1883 HARRIS, JOHN, Treasury, Kingston, Jamaica.
1935	1886 HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., Harrison College, Barbados.
	1885 HARROW, EDWIN, Auckland, New Zealand.
	1882 HARRY, THOMAS, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., V.C., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
1940	1881 HARVEY, HON. A. W., M.L.C., St. John's, Newfoundland.
	1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1883 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., M.L.C., Kingston, Jamaica.
	1883 HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. O. H., B.N., Bath, Jamaica.
	1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.
1945	1884 HAVELOCK, SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.
	1879 HAWDON, C. G., Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.
	1882 HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1882 HAWKER, GEORGE C., JUN., M.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
1950	1881 HAWWAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).
	1883 †HAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884 HAY, DAVID A., M.L.C., Bunbury, Western Australia.
	1880 HAY, HENRY, Collindina, New South Wales.
	1885 HAY, JAMES, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1955	1886 HAY, HON. JAMES SHAW, C.M.G., Administrator of the Gambia, West Africa.
	1878 HAY, WILLIAM, Boondoomana, rid Wuhanyah, New South Wales.
	1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.
	1882 HAYS, WALTER, Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.
	1879 HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
1960	1884 HEAN, DAVID, National Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1883 HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1886 HEBBON, A. S., Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1882 HEDDING, E., King William's Town, Cape Colony.
	1886 †HEMERY PERCY, Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.
1965	1881 HEMMING, JOHN, Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1809 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., Maritzburg, Natal.
	1875 HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., Government House, Mauritius.
	1883 HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH, Perth, Western Australia.
	1883 †HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
1970	1887 HESS, ALBERT. C.E., Kimberley, Cape Colony.

Year of
Election.

- 1873 HETT, J. BOLAND, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.
- 1875 HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., Superintendent of the Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.
- 1884 HRWISON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Orient Steamship Company*.
- 1884 HICKLING, FREDERICK J., *National Bank of Australasia, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia*.
- 1975 1873 HIDDINGH, DR. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony*.
- 1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1883 †HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1885 †HIGHETT, WILLIAM E., 79B, *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1980 1885 HIGGINS, HENRY, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Lagos, West Africa*.
- 1882 HIGGINSON, CAPTAIN WALTER, *Government Secretary, Gambia, West Africa*.
- 1883 HILDEBRAND, MAX, M.D., 555, *North Clark Street, Chicago, United States*.
- 1886 HILL, ASHTON ST., *Porongahan, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand*.
- 1882 HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, *Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1985 1884 HILL, JAMES ALLEYNE, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1883 HILL, JOHN S., *Georgetown, British Guiana*
- 1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1884 HILL, THOMAS JAMES, *Durban, Naal*.
- 1990 1881 HILL, WILLIAM, *Port Louis, Mauritius*.
- 1886 HILLMAN, GEORGE F., *Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1882 HITCHCOCK, G. W. E., J.P., *Taungs, Bechuanaland, South Africa*.
- 1886 HOAD, WILLIAM, *Government Medical Officer, Cyprus*.
- 1880 †HODGSON, EDWARD D., *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland*.
- 1995 1884 HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1886 HODGSON, SAMUEL, *Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1886 †HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., *Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras*.
- 1885 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1884 HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, *Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany*.
- 2000 1883 HOLBOROW, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua*.
- 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Singapore*.
- 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands*.
- 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1879 HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 2005 1882 †HOOD, FRANK, *Danish Consul, Lagos, West Africa*.
- 1884 HOPE, C. H. S., *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia*.
- 1883 †HORDEEN, EDWARD CARE, 211, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., *Director of Royal Botanical Gardens, &c., Mauritius*.
- 2010 1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., 42, *Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1884 HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, *Port of Spain, Trinidad*.
- 1881 HORTON, A. G., *Auckland, New Zealand*.
- 1884 HOSMER, EDWARD, *Coburgh, Ontario, Canada*.

Year of Election.	
	1887 HOTSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
15	1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1886 HOWELL, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 HUBBARD, HON. ARTHUR G., <i>Selwyn Castle, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883 HUDSON, HON. GEORGE, <i>British Resident, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
20	1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1882 HUGHES, PERCIVAL H. G., <i>Collector and Treasurer, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. J., R.N., <i>Acting Protector of Immigrants, Fort Cottage, Grenada, West Indies; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1884 HULETT, JAMES LIEGE, J.P., M.L.C., <i>Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.</i>
	1887 HULL, GEORGE H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
25	1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886 HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, <i>Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1883 HUNTER, ALEXANDER, <i>Public Medical Officer, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
30	1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, <i>Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1882 HURLEY, D. R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H., <i>Colonial Civil Engineer, Kingston, British Guiana.</i>
	1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
35	1879 HUTTON, WILLIAM PEPPERELL, J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Registrar and Master of the Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, <i>Point, Natal.</i>
	1880 IM THURN, EVERARD F., <i>Pomeroon River, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 INNES, CHARLES ROSE, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
40	1887 INNES, EDWARD A. R., <i>Harbour Works Office, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1879 INNISS, JAMES, <i>Barbados.</i>
	1881 IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
	1883 IRVINE, JAMES, J.P., <i>care of Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1883 IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G.
45	1874 IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879 IRVING, DR. J., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 IRWIN, CHAMNEY GRAVES, M.B., <i>Brigade Surgeon A.M.D., Bermuda.</i>
	1886 †ISAACS, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 ISAACS, JACOB, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 ISEMONGER, EDWIN E., <i>Acting Auditor-General, Singapore.</i>
50	1880 ISHAM, ARTHUR C., <i>Yapama Estate, Limugala, Ceylon.</i>
	1883 JACK, A. HILL, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1879 JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1881 JACKSON, CAPT. H. M., R.A., <i>Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.</i>
2055	1883 JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884 †JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 171, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney, New South Wales</i>
	1885 JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, <i>Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.</i>
	1879 †JAMESON, JULIUS P., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2060	1881 †JAMESON, DR. L. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 JAMISON, WILLIAM T., <i>St. Catherine's, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1884 JARDINE, C. K., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882 JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Edin., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
2065	1883 JARVIS, E. W., A.M. Inst. C.E., <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1883 JEFFREY, R. J., <i>Devorjilla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1872 †JENKINS, H. L., <i>Indian Civil Service.</i>
	1887 JENKYN, JOHN, M.D., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882 JENMAN, G. S., F.L.S., <i>Government Botanist, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2070	1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WM. F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1890 JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., <i>Mount Peveril, Moka, Mauritius.</i>
	1884 JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.I.Ist.C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Kalawewa, Dumballa, Ceylon.</i>
	1884 JOHNSON, HON. G. RANDALL, M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2075	1883 †JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, <i>Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884 JOHNSON, HON. S. ONIS, M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1882 †JOHNSTON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., <i>c/o W. D. Stewart, Esq., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2080	1885 JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1881 JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, M.C.P., <i>Plantation Hope, British Guiana.</i>
	1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, <i>Bradfield, Barbados.</i>
	1883 JONES, MURRAY J., <i>Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2085	1881 JONES, MATHEW, <i>Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., <i>Stockton, Barbados.</i>
	1884 JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2090	1884 JONES, W. BUSHBY, J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879 JONES, W. H., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1884 †JONES, HON. W. H. QUAYLE, <i>Queen's Advocate, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1884 †JONSSON, F. L., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2095	1885 JOSEPH, JOSEPH, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1884 JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1887	†JOSEPHSON, JOSHUA F., <i>St. Killians, Rose Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	JUTA, HENRY, <i>Advocate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	KARSLAKE, A. T., J.P., <i>Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
o 1876	KARUTH, FRANK, 11, <i>Perg Strasse, Dresden.</i>
1886	KEANE, JOHN R. R. <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1875	KERFER, SAMUEL, C.E., <i>Woodfield, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1885	KERLAN, REV. JOSEPH, H.M., <i>Penal Settlement, Mazarum, British Guiana.</i>
1885	KEEP, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
15 1884	†KELLY, JAMES JOHN <i>Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	KELLY, R. J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1872	KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
10 1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, J.P., <i>Master's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	KENNEDY, WILLIAM, <i>Bank of British North America, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.</i>
1884	KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D., 193, <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	KEOGH, EDMUND, <i>Alma Street St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
15 1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
1886	KERR, ALEXANDER, <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1880	KERR, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1884	KERSHAW ARTHUR EDWIN, <i>Clerk of Councils, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
20 1882	KEYNES, RICHARD R. <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
1886	KILBOURNE, EDMUND B., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1886	KILBY, HENRY G., <i>Labrena, Fern Bay Road, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M. Inst. C.E., <i>Lisbon-Berlyn Gold Fields, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1884	†KINDRED, ALFRED SEAMAN, J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
125 1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1886	KIRKWOOD, HON. W., M.L.C., M.D., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1884	KISCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S. <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
130 1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 17, <i>Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris; and British Columbia.</i>
1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Hobart Tasmania.</i>
1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Hobart Tasmania.</i>
1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
35 1883	KNOX, ALFRED, <i>Estcourt, Natal.</i>
1878	KNOX, EDWARD, <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, New S. Wales.</i>
1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., <i>Ardvaren, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., <i>Claremont, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2140	1884 KYNSEY, WILLIAM B., Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1882 KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.
	1882 KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886 LABORDE, EDWARD D., JUN., <i>Government House, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
	1883 †LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, <i>The Residency, Masern, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
2145	1885 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 LAMB, WALTER, <i>Kambala, Belle Vue Hill, Woollahra, New South Wales.</i>
	1880 LAMPREY, J. J., F.R.G.S., Surgeon, Army Medical Department, <i>Tower Hill Barracks, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882 LANGE, J. H., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2150	1886 LANGRIDGE, HON. G. D., Commissioner of Trade and Customs, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 LA RIVIERE, HON. ALPHONSE A. CLEMENT, Minister of Agriculture, <i>St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1878 LARK, F. B., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., <i>The Camp, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 LAURIE, MAJOR-GENERAL J. W., <i>Oakfield, Nova Scotia.</i>
2155	1880 LAYTON, A. L., <i>Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., <i>Barbados.</i>
	1882 LEARY, S., M.D., Superintendent, Public Hospital, <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1876 LEEB, P. G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2160	1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, <i>Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1879 LEES, JOHN, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, B.A., <i>Military Barracks, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1877 LEMBERG, P., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., <i>Ceylon Civil Service, Matara, Southern Province, Ceylon.</i>
2165	1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., <i>Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, <i>North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland</i>
	1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1885 LESLIE, WILLIAM, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2170	1877 LEVIN, W. H., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1876 LEWIS, HON. ALBERT, Q.C., <i>Barbados, West Indies.</i>
	1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Grenada, West Indies.</i>
	1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2175	1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., M.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary)</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.		
	1890	LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone</i> .
	1894	†LEWIS, THOMAS, <i>Hobart, Tasmania</i> .
	1893	LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, Chief Justice, <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
	1893	LILLEY, E. M., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
2180	1894	†LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, Lord Bishop of Riverina, <i>Hay, New South Wales</i> .
	1896	LITKIE, EMIL M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1890	LITTLE, GEORGE, JUN., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
	1896	†LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Cape of Good Hope Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
	1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
2185	1894	LLOYD, GEORGE, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
	1892	LOCKE, JOHN, <i>care of Colonial Bank, Barbados, West Indies</i> .
	1881	LOCKHART, C. G. NORMAN, <i>care of Bank of Victoria, Melbourne and New South Wales</i> .
	1898	LOGAN, JAMES D., <i>Matjesfontein, Cape Colony</i> .
	1893	LOOS, F. C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon</i> .
2190	1894	LOVEDAY RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa</i> .
	1878	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i> .
	1893	†LOVELY LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
	1894	†LOW SIR HUGH, K.C.M.G., British Resident, <i>The Residency, Kuala, Kansa, Perak, Straits Settlements</i> .
	1893	LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., Commissioner of Police, <i>Bechuanaland, Cape Colony</i> .
2195	1896	†LUARD, EDWARD CHAUNCEY, <i>Plantation Peter's Hall, British Guiana</i> .
	1893	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony</i> .
	1896	LUMGAIR, GEORGE, Secretary to the Council of Government, &c., <i>Curepipe, Mauritius</i> .
	1896	†LYMAN, HENRY H., 74, <i>McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada</i> .
	1890	LYNCH, EDWARD B., <i>Spanish Town, Jamaica</i> .
2200	1879	LYNCH, HON. JAMES A., M.L.C., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados</i> .
	1893	LYONS, CHARLES, <i>Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
	1879	LYONS, FRANK B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica</i> .
	1892	LYONS, MAURICE, <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
	1893	LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., <i>St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
2205	1896	MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony</i> .
	1897	MABEN, A. W., <i>Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal</i> .
	1881	MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., <i>Fielding, Wellington, New Zealand</i> .
	1893	MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, M.L.C. <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
	1897	MACDONALD, ANGUS, <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand</i> .
2210	1897	MACDONALD, BEAUCHAMP, <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand</i> .
	1893	MACDONALD, CHESBOROUGH F. J., <i>Wentabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales</i> .
	1896	MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., <i>Wentabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales</i> .
	1890	MACDONALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A., G.C.B., <i>Ottawa, Canada</i> .
	1895	MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand</i> .

	Year of Election.	
2215	1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	†MACFARLANE, JAMES, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1881	MACFARLANE, R., <i>Member of the Volksraad, Harrismith, Orange Free State.</i>
	1886	MACFARLANE, RODERICK, <i>Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1881	MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, <i>Auditor-General, Jamaica.</i>
2220	1885	MACGLASHAN, NEIL, <i>Standard Bank, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	MACKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2225	1881	MACLURE, HON. W. M. G., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1869	MACNAB, REV. A., D.D., <i>Rector of Darlington, Bourmanville, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1881	MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., <i>Winilba Diggers' Rest, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	MACPHERSON, JOHN, <i>Aylesmore, Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	†MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, <i>Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
2230	1880	MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1883	MCCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Singapore.</i>
	1880	MCCARTHY, JAMES A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886	MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†MCCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, <i>Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
2235	1883	MCCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1882	MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., <i>Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	MCCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	MCCULLOCH, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	†MCDONALD, JOHN, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
2240	1880	McFARLAND, ROBERT, <i>Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	McFARLAND, THOMAS, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	MCGAVIN, E. W., 122, <i>Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	MCGAW, JOSEPH, <i>Cuba, Narrandera, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	MCGEATH, GEORGE, <i>Charlemont, Jamaica.</i>
2245	1887	†MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1881	McILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	McKAY, BENJAMIN, M.I.M.E., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1880	MCKELLAR, THOMAS, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2250	1883	McKINNON, NEIL R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1878	†McLEAN, DOUGLAS, <i>Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	†McLEAN, GEORGE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	McLENNAN, JOHN, <i>Oroua Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2255	1884	†McLEOD, EDWIN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	McLEOD, CAPTAIN MURDOCH, <i>Provost-Marshal, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	†McTAVISH, J. H., <i>Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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	Year of Election.	
	1880	MAIN, GEORGE, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	MAIR, GEORGE, <i>Groongal, Near Hay, New South Wales.</i>
2260	1879	MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C. <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C. <i>Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1886	MALET, FRANCIS B. W. <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	MALING, HON. CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, <i>Colonial Secretary, Grenada.</i>
	1881	MANCHESTER, JAMES, <i>St. John, New Brunswick.</i>
2265	1878	MANFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Acera, Gold Coast Colony</i>
	1882	MANIFOLD, T. P., <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882	MANIFOLD, W. T. <i>Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886	MANSER, HERBERT, <i>Sullivan House, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1883	MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, 121, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2270	1879	MARESCAUX, OSCAR, <i>Colonial Bank, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	MARKE, M. J., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1884	MARKE, NEWMAN, <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	†MARMION WILLIAM E., J.P. M.L.C., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1878	MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, <i>Grenada.</i>
2275	1886	†MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	MARNHAM, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	MARSLAND, LUKE W. <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1886	MARTIN, DELOS J., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1881	MARTIN THOMAS, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2280	1880	MARTIN, THOMAS M., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	MARTIN, T. JAMES, <i>Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	MASON, E. G. L., <i>Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	†MASON, F. A., <i>Manager of the Demerara Railway, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	MATHERS, EDWARD, P., " <i>Natal Mercury</i> " <i>Office, Durban, Natal.</i>
2285	1885	MATSON J. T. J.P. <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	†MATTHEWS, DR. J. W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1896	MAWDESLEY, FREDERICK L., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Queen's Advocate, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
2290	1883	MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G. <i>Commissioner of Lands, Singapore.</i>
	1884	MAY SURGEON WILLIAM ALLAN, A.M.D., J.P., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1882	MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, <i>Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	MEIN GEORGE A. M.D., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2295	1883	MEINTJES, JAMES, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M.'s <i>Consul, Trusillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
	1884	MELVILL, ARDOLPH EMIEL, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
	1880	MELVILLE, GEORGE W., <i>Assistant Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1876	MENDS, W. FISHER, <i>Colonial Bank, St. Kitts.</i>
2300	1886	MENNIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 MREEDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, *Landaff, Masterton, New Zealand.*
 1883 MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, *Penzance, Straits Settlements.*
 1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2305 1884 MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., *M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 MESSERVY, ALFRED, *M.A., Rector Royal College, Mauritius.*
 1882 METZGER, JOSEPH M., *Sierra Leone.*
 1876 MEURANT, HON. LOUIS HENRY J.P., *M.L.C., Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
 1882 MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, *District Judge, Limasol, Cyprus.*
- 2310 1883 MIDDLETON, W. H., *Durban, Natal.*
 1880 MILES, GEORGE, *Stones Hope, Manchester, Jamaica.*
 1883 MILLER, JOSEPH, *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
 1886 MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand*
 1887 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 2315 1879 MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, *Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 MINCHIN, EDWARD C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 MINTON-SENHOUSE, REV. C. A. S., *Rosedale Hall, Liverpool, New South Wales.*
- 1883 MIRRIELES, JOHN D., *Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras.*
 1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Protector of Immigrants, Trinidad.*
- 2318 1878 MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., *K.C.M.G., Government House, Fiji.*
 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1877 MITCHELL, SAMUEL, *St. George's, Grenada.*
 1886 MITFORD, CHARLES B., *Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Sierra Leone.*
- 1883 MOGG, J. W., *Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 2325 1883 MOIR, J. M., *M.D., Belize, British Honduras.*
 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *Manager Natal Bank, Durban, Natal.*
 1879 MOLONEY HON. CAPT. ALFRED, *C.M.G., Government House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 MOLTENO, JOHN CHARLES, JUN., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1884 MONRO GIBSON, *Plantation Blenheim, British Guiana.*
- 2330 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1881 †MOOR, GEORGE C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1884 MOORE, JOHN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1883 MOORE, THE REV. OBADIAH, *Principal Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 2335 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's House, Antigua.*
 1886 MOREHEAD, HON. B. D., *M.L.A., Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1884 MORGAN, JAMES VAUGHAN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 †MORGAN, M. C., *The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 †MORKEL, A. H., *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
- 2340 1885 MORPHETT, SIR JOHN, *Cummins, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1881 MORRIS, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1882 MORRIS, D., *M.A., F.L.S.*
 1887 MORRIS, GRIFFITH M., *Tauranga, New Zealand.*
 1881 MORRISON, JAMES, J.P. *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia*
 (Corresponding Secretary).

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
5 1877	MORT, LAIDLEY, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, Civil Commandant, <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1885	†MOSES, CHARLES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	†MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1887	MOSSE, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES B., O.B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
o 1885	†MOULDEN, BATFIELD, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1880	MUELLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., <i>Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
1886	MULLANE, J., M.D., Surgeon Indian Army, <i>Gauhati, Assam, India.</i>
1881	†MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, M.C.P., <i>Plantation Vive la Force, British Guiana.</i>
5 1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 2, <i>MacLeay Heights, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1880	MUNRO, ARCHIBALD, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1885	†MUNRO, HON. JAMES, <i>Armdale, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., <i>Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	MURE, JOHN S., <i>New Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.</i>
io 1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	MURPHY, SIR FRANCIS, <i>Edgcomb, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	MURRAY, ALEXR. KEITH, <i>Hamilton, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1883	MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., <i>Claremont, Cape Colony.</i>
is 1886	MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PEECY, J.P., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1886	MURRAY-PRIOR, HON. THOMAS L., M.L.C., <i>Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.</i>
1877	†MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	MUSTERD, JOHN, <i>Plantation La Bonne Mère, Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
70 1886	MYERS, HERMANN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	NAIEN, CHARLES J., <i>Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, <i>Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.</i>
1885	NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, <i>Trecennion Lodge, St. Andreu, Jamaica.</i>
1885	NATHAN, DAVID J., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
75 1879	NATHAN, D. P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	†NAME, ARTHUR, <i>Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1885	NEETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1875	†NELSON, FREDERICK, <i>Havelock, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
so 1880	NESEITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., <i>Port Alfred, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.B., <i>Lucknow, New South Wales.</i>
1885	NEWMAN, WALTER, <i>Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1884	NEWTON, CHARLES READ, F.R.M.S., <i>Kurseong, Darjeeling, India.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2385	1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, <i>Plantation Farm, East Bank, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	NIMMO, WILLIAM, <i>care of Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876	NIND, PHILIP HENRY, <i>Better Hope House, British Guiana.</i>
2390	1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	NOBLE, JOHN, <i>Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., C.I.E., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	NORQUAY, HON. JOHN, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
2395	1886	†NORRIS, R. J. (1st West India Regiment), <i>Jamaica.</i>
	1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada.</i>
	1886	NOTT, RANDOLPH, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	†NOYCE, F. A., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
	1883	O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Singapore.</i>
2400	1882	O'BRIEN, COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Heligoland.</i>
	1883	O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., <i>President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 36, Yonge Street Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS.
	1883	OCHSE, ANDREW, <i>Witwatersrand, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Curepipe Road, Mauritius.</i>
2405	1883	O'CONNOR, RICHARD S., <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885	ODLING, FRANCIS JAMES, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	O'DRISCOLL, FLORENCE, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885	O'FLAHERTY, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, <i>Natal Bank, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2410	1885	Ogilvie, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	Ogilvie, REV. CANON GEORGE, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	Ogilvie, WILLIAM F., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	†O'GRADY, THOMAS, <i>Alderman, Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	O'HALLORAN, J. O., <i>Civil Commissioner, Rodrigues, Mauritius.</i>
2415	1886	OLDFIELD, H. C., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1884	OLDHAM, JOHN, 51, <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	OLDHAM, NATHANIEL, <i>Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	O'MALEY, MICHAEL B., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2420	1876	O'MALLEY, HON. EDWARD L., <i>Attorney-General, Hong Kong.</i>
	1886	O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., <i>Town Clerk and Treasurer, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	ORKNEY, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	†ORMOND, HON. FRANCIS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	+ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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	Year of Election.	
2425	1895	ORPEN, CHARLES EDWARD HERBERT, <i>Atherton, Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., <i>Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	†ORPEN, J. M., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	ORRETT, JOHN, <i>Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	OSBORNE, GEORGE E., <i>Mahadewa, Lunugalla, Ceylon.</i>
2430	1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	OSBORNE, JAMES, <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	OSWALD, HERM E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	OWEN, H. GWYNNE, <i>Lisbon-Berlyn Gold Fields, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
	1887	OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, <i>Woollongong, New South Wales.</i>
2435	1886	OWEN, SAMUEL, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	†PADDON, JOHN, <i>Barkly, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	†PAGAN, JOHN, <i>Surveyor-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
2440	1883	PALEY, WILLIAM WILSON, <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	PALMER, HERBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1884	PARKER, EDMUND WILLIAM, <i>Alice Springs, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
2445	1882	†PARKER, FRED HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., J.P., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Registrar of the Courts, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	PARKER, HON. STEPHEN HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1883	PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1884	PARKIN, J. W., <i>Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.</i>
	1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, <i>Bloomfield, Hamilton, Tasmania.</i>
2450	1886	PARSONS, HON. J. LANGDON, <i>Government Resident, Northern Territory, Palmerston, South Australia.</i>
	1883	PATERSON, GEORGE H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885	PATON, JAMES, <i>Silent Grove, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1884	PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880	PAUL, F. W., <i>Khyber Pass, near Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
2455	1880	†PAYNE FREDERICK W., JUN., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	†PAYNE, JOHN A., <i>Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1878	PEACOCK, OALEB, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	†PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1877	†PEARCE, E., M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2460	1882	PEARSON, REV. JOHN GEORGE, <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, <i>Commissioner for Crown Lands, Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	PEEL, JONATHAN, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1880	†PELLEBEAU, HON. MR. JUSTICE ETIENNE, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1883	PEMBERTON, SHOLTO H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Dominica, West Indies.</i>
2465	1886	†PENNEFATHER, F. W., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886	PERRIN, HARRY W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1886	PERRY, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	PERSE, DE BURGH F., M.L.A., <i>Tabragalba, Queensland.</i>
2470	1885	PETER, HON. FRANK, M.L.C., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1884	PETER, HON. WILLIAM SPENCER, M.L.C., <i>Anama, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Messrs. Levin & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>The Poplars, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	PHILBEN, GEORGE, <i>Pfhalert's Hotel, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2475	1871	PHILLIPPO, HIS HONOUR SIR GEORGE, <i>Chief Justice, Hong Kong.</i>
	1879	PHILLIPPO, J. C., M.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1878	PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
2480	1884	PHILLIPS, LIONEL, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, O.M.G., <i>Protector of Chinese, Singapore.</i>
	1887	PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, <i>Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	PIKE, CHARLES, <i>Treasurer of Gold Coast Colony, Accra, West Africa.</i>
2485	1885	PIKE, STEPHEN, <i>Watersmeet, near Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
	1886	PILCHER, CHARLES E., <i>Barrister-at-Law Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	†PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, <i>Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.</i>
	1884	PINNOCK, PHILLIP, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1875	PINSENT, HON. MR. JUSTICE R. J., D.C.L., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
2490	1884	PIRREZ, GEORGE E., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Long Lane House, Antigua.</i>
	1884	PITKETHLY JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
	1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	PLEYDELL, T. G., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1878	PLUNKETT, EDMUND W. C.E., <i>Digby, Nova Scotia.</i>
2495	1880	POGSON, EDWARD, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
	1885	†POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., <i>Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	POLLEN, HENRY, M.D. <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	POOLE, J. G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	PORTER, HON. NEALE, <i>Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
2500	1886	POTBURY J. A., B.A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	POTTS, MOSES A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	†POWELL, FRANCIS, <i>Assistant Protector of Chinese, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1880	POWELL, WILFRID, F.R.G.S., H.B.M. Consul, <i>Navigator's Islands, Samoa.</i>
	1887	POWERS, CHARLES, <i>Maryborough, Queensland.</i>
2505	1883	POWNALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886	PRELL, STEWART H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1872	PRESTOE, HENRY, <i>Government Botanist, St. Ann's, Trinidad.</i>
	1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	PRICE, HON. J. M., <i>Surveyor-General, Hong Kong.</i>
2510	1884	PRICE, R. M. ROKEBY, <i>Melvin, Sittes River, Belize, British Honduras.</i>

Year of Election.	
1885	PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, <i>Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	PRITCHARD, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., <i>Beaufort West, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	PROWSE, HON. MR. JUSTICE, D.W., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1886	PURVES, GEORGE H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2515 1887	PURVES, J. M.
1888	QUIN, THOMAS F. J., <i>Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1880	RADCLIFFE, REV. JOHN, <i>Kingston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1885	RALSTON, ALEXANDER J., <i>Mutual Provident Society, 87, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	RAMA-NATHAN, HON. P., M.L.C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2520 1887	RANCE, THOMAS A., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1880	RANNIE, D. W., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1882	RAPHAEL, H. J., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	†RAVENS-CROFT, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Auditor-General and Controller of Revenue, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1885	†RAW, GEORGE HENRY, <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
2525 1885	RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1880	RAWSON, CHARLES C., <i>The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1880	READ, HORATIO, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	REED, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	REID, JAMES, <i>Standard Bank, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.</i>
2530 1883	REID, JOHN, <i>Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1881	REID, J. STUART, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	REID, ROBERT, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	REID, ROSS T., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1882	REID, WALTER, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
2535 1886	RENNER, PETER A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	RÉNNER, W. SCOTT, M.D., <i>St. Catherines, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1885	RENNER, W., M.D., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1881	REVINGTON, ALFRED, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1874	RHIND, W. G., <i>Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2540 1881	RHODES, A. E. G., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1880	RHODES, HON. CECIL J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	RHODES, ERNEST T., <i>Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	RHODES, R. HEATON, <i>Elmwood, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1885	RHODES, ROBERT H., <i>Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
2545 1883	RICE, LIONEL K., <i>The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1881	RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., <i>Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	RICHARDS, ROBERT, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2550 1874	RICHMAN, H. J., <i>Lincoln Gap, Port Augusta, South Australia.</i>
1880	RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	RICHMOND, HON. JAMES CROWE, M.L.C., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
2555	1885	†RIDDOCH, GEORGE, <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
	1886	RIDDOCH, JOHN, <i>Yallum, Penola, South Australia.</i>
	1886	RIGDEN, J. LAMBE, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1881	†RIMER, J. C., <i>Barberton, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	RISK, CHARLES
2560	1885	†ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER DUNDAS, <i>Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1876	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	†ROBERTSON, ANDREW, <i>Chairman Harbour Commissioners, Montreal, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
2565	1881	ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
	1883	ROBERTSON, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	ROBERTSON, W. ST. L., <i>The Hill, Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2570	1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	ROBINSON, C. A., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	ROBINSON, GEORGE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1880	ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2575	1869	†ROBINSON, JOHN, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1883	ROBINSON, THOMAS, Messrs. Bain, Blanchard & Muloch, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1879	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1878	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Trinidad.</i>
	1882	ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P., <i>Inspector of Police, St. Lucia.</i>
2580	1886	ROCKE, GEORGE WM., 3, <i>Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	ROCKE, HERBERT, 3, <i>Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Foxton, near Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2585	1887	ROGERS, J. W. F., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876	ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	ROME, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	†ROSADO, J. M., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2590	1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., <i>care of The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency, Limited, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., <i>Plaisance, Grenada.</i>
	1885	ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1885	ROSS, JOHN K. M., District Magistrate, Fiji.
	1882	ROSS, REGINALD, J.P., <i>Regalia, British Honduras.</i>
2595	1883	ROSS, HON. W., M.L.C., J.P. <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	ROSS, WILLIAM, 108 & 110, <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	ROSS, W. O., <i>West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.</i>
	1881	†ROTH, HENRY LING, F.S.S.
	1887	ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2600	1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A. <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875	ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	ROWLAND, J. W., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, <i>Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1883	ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE, <i>Black River P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1885	ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, <i>Bond Street, Sydney New South Wales.</i>
2605	1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., M.L.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	RUMSEY COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., Harbour-Master, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1883	RUNCHMAN, M. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1871	RUSDEN GEORGE W. <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2610	1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., <i>Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, H. C., <i>Government Astronomer, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	RUSSELL, HENRY ROBERT, <i>Mount Herbert, Waipukurau, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	188	RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Auckland, New Zealand</i>
2615	1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, <i>Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Carngham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1878	RUSSELL, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1877	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM R., M.H.R., <i>Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	RYAN, CHARLES, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
2620	1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.</i>
	1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SADLER, E. J., J.P., <i>Westmoreland, Jamaica.</i>
	1873	ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., <i>Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpelier, France.</i>
	1886	†ST. HILAIRE, N. A., <i>Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
2625	1881	ST. JOHN MOLYNEUX, <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
	1883	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., 9, <i>Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	SALIER, FREDK. J., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1884	SALIER, GEORGE W., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2630	1882	SALMON CHARLES S
	1882	SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT <i>Norman Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	SALOM, HON. MAURICE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	SALOMON, MAX G. <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	SANDEMAN, HON. GORDON, M.L.C., <i>Burenda, Queensland.</i>
2635	1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	SANDS, ROBERT, <i>Marmion, Waterley, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	SANDWITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., R.M.L.I., <i>Head Quarter Staff, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
1887	SARAM, J. H. DE, <i>Registrar-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2640 1880	SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERICK T., C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1877	SAUER, J. W., M.L.A., <i>Aliwal North, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, JAMES R., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Tangaatt, Natal.</i>
2645 1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, <i>Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1885	SAVAGE, WM., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	SAWERS, JOHN, <i>Manchester, Jamaica.</i>
2650 1883	†SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., <i>Engineers' Office, Mormugoa, Goa, India.</i>
1885	†SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	SAYCE, EDWARD, <i>Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	†SCANLEN, SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SCARD, FREDERIC I., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2655 1882	SCARTH, WILLIAM B., <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.</i>
1883	†SCHAPPERT, W. L., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.</i>
1885	SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COL. T., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SCHOLEFIELD, RICHARD WILLIAM, <i>Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1878	SCHOOLDS, HON. HENRY B. PIPON, <i>Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
2660 1884	SCHUTE, FREDERICK, F.G.S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	SCHWABACHER, S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.</i>
1888	SEALY, THOMAS H., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
2665 1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., <i>Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.</i>
1885	SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1885	SENDALL, WALTER J., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Grenada.</i>
1871	SEROCOLD, G. P., <i>Montreux, Switzerland.</i>
1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2670 1879	†SEWELL, HENRY, <i>Trelawny, Jamaica.</i>
1886	SHADFORTH, R. W., <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	SHAND, CHARLES ARTHUR, <i>Titches Creek, Antigua.</i>
1886	†SHARP, EDMUND, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1882	SHAW, HENRY B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2675 1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, <i>Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1883	SHAW, AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1884	SHAW, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>care of J. Murray White, Esq., 69, Elizabethdney, New South Wales.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1885	†SHEMONT, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1884	†SHEMONT, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Crawley, Western Australia.</i>
2680 1886	SHEPHERD, SOLOMAN, <i>Corozal, British Honduras.</i>
1879	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, <i>Johannes Strasses, 33, Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany.</i>
1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.O.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1869	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2685 1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FRENCH, <i>Attorney-General, Gibraltar.</i>
1875	SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1880	†SHIPPARD, HON. SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., H.M.'s <i>Administrator of Government, Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i>
1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1880	SHORTBRIDGE, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.</i>
2690 1884	SHRIMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1886	SILLITOE, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia.</i>
1886	SIM, PATRICK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SIMON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2695 1877	SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Singapore.</i>
1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1883	SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	SIMPSON, GEORGE, <i>Lockerville, Western Australia.</i>
2700 1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1884	SIMSON, R.J.P., <i>Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1882	SINCLAIR, A. C., <i>Government Printing Establishment, Kingston P. O., Jamaica.</i>
1884	SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2705 1895	SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, <i>Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	SIVEWRIGHT, JAMES, C.M.G., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	SKERRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN. MCLEAN, <i>Treasurer, Singapore.</i>
1885	SLADEN, DOUGLAS, B.W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2710 1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., <i>Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1885	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. W. LUCIE, <i>Cyprus.</i>
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1882	SMITH, C. W., <i>care of Messrs. Smith & Beanland, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2715 1887	SMITH, EUSTACE A., <i>Grafton, New South Wales.</i>
1873	†SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1883	†SMITH, HON. EDWIN THOMAS, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	SMITH, HON. FRANCIS, B.L., <i>Puine Judge, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2720	1885	SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	SMITH, H. HAVELOCK, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1886	SMITH, JAMES TREVOR, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	SMITH, JOHN G., <i>Madras Club, Madras, India.</i>
2725	1886	†SMITH, R. BURDETT, M.P., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	SMITH, THOMAS, <i>Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Ceylon.</i>
	1887	†SMITH, WILLIAM, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., <i>Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.</i>
2730	1882	SMITH, W. B., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	†SMITH, HON. W. F. HATNES, C.M.G., LL.D., <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	†SMITH, W. H. WARRE, <i>Durban Club, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885	†SMUTS, C. PETER, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	SMUTS, J. A., <i>Clerk of the Papers, House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2735	1883	SMYTH, JOSEPH, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1887	SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
	1886	SNEDDON, W. D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	SNELL, GEORGE, <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	SNED-KYNNESLY, C. W., <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
2740	1886	SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	SOILLEUX, MONTAGU, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, M.L.C., <i>Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	SOLOMON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2745	1882	SORAPURE, J. B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	SOUTHEY, HON. RICHARD, C.M.G., <i>Wynberg, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1882	SPAIN, JAMES H., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1877	†SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2750	1884	SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	SPICER, KENNETH J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1882	SPILSBURY, HON. THOMAS HAMILTON, <i>Colonial Surgeon, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1881	SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2755	1881	SPROULE, JAMES H., <i>Badulla, Ceylon.</i>
	1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, <i>Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., <i>Southern Mahratta Railway Offices, Poona, India.</i>
	1882	STANCLIFFE, F., 175, <i>St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1883	STANDING, JOHN WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Station Ritu, Corosol, British Honduras.</i>
2760	1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886	†STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., <i>Eyneshbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1883	STAWELL, C. L., B.A., LL.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	STEERE, JAMES G. LEE, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1880	STEIRIEL, GEORGE, <i>Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.</i>
2765	1880	STENT, SIDNEY, C.E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1880	STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO, Montreal, Canada.
1879	STEPHENS, MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. (India), Melbourne, Australia.
1887	STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.
2770	1882 STEVENSON, GEORGE, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1882 STEWART, CHARLES, W. A., care of A. T. Miller, Esq., Te Akatorawa Station, Oamaru, New Zealand.
	1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., Rugged Ridges, Timaru, New Zealand.
	1883 STEWART, GEORGE VESSEY, J.P., Mount Stewart, Kati Kati, New Zealand.
2775	1884 STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146, St. Augustin Street, Quebec, Canada.
	1879 STIRLING, J. LAUNCELOT, M.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1882 STOCKDALE, R. H., Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, Perth, Western Australia.
	1881 STONE, ROBERT S., Mauritius.
2785	1881 †STOW, FREDERICK, Hoopstadt, Orange Free State.
	1882 STOW, F. S. P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1882 STOWE, EDWIN, Post Restante, Cairo, Egypt.
	1881 STRANACK, J. W., Durban, Natal.
	1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, COUNT, Villa Bologna, Malta.
2785	1881 STROUSS, CARL, Victoria, British Columbia.
	1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., The Willows, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.
	1880 STRUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.
	1880 STUART, M. V. D., Collector of Customs, Sierra Leone.
	1884 STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, Brisbane, Queensland.
2790	1886 †STUART, WALTER, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1875 STUDHOLME, JOHN, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.
	1883 STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., Merivale, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.
	1883 STUDHOLME, WILLIAM PAUL, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.
	1881 STURBRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., Mandeville, Jamaica.
2795	1876 SULLIVAN, A. F., Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
	1882 SUNTER, REV. M., M.A., Sierra Leone.
	1883 SWAINE, CHARLES S. DE P., The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1881 SWAN, ROBERT A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, Mullens River, British Honduras.
2800	1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., The Residency, Perak, via Penang, Straits Settlements.
	1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1884 SYMON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1886 SYNNOT, RICHARD W., Melbourne, Australia.
2805	1879 TAIT, M. M., Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1883 TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore.
	1886 TALBOT, GEORGE J., J.P., Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
	1886 TANNER, EDWARD, Invercargill, New Zealand.

Year of
Election.

- 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 2810 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1887 TAYLOR, HENRY WM., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 TAYLOR, JOSEPHUS S., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1884 TAYLOR, M. W., *McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*
- 2815 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1881 TAYLOR, W. P., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 TEBBS, REV. WILLIAM, *St. Matthew's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1872 †TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., *Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 2820 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1883 THIBOU, HON. JOSEPH T., M.L.C., *Basseterre, St. Kitts, West Indies.*
- 1887 THOMAS, JAMES, J.P., *Coromandel, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, JAMES J., *Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 2825 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Gallehria Estate, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1884 THOMAS, PAUL, 16, *Avenue Carnot, Paris.*
- 1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, ALEXANDER J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 2830 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1885 THOMPSON, HERBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., *Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1884 THOMPSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Dept., Perth, Western Australia.*
- 2835 1885 THOMSON, ARTHUR H., *Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 THOMSON, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1878 THOMSON, MATTHEW C., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 2840 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M. Inst. C.E., *Resident Engineer, Caixa, 129, Para, Brazil.*
- 1882 THOMSON, W. K., *Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*
- 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*
- 1884 THORNTON, S. LESLIE, *care of F. G. Bernard, Esq., Woodleigh, Singapore.*
- 2845 1885 †THURSTON, HON. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., *Lient.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1882 THWAITES, HAWTREY, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1875 TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 TILLEY, HON. SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.*
- 1886 †TINLIE, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 2850 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 TOBIN, P. J., *Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.*
- 1885 TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1886	TOMKINSON, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	TOOTH, ROBERT IUCAS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2855 1885	TOPHAM, WILLIAM, H., C.E., <i>Athenæum Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1881	TORBET, W., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., H.M.S. "Scout," <i>Port Augusta, Sicily.</i>
1884	TORROP, EDWARD C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2860 1879	TOSSWILL, CAPTAIN R. G. D., <i>Highfield, Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand</i>
1884	†TOWN, HENRY <i>Kimberley Cape Colony.</i>
1887	†TOZER, HORACE, <i>Gympie, Queensland.</i>
1877	TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR G., <i>Chief Justice, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
1886	TRAILL, SYDNEY B., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2865 1884	†TRAVERS, BENJAMIN <i>District Magistrate, Toledo, British Honduras.</i>
1883	†TREEKAVAN, CHARLES W. <i>Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1886	TRIMMINGHAM, J. L., <i>Hamilton, Bermuda.</i>
1880	TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., <i>The Grange, St. Michaels, Barbados.</i>
1883	TRIMMER, ALEXANDER, <i>Buenos Ayres, South America.</i>
2870 1884	†TRIPP, C. H., <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1883	TRIPP, L. O. H., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1883	TROTTER, NOEL, <i>Singapore</i>
1886	TROWER, HERBERT A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1869	TRUTCH, HON. J. W., C.M.G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
2875 1882	TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, <i>Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	TRUTER, P. J., C.C., R.M., <i>Vryburg, Bechuanaland.</i>
1883	TUCKER, HENRY, <i>West End, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	TUCKER, KIDGER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2880 1886	TUCKETT J. R., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., <i>Surveyor-General, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON J.P. <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	†TURNER, G. NAPIER, <i>care of Messrs. James Turner & Son, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	TURNER, HARRY J.P., <i>Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
2885 1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	TURNER, JOHN HERBERT, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1872	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., <i>Chief Commissary of Taxation, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	TURNOUR, KEPPEL A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	†TURTON, C. D., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
2890 1881	TWEED, ARTHUR.
1886	TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
2895 1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1886	UTHER, FREDERICK W., <i>Messrs. Fraser & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>

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Year of
Election.

	1885	VALENZUELA, JOSÉ MARIA, <i>Comayagua, Republic of Honduras.</i>
	1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F.B., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, <i>Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
2900	1884	VAN-SENDEN, E. W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1879	VARLEY, JOHN, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Kapunda, South Australia.</i>
	1887	VAUTIN, CLAUDE, <i>Technological Museum Laboratory, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	†VEENDAM, DR. J. L., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, <i>Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore.</i>
2905	1869	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	†VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	VERSFELD, HENRY, <i>Malmesbury, Cape Colony.</i>
2910	1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	VOGEL, HON. SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	VOHSEN, ERNST, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886	VON HAAST, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
2915	1884	WACE, HERBERT, <i>Ratnapura, Ceylon.</i>
	1885	WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	WAGNER, JOHN, <i>care of Cobb & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, <i>Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
2920	1883	WALCOTT, W. CHASE, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
	1884	†WALKER, CRITCHETT, <i>Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	†WALKER, HON. EDWARD NOEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2925	1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, M.L.A., <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British 'Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1883	†WALKER, MAJOR R. S. F., <i>Chief Commissioner of Police, Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1881	WALLACE, JAMES, <i>Chartered Bank, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1887	WALPOLE, ROBERT S., <i>Secretary to the Wool Growers' Association, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2930	1885	WALSH, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1887	WALTON, JOHN CLARKE, J.P., <i>Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
	1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1879	WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2935	1881	WARD, WALTER J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, <i>Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1879	†WARE, JOHN, <i>Tatyoan, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.</i>

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.		
2940	1886	†WARR, JOSEPH, Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.
	1880	†WARR, J. C., Yalla-y-Poor, Victoria, Australia.
	1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, Manchional P.O., Portland, Jamaica.
	1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
2945	1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., M.L.C., Wellington, New Zealand.
	1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, Addah, Gold Coast Colony.
	1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1886	WATSON, CHARLES MARRIOTT 22, Collins St. West, Melbourne, Australia.
	1885	WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, Najera, Assam, India.
	1882	WATSON, ROBERT, C.E., Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.
	1886	†WATSON, T. T., Govt. Surveyor, Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
2950	1879	WATT, GEORGE, Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.
	1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1881	WAY, E., Sydney New South Wales.
	1885	WAYLAND, CHARLES FREDERICK BISHOP, Douglas, Cape Colony.
	1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D. Perth, Western Australia.
2955	1885	WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, Nawalapitiya, Ceylon.
	1882	WEBB, THE RIGHT REV ALLAN BECHER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Grahams-town, Cape Colony.
	1886	WEBB, CLEMENT D., Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.
	1880	WEBB, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE H. F., Melbourne, Australia.
2960	1881	WEBB, HON. J. H., M.L.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1885	WEBSTER, A. SPEED, Consul-General for the Hawaiian Islands, 3, Gresham Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886	WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., Mackay Queensland.
2965	1880	WEBSTER, EBEN Port Elizabeth Club, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
	1885	WEBSTER, WILLIAM, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1880	WEOG, DR. JOHN A., J.P. Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.
	1884	WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, Mafeking British Bechuanaland, South Africa.
	1883	WEIL, JULIUS, Mafeking British Bechuanaland, South Africa.
	1884	WEIL, MYER, Mafeking, British Bechuanaland, South Africa.
	1881	WEIL, SAMUEL, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
2970	1883	WEINER, L., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1868	WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., G.C.M.G., Government House, Singapore.
	1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., Pullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.
	1876	†WEST-ERSKINE, W. A. E., M.A., Adelaide, South Australia.
	1879	WESTRUP, MAJOR CHARLES, Gisborne, New Zealand.
	1881	WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
2975	1881	WHITE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C. Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1880	WHITE, M. W., Cedar Valley Antigua.
	1886	†WHITE, ROBERT H. D., M.P., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1885	WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, care of Messrs. Grant & Fradd, Durban, Natal.
	1881	WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., St. John's, Newfoundland.
	1875	WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Napier, New Zealand.
1878		WHYHAM, WILLIAM H., St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).

- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2985 1884 WICKHAM, H. A., *Post-office, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1881 WIGHT, THEOPHILUS G., *Crown Surveyor, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1884 WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 WILKINSON, FREDERICK, *Barrister-at-Law, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2990 1879 WILKS, JOHN, J.P., 107, *Collins Street, W., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 WILLIAMS, CHARLES, *care of Messrs. J. D. Alty & Co., British Guiana.*
- 1882 WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2995 1881 WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1887 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, *Te Ante, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., *Grenada.*
- 3000 1879 WILLIAMSON, JAMES, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 WILMOT, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WILSON, ALEXANDER, *Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.*
- 3005 1886 WILSON, DAVID, *Commissioner Northern Province, &c., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1885 WILSON, JAMES, *Bimbirrim, Maryborough, Queensland.*
- 1887 WILSON, JAMES, *Oriental Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 3010 1881 WILSON, MAJOR JOHN, J.P., *Waterside, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1875 WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 WILSON, ROBERT, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †WILSON, WALTER H., *Eldon Chambers, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 3015 1880 WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 WILSON, WILLIAM, *Hart's Wharf, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 WILTON, MAJOR J. B. H., *1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone.*
- 1885 WINCKLER, A. R., *care of Messrs. Hardie & Gorman, 131, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDYER, HON. MR. JUSTICE W. O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3020 1877 WING, EDGAR, *Hare Street, Echuca, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 WINTER, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 †WINTER, HON. WM. IRVING, M.L.C., *Noorlim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1883 WISHART, WILLIAM, *Kingston, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. BURDETT, *Western Australia.*
- 3025 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.		
	1882	WOLSELEY, W. A., <i>Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	WOOD, B. C., J.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
	1879	WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
3030	1878	WOOD, READER GILSON, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1887	WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., <i>Sheba Mine, Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	†WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, <i>Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†WOODHOUSE, HENRY MARRIOTT (Persian Consul), <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†WOODS, SYDNEY GOWER, <i>The Treasury, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
3035	1881	WOOLFORD, J. BARRINGTON, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A. (Oxon), <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	WREY, PHILLIP, B.S., <i>Government Survey Camp, Alice, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	WRIGHT, A. E. AMAND., <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
3040	1887	WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79, <i>Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., <i>Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1886	WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, <i>H.M.'s Customs, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	WYATT, ALFRED, <i>Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1872	WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
3045	1883	WYLIE, J. C., <i>Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	WYLLIE, BRYCE J., <i>Patiagame, Deltota, Ceylon.</i>
	1883	WYNNE, AGAR, <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1884	YEARWOOD, TIMOTHY, M.L.A., <i>Edgill, Barbados.</i>
	1882	YOUNG, ARETAS, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
3050	1879	YOUNG, C. BURNET, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	YOUNG, DAVID ALEXANDER, <i>Jonesville, Corosol, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., <i>Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
	1882	†YOUNG, JAMES H., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3055	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSHUA, <i>The National African Company, River Niger, West Africa.</i>

LIST OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH COPIES
OF THE "PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL
INSTITUTE" ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 „ Anthropological Institute, London.
 „ Athenæum Club, London.
 „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 „ British Museum, London.
 „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
 „ Cambridge University Library.
 „ Carlton Club, London.
 „ City Liberal Club, London.
 „ Colonial Office, London.
 „ Crystal Palace Library.
 „ East India Association, London.
 „ Free Public Library, Birmingham.
 „ „ Bradford.
 „ „ Bristol.
 „ „ Darlington.
 „ „ Derby.
 „ „ Dumbarton.
 „ „ Dundee.
 „ „ Leeds.
 „ „ Manchester.
 „ „ Norwich.
 „ „ Nottingham.
 „ „ Oldham.
 „ „ Plymouth.
 „ „ St. Margaret and St. John, West-
 „ „ Sheffield. [minster.
 „ „ Swansea.
 „ Guildhall Library, London.
 „ House of Commons, London.
 „ House of Lords, London.
 „ Institute of Bankers, London.
 „ Institution of Civil Engineers.
 „ Intelligence Department, War Office.
 „ London Institution.
 „ London Library.
 „ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 „ National Club, London.
 „ Reform Club, London.
 „ Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 „ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
 „ Royal Gardens, Kew.
 „ Royal Geographical Society, London.
 „ Royal United Service Institution, London.
 „ Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.

List of Public Institutions.

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- The Social Science Association, London.
- „ Society of Arts, London.
- „ Statistical Society, London.
- „ Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
- „ Trinity College, Dublin.
- „ Victoria Institute, London.

COLONIES.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
- „ Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- „ Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick.
- „ „ „ Newfoundland.
- „ „ „ Ontario.
- „ „ „ Prince Edward Island.
- „ „ „ Quebec.
- „ „ „ Victoria, British Columbia.
- „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
- „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
- „ Geographical Society, Quebec.
- „ Geological Survey of Canada.
- „ Hamilton Association.
- „ Historical & Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
- „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
- „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
- „ McGill University, Montreal.
- „ Mechanics' Institute, Victoria, British Columbia.
- „ Mercantile Literary Association, Montreal.
- „ Nova Scotia Historical Society.
- „ Public Library, Toronto.
- „ Queen's University, Kingston.
- „ University of Toronto.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

New South Wales.

- The Australian Museum, Sydney.
- „ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
- „ „ „ Newcastle.
- „ „ „ Sydney.
- „ Geographical Society of Australasia.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
- „ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
- „ Royal Society of New South Wales.
- „ School of Art, Grafton.
- „ „ „ Maitland West.
- „ „ „ Wollongong.

Queensland.

- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
- „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
- „ „ „ Brisbane.
- „ „ „ Ipswich.
- „ „ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
 „ Philosophical Society, Adelaide.
 „ Public Library, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
 „ Public Library, Hobart.
 „ „ Launceston.
 „ Royal Society of Tasmania.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
 „ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
 „ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
 „ „ Sandhurst.
 „ „ Stawell.
 „ Public Library, Ballarat.
 „ „ Castlemaine.
 „ „ Geelong.
 „ „ Melbourne.
 „ Royal Society of Victoria.

Western Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
 „ Auckland Institute.
 „ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
 „ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
 „ Public Library, Dunedin.
 „ „ Wellington.

CAPE COLONY.

The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.
 „ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
 „ „ Port Elizabeth.
 „ Public Library, Cape Town.
 „ „ Grahamstown.
 „ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
 „ „ Port Elizabeth.

NATAL.

The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
 „ Public Library, Durban.
 „ „ „ Pietermaritzburg.

WEST INDIES.

The Free Public Library, Antigua.
 „ Free Library, Barbados.
 „ Court of Policy, British Guiana.
 „ Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
 „ Jamaica Institute.

MAURITIUS.

The Public Library, Port Louis.

List of Public Institutions.

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INDIA.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

CEYLON.

The Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

AUSTRIA.

The Geographical Society, Vienna.

GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.
Deutschen Kolonialvereins.

HOLLAND.

Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde
Van Nederlandsch-Indië.

UNITED STATES.

The Department of State, Washington.
„ Smithsonian Institution „

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1886 87.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at Prince's Hall, on Tuesday, November 9, 1886.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., Vice-President, presided.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting (June 15, 1886), which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting 156 Fellows had been elected, viz, 44 Resident and 112 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Horatio Beauchamp, Esq., Thomas Bell, Esq., Thomas John Bewick, Esq., Hewitt Bostock, Esq., William Henry Brereton, Esq., William Arthur Briscoe, Esq., Captain William Raymond Browne, Nathaniel Lewis Cohen, Esq., Maurice Cohn, Esq., Edward S. Copeman, Esq., Charles Baxter Cousens, Esq., William McIntyre Cranston, Esq., G. Creswell Crump, Esq., Henry William Desbury, Esq., J. B. Gooding, Esq., Wynford B. Grimaldi, Esq., W. G. Habershon, Esq., Colonel Craigie Halkett, Frank Harris, Esq., Ralph Edgar Haslam, Esq., Ralph Heap, Esq., W. James Hedgman, Esq., Charles Harper Lepper, Esq., George Blundell Longstaff, Esq., M.A., M.B.; J. L. Lyell, Esq. Wm. Bray Lyle, Esq., Henry M'Keone, Esq., Edmund Marston, Esq., Henry Martin, Esq., Frederick W. Nash, Esq., William F. Ogilvie, Esq., Archibald Parker, Esq., Frank Phillips, Esq., Johan M. Prillewitz, Esq., W. Rollo, Esq., Joseph Sebag-Montefiore, Esq., Major-General Joseph Ford Sherer, Captain J. G. Simkins, John Smith, Esq., William Smith, Esq., J.P., Walmesley Stanley, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.; John Sidney Stuart, Esq., J. Herbert Tritton, Esq., Edward Warne, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

James Potter Abbott, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony). Frank Anderson, Esq.,

(Gold Coast), *W. H. Angove, Esq. (Western Australia), James Francis Arnold, Esq. (Victoria), Samuel Barnard, Esq., J.P. (St. Lucia, W. Indies), Frederick G. Barton, Esq. (New South Wales), Thomas William Beckett, Esq. (Transvaal), John William Bell, Esq. (Cape Colony), Louis Bicaise, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Thomas Hesketh Biggs, Esq., F.S.S. (India), Oscar Blank, Esq. (Hamburg), William Bowen, Esq. (Victoria), Arthur Boyle, Esq. (Sierra Leone), J. W. Branday, Esq. (Jamaica), Hon. James Brodie, M.L.C. (British Honduras), Ernest A. Brunner, Esq. (Zululand), W. F. Buchanan, J.P. (New South Wales), Frederick Francis Burdett, Esq. (Western Australia), G. Murray Campbell, Esq. (Western Australia), Alfred John Cape, Esq. (New South Wales), Sydney Carlisle, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Radcliffe Chambers, Esq. (St. Kitts), A. Clark, Esq. (Cape Colony), Colonel Sir Marshall J. Clarke, R.A., K.C.M.G. (Basutoland), James Booth Clarkson, Esq., Hon. Frederick E. Cobb, M.L.C. (Falkland Islands), Rowland Cole, Esq. (Gold Coast), John Julius Dare, Esq. (British Guiana), Maurice Coleman Davies, Esq. (South Australia), Hon. George M. Dean, M.L.C. (Falkland Islands), Robert Dobson, Esq. (New Zealand), John James S. Driberg, Esq. (India), George Duncan, Esq., M.D., R.N. (New South Wales), Nathaniel W. Edwards, Esq. (New Zealand), Frederick Charles Estill, Esq. (Mauritius), William N. Farmer, Esq. (New South Wales), E. Faulkner, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Edward Fitz-Gerald, Esq. (Victoria), Charles W. B. Geddes, Esq. (Cape Colony), Alexander B. Gentles, Esq. (Jamaica), Arthur George, Esq. (Jamaica), W. C. E. Griffith, Esq. (British Guiana), John Harley, Esq. (British Honduras), James Shaw Hay, Esq. (Gambia), A. S. Hebron, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Percy Hemery, Esq. (British Guiana), Michael Hiddings, Esq., F.C.S. (Cape Colony), George F. Hillman, Esq. (Western Australia), Samuel Hodgson, Esq. (Queensland), John Howell, Esq. (Cape Colony), Edward Wingfield Humphreys, Esq. (New Zealand), John R. R. Keane, Esq. (Western Australia), William Kither, Esq. (South Australia), William Kirk, Esq. (Queensland), Hon. W. Kirkwood, M.D., M.L.C. (Bahamas), Edward Daniel Laborde, jun., Esq. (Grenada), Henry Herbert Lyman, Esq. (Canada), Herbert Mansel, Esq. (Falkland Islands), Luke Wagstaff Marsland, Esq. (Queensland), T. Jaques Martin, Esq. (Victoria), Frederick Leyland Mawdesley, Esq. (Fiji), Samuel McCaughey, Esq. (New South Wales), Benjamin McKay, Esq. (Queensland), James Mills, Esq. (New Zealand), Charles Mitchell, Esq. (Trinidad), James Moore, Esq. (Western Australia), Hugh Mosman, Esq., J.P. (Queensland), J. Mullane, Esq., M.D. (India), William Archibald Murray, Esq. (New Zealand), Hermann Myers, Esq. (Cape Colony), Arthur Neame, Esq. (Queensland), Lieut. R. J. Norris (1st West India Regt.), James Osborne, Esq. (Victoria), Samuel Owen, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. John Langdon Parsons (South Australia, Northern Territory), Hon. Patrick Perkins, M.L.C. (Queensland), W. M. Pittendrigh, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Moses A. Potts, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Robert Reid, Esq. (Victoria), Peter A. Renner, Esq. (Gold Coast), Hon. James Croice Richmond, M.L.C. (New Zealand), John Riddoch, Esq.*

(*South Australia*), *James Robinson, Esq., J.P. (Cape Colony)*, *George William Roche, Esq. (New South Wales)*, *E. J. Sadler, Esq. (Jamaica)*, *Frederick Nathan Salaman, Esq. (Cape Colony)*, *Robert Sands, Esq. (New South Wales)*, *Henry William Saunders, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Cape Colony)*, *Edmund Sharp, Esq. (Hong Kong)*, *Right Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D., Bishop of New Westminster (British Columbia)*, *H. Havelock Smith, Esq. (Cape Colony)*, *R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., J.P. (New South Wales)*, *W. D. Sneddon, Esq. (Cape Colony)*, *Arthur Snowdon, Esq. (Victoria)*, *Montagu Soilleux, Esq. (Queensland)*, *S. T. Staughton, Esq., M.L.A. (Victoria)*, *George J. Talbot, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand)*, *Josephus Samuel Taylor, Esq. (Lagos)*, *James Jonathan Thomas, Esq. (Lagos)*, *Alpin F. Thomson, Esq. (Western Australia)*, *Surgeon-Major John Thomson, M.B. (Queensland)*, *Hon. Samuel Tomkinson, M.L.C. (South Australia)*, *S. B. Trail, Esq. (New South Wales)*, *J. L. Trimmingham, Esq. (Bermuda)*, *George Twyman, Esq. M.D. (New South Wales)*, *Joseph Ware, Esq. (Victoria)*, *T. T. Watson, Esq. (Cape Colony)*, *Charles Webster, Esq., J.P. (Queensland)*, *Robert H. D. White, Esq., M.P., J.P. (New South Wales)*, *Zachariah Archibald Williams, Esq. (Lagos)*, *Samuel Williamson, Esq. (Victoria)*, *Hon. Wm. Irving Winter, M.L.C. (Victoria)*.

It was further announced that numerous donations of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, &c., had been received from the various Colonial Governments, from Societies and Institutions both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from a great number of Fellows of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN, before calling upon Sir Graham Berry to read his Paper, said: I have now to state to you, as is usual on the first meeting of each year, that we have made very remarkable progress during the last year, and that we now number altogether about 8,000 Fellows. Out of that total number 1,833 reside in the various British Colonies, and it is satisfactory to know that of our Fellows residing in the Colonies no less than 446 visited England during the last twelve months, and availed themselves of the great opportunity afforded by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and also had the advantage of the better accommodation which we now enjoy, and which I hope will bring a still further addition to our numbers, both of the Fellows residing in the Colonies and those at home. I beg to say that £4,944 have been contributed to the Building Fund, and that £112 has been received since the Annual Meeting of last June. These are the facts relating to the Institute during the last few months; it is customary to state them to you on such occasions as the present, and I hope they will appear to you to be satisfactory.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY then read his paper:—

THE COLONIES IN RELATION TO THE EMPIRE.

THE Relation of the Colonies to the Empire is too vast a subject to be satisfactorily dealt with on the present occasion—how vast I scarcely realised, until I had assumed the responsibility of discussing it. It is, however, a subject which may fairly claim our attention, and even an imperfect introduction may still do something to make the question practical, and tend to incite other minds to its further elucidation. The official tie which binds the self-governing Colonies to the Empire is apparently very slight indeed. The appointment of the various Governors is almost the last official remnant of control still exercised by the Imperial Government over this section of the Colonial Empire. It has been justly stated that this last link may be rendered all sufficient if only a wise choice is made in every instance, and due regard is paid to the opinions and statements which Colonial Governors may feel it their duty to transmit from time to time to the Colonial Office. The union of the Colonies with the Empire has been reduced to the last and most logical of tests, viz., a community of interests, of course assisted by all those ties and common sentiments which animate a homogeneous people, inheriting a past glorious history, and prepared to sacrifice a great deal if necessary to render perfect and enduring the supremacy of that flag which is the emblem of liberty and national unity.

In approaching the consideration of this question we sadly require some generic name for the subjects of the Queen. The title of "Englishman," although we all like it, is regarded with jealousy by Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and the wider appellation of Briton scarcely satisfies the self-love of Canadians, Indians, and Australians. This subject, although of more importance than appears upon the surface, has not yet received that attention either from Parliament or people which it merits. A universal name by which all the subjects of the Queen would be known would be a real federation as far as it went, and would certainly not increase the difficulties surrounding the solution of that very abstruse problem in its entirety. This, however, must be left to the future, and perhaps some enterprising journalist may offer an adequate reward for the mental effort necessary for its satisfactory solution. In the meantime we must keep unity in our minds, notwithstanding the various phraseology which may be necessary as we proceed. The growth of the vast Empire which owns Queen Victoria for its Sovereign is

as wonderful as all the other circumstances surrounding it. Statistics meet us on every hand, detailing the increase of population in this or that Colony ; narrating how the volume of trade has doubled and trebled, and comparing, with just pride, the area of the British Empire at the commencement of the present reign with what it is in this the fiftieth anniversary thereof. All this is fully detailed in the records of the Royal Colonial Institute, and we are reminded in one shape or another of the vast growth of the Colonies in nearly every issue of the daily press. This development of growth has been so rapid, in many respects so silent, and the minds of men have been so busy during the past half-century in observing the changes in Europe, the development of science, the rapid succession of inventions, and the consequent changes wrought in human existence, that sufficient excuse may be found for the want of due recognition of what has been happily styled "Greater Britain."

It was inevitable, however, that the time must come when those communities of Englishmen who had sought the unsettled portions of the earth's surface, and founded there the seats of great nations, would attract the marked attention of the Mother Country. That time has now arrived. Whatever may be the fate of this vast Empire in the future, it will not be true to say that from and after the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, it was not thoroughly appreciated by public opinion, or that there were not able and anxious minds bent upon the solution of the problem, how to organise all the parts of a vast Empire into one solid whole ? It will be no exaggeration to say that the most practical and important question of the day is how to increase the coherence of all parts of the scattered Empire, and to discover a policy which will bind them together indissolubly. It is not surprising that the solution of the problem is approached with becoming diffidence. Men are eloquent on the possibilities which would necessarily follow its achievement, but are silent when the means by which it is to be brought about are demanded. The world has seen many vast and powerful empires, history has recorded their rise, culmination, and fall, but all past experience, varied and instructive as it is, fails to throw much light on the unique problem we are considering. It is said by some that the initiative must come from the Colonies ; others think that the Mother Country must first decide if she is prepared to accept the alteration of relations, and the definite if not increased responsibility of such a widely extended and variously situated Empire. Others question the feasibility of Federation, and assert

that the heterogeneous character of the widely-separated portions of the Queen's dominions forbids a reasonable anticipation of unity. Even when the feasibility of union is admitted, wide divergence of opinion exists as to the scope and character which it may be practicable to give to Federation. It is not, however, to be supposed that difficulties to be surmounted will induce the leading minds of the race to abandon as insoluble a problem which involves the growth, safety, and dignity of their common nationality. Hence, in one form or another, either directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, we may confidently anticipate that the practical solution of this great problem will continue to exercise men's minds. This is obviously as necessary from a practical as from a sentimental point of view, as necessary for defence against aggression as for continued prosperity in time of peace. The past fifty years have witnessed the military organisation of old and new Empires on a colossal scale. Europe as a possible battle-field in the future is vastly altered from the time when the battle of Waterloo gave it rest from exhaustive wars and a guarantee for peace and security. It is said that six millions of armed men, with full armaments, and supported by all the destructive elements of warfare which science and discovery have so wonderfully matured, are now prepared for a conflict which, by competent authorities, is regarded as inevitable. From this point of view, is England relatively as powerful now as she was fifty years ago? Most people think not. Without stopping to discuss that question, it is obvious that the doubt suggests the necessity for preparation and precaution.

Then it is that men's minds turn to that organisation of the whole Empire which has been popularly referred to as Imperial Federation. For it is quite obvious that in this direction, England's strength lies. If she cannot vie with the military nations of the Continent in warlike armaments, neither can one of them approach her in that peaceful development illustrated by the growth of the Empire throughout the world, accompanied as it has been, not only by healthy increase of population, but also by the acquisition of almost fabulous material wealth. Herein lies the counterpoise to excessive military organisation, with this advantage, that, in the case of England, the body politic is being kept in health and strengthened day by day in readiness for a supreme and sustained effort, whilst the military Monarchies are following a course of depletion by withdrawing from industrial pursuits so large a proportion of the adult male population. The obvious outcome of this is that as speedily as possible the British Empire should be

welded into an effective whole, in order that a common policy may be understood and entered upon, and that the scattered but vast resources of the Empire may be effectually organised for defence. How this is to be done, under what conditions effected, and what process is best for the purpose is, at present, under the consideration of many able minds. I hope, if I am not able to throw much light upon the subject, I may at least suggest food for thought and hasten discussion, so that eventually the right road may be reached.

At the very outset we may dismiss all reference to physical obstructions, arising either from distance or extent. Science has rendered that feasible which, under conditions that prevailed half a century ago, would have been impossible. Steam has bridged the ocean, and modern explosives have gone far to solve the question of rendering distant commercial centres reasonably safe from hostile attacks. The conditions of defence have so altered during the same period that a Power like Great Britain is better able to defend portions of the Empire more than 12,000 miles away, than she could territory less than a fourth of that distance from the centre under the old state of affairs. Consequently there are no insuperable physical difficulties in the way of a United Empire. What, then, is the character of the difficulty to be surmounted? Obviously, the varied interests to be consulted, recognised, and defended, and the willingness on all hands to make the necessary concessions and to accept the new responsibilities.

No apology is therefore necessary in proposing for consideration and discussion one phase of the question, the full solution of which means the perfect consolidation of the Empire. That instinctive desire to weld together the vast forces, material and otherwise, which are largely latent in the Queen's dominions, so as to bring them into unison with modern thought, and make them effective for present and future requirements, is almost in the air we breathe. It is to this awakening of the national conscience that we owe the organised efforts which we see around us working in different grooves, but to the same object. In realising the idea of true national unity and noting the progress which it has already made, we may still be conscious that it is a plant of slow growth, and that, in this respect, it does not differ from other vast human problems, but, like them, must be remitted to time and careful and continuous thought for its full accomplishment. Many minds, working in independent grooves of thought and dealing with portions of the question each separate and distinct, may throw occasional

gleams of light across the picture which, focussed at some future time by comprehensive mental machinery, may so illuminate the subject as to bring it within the sphere of practical politics.

It is evident that the relations of the Colonies with the Empire have much to do with that unity which is so much to be desired. Thus, I think, our time will not be lost in considering the nature of those relations; whether they are perfectly satisfactory, and, if not, whether they can be improved. It is evident that in the compass of this paper it would not be possible to deal exhaustively with this important subject, and therefore I have dealt only with the political relations of the Colonies with the Empire, and even then it has been necessary to divide still further the subject, and in doing so, I have naturally chosen as illustrative that portion of the Colonies which I know best, hence Australasia for the most part represents in this paper the Colonies in their relation with the Empire. It is obvious that this leaves much to be said before the subject can be considered exhausted. Canada, with its perfect federation, immense extent of territory, comparatively large population, varied climate, and almost inexhaustible resources has, no doubt, a theory of its own in respect to its relation with the Empire; only, this may be said, that as Canada has grown in strength, population, and prosperity, it has also increased in loyalty and attachment to the Empire, thus refuting the prophecy, once confidently indulged in, that as soon as the distant Colonies felt themselves strong enough, they would separate from the Mother Country. Then, South Africa, though not yet secure in the peaceful haven reached by Canada, has exceptional relations with the Empire. Here it is evident that an expert should alone attempt to speak. The Crown Colonies have also special relations with the Colonial Office, which are changing from time to time, probably differing from each other, but gradually, in the case of many of them at least, rapidly developing towards the constitutional stage. Thus, it may be assumed, that in dealing with Australia as typical of the whole, a general consensus of opinion may be reached on this question, which, if modified in some of its details by exceptional circumstances as they affect one or the other of the remaining Colonies, may still fairly illustrate the relation of the Colonies with the Empire.

At the outset I may say, without fear of successful contradiction, that just in proportion as the Colonial Office has receded from the position of directing the course of events in the Colonies, so have the relations of the Colonies with the Empire improved, and the

sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the Crown become intensified. I say this without any intention to censure the administration of that important Department of the State, either past or present. It illustrates the universal experience of mankind, that the official mind, especially when placed at a distance, is unable to realise, promptly and correctly, the various circumstances affecting the progress, happiness, and convenience of settled communities. Perhaps one of the severest conflicts the colonists have waged with the old order of things was their determination not to suffer the continuance of the system of transportation. This constituted the most memorable struggle which that group of Colonies has ever had with Imperial policy. The more recently founded Australian Colonies were resolved from the first not to tolerate the introduction of the pollution, and Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia successfully resisted the indignity. Not content, however, with this negative victory, the colonists attacked the institution in its last stronghold, viz., Western Australia. They eventually succeeded, thanks to the rising sentiment throughout the Empire, in showing that this measure of justice was due to what had then become important commercial communities both populous and prosperous, accompanied as their progress was by an ever-increasing stream of immigration from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland. Thus, with the cessation of transportation to Western Australia, came to an end that Imperial policy which, probably wise, and on the whole beneficial, in its early stages, had not only ceased to be necessary or wise, but had become a source of reproach to communities, some of which were absolutely free from the taint, and the others had so changed their original characteristics that this baneful influence had become trifling in extent, and was rapidly waning before the rise and progress of genuine and successful colonisation. Other difficulties from time to time arose between some one or other of the Colonies and the Colonial Office, but the sense of justice has invariably prevailed over ignorance and prejudice, which, on too many occasions, have opposed and retarded the Colonies in their progressive development. It is this feeling in the minds of colonists which constitutes their attachment to the old land, and gives them that strong sense of reliance which no temporary check can neutralise, nor passing injustice undermine. The great concession of self-government on the English model was the crowning liberality of the Imperial Parliament to prosperous English communities in the distant parts of the Empire. No greater boon has ever been conceded

by one people to another, accompanied as it was by the free gift of the Crown lands within their boundaries, which eventually included, by discovery, the mountains of gold obtained below the surface, and has proved no mean factor in that wonderful exhibition at South Kensington, which is at once the marvel of the age, and the most enduring monument of the wisdom of the policy of the Imperial Parliament.

The growth of the Colonial portion of the Empire is a subject well worthy of separate treatment, especially that section of it embraced in lands settled rather than conquered. I venture to think it would be found that their sturdy growth, rapid progress, and political development, were all mainly due to the let-alone policy—that Government did little and people much for that development of Britain beyond the seas, which at no distant period of time, will be an equal partner with the Mother land in all that constitutes true greatness and power. Within these limits it must be admitted that, in the past, the relations of the Empire with the Colonies have been liberal and enlightened, and all that the most exacting communities could desire. On the other hand, it can with as much justice be asserted that the response of the Colonies has been equally marked by enterprise, energy, and success, and also by an ever-increasing attachment to the old land. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind when considering the future relations of the Colonies with the Empire. The Australian Colonies, at least, have reached a period of development, when they should realise their responsibilities as well as their rights, and when they should be prepared to bear some of the burdens of Empire which hitherto have almost exclusively devolved on the brawny but somewhat overweighted shoulders of the toiling millions of the old country. This principle is now generally admitted, and I will refer again to it further on; but here I may say that, with the assumption of responsibilities connected with expenditure and defence, the Colonies will expect an enlarged interest on the part of the Imperial Government in matters concerning the safety and welfare of that portion of the Empire. In the past, it must be remembered that disputed questions between Colonies or groups of Colonies and the Colonial Office were all domestic questions; the settlement, at any period of development, was absolutely in the hands of the Colonial Secretary. If, at any time, additional legislation was necessary, this also could be initiated and carried by the Government of the day. This did not prevent friction, but it avoided a block. Almost without exception the rights and powers attained by the Colonies were, at first, strongly

opposed by the official mind. This opposition gave way before the rising storm of Colonial indignation, backed as it almost invariably was by reason and justice. Hence, as I previously said, the political relations of the Imperial Government with the Colonies, notwithstanding frequent misunderstandings, have ultimately proved satisfactory; but I repeat that in all these conflicts Great Britain had it completely in her own power to satisfy the desire of her Colonies. One or other of the Colonies, as it grew in wealth and importance, demurred to the paternal interference of official authority, and in the controversy which followed the rising Colonial power made good its contention with the old order of things. The history of the Colonial Office would demonstrate this position almost without a single exception. In a word, it may be said that no Colonial grievance in the past has long remained unredressed, nor has any natural development involving altered relations with the Mother Country been obstinately or permanently delayed. This has been illustrated on four memorable occasions in the brief history of Victoria, one of the youngest of the numerous daughters of old England. First, separation from New South Wales; secondly, resistance to transportation; third, legislation to prevent the influx of criminals; and fourth, repressive legislation with respect to the importation of Chinese. The great boon of a constitution based on the English model, graciously granted as soon as asked for and certainly quite as soon as the condition of things in the Colonies warranted, involved such momentous changes, and has, on the whole, been so widely used and proved to be so well adapted to the progress of these favoured communities, that it has proved the "Magna Charta" of Colonial liberties.

It is obvious, however, that these relations, which so readily adapted themselves to the changing circumstances of the past, are radically altered with regard to the future. The Australasian Colonies, situate at the very extremity of the Empire (for India is only a half-way station), have now, and will have in the future, outside relations with other countries, and in all probability will make demands upon the diplomacy of the Mother Country which it may be difficult to respond to with that decision and earnestness which the nearer interest of the Colonies will expect, and the exercise of which can alone be successful. This cannot be better illustrated than by a glance at what has taken place in the Pacific. It is said that when Lord John Russell was asked what portion of Australia England claimed, the answer was, "The whole of it." At that time not 50,000 subjects of the Queen inhabited that island

continent, scarcely less in area than Europe. If that policy had continuously ruled, then, long before the annexation of New Caledonia by France, the same answer might have consistently been given with respect to all the islands of the Western Pacific, whose manifest destiny is to go with the mainland. Then would have been preserved for peaceful and prosperous development under our rule one of the finest portions of the world, and the foundations laid of an Empire which, unchecked by foreign wars and homogeneous in its government and people, would have illustrated, under the most favourable circumstances, the possible development of the human race in the arts of peace. It is not necessary, however to go back so long as the settlement of New Caledonia by France. Since 1883 enough has been done to complicate the question of the future. Germany has made good a foothold in New Guinea, and France has secured Raiatea, and has taken forcible possession of the New Hebrides. It goes without saying that Australians look with jealousy and disquietude upon the reproduction of the elements of European complications in their part of the world. It is no vulgar earth hunger which has given rise in the breasts of Australians, and especially of young Australians, for the desire of one government for the continent and the islands adjacent thereto. The federal spirit has taken firm hold of the rising generation. No matter how difficult the problem may be as it is approached by independent communities owning a common allegiance to the Crown, time, tact, and perseverance will conquer in the end, and a federal constitution establish the crowning guarantee for permanent peace and continuous prosperity. But foreign nationalities with European armaments, actuated by ideas little in consonance with inalienable human rights, however weak at present in those seas, may in the future develop claims or pursue a policy which will seriously threaten the peace and security of Great Britain in the Pacific. It may be said that the preponderance of British Australasia is so great, and the adaptability of the race for successful colonisation so pre-eminent, that little ground exists for the fears expressed. With respect to ultimate results this may be the case, but no one can calculate the expenditure, inconvenience, and loss of life and property which might precede any such satisfactory settlement. Hence it is not craven fear of the future, any more than inordinate earth hunger, that actuates the policy of Australia at the present time, but rather that instinctive foreshadowing of future events, as they are likely injuriously to affect the progress

and development of Australasia. Hence arises a desire for federal union which, of late years, has become so strong a sentiment in some of the Colonies, and only requires proper treatment by leading men of others of the group to be equally popular there. It is founded on the conviction that Australasia is fast becoming a factor in the Empire, and that it has a future before it which can only be commensurably dealt with by union, and the adoption of what has been fitly and graphically described as an Australasian foreign policy. This desire for the initiation of Federation was promptly responded to by the Imperial Parliament, and a measure framed by the Convention which sat in Sydney, in 1888, was, with very slight alteration, made law; and the Federal Council met in Hobart early this year, and the Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji were represented. It is confidently anticipated that South Australia will also be represented at the next session, which will probably be held next January. This will leave New Zealand and New South Wales still out of the Federation, but I am sanguine enough to believe that within a comparatively short period both these Colonies will join, and that all the Australasian Colonies will be represented in the Federal Council. At present the terms of Federation are limited to certain specified subjects, or to such other subjects as may be referred to the Federal Council by two or more Legislatures, only those Colonies being bound by its decision who have so agreed through their respective Legislatures to refer or may thereafter adopt the decision. The specified subjects are all important, but perhaps the one which is calculated to work the most beneficial results is that empowering the Council to make representations with respect to the islands of the Pacific. Thus will be seen how gradually, if slowly, the relations of the Colonies with the Empire are changing, and it is to meet and properly utilise this inevitable change that serious thought is needed, so that it may be guided into right channels, and so become fraught with lasting advantage to Australasia, and tend to the consolidation and strengthening of the forces of the Empire.

The Empire outside Great Britain and Ireland may practically be divided into three great divisions, viz., India; self-governing Colonies; and Crown Colonies. No doubt each of these divisions will require more or less subdivision, in order to deal with the subject exhaustively, but for present purposes I have confined myself to the second of the series. The self-governing Colonies naturally divide themselves into three groups, each of which is

large and important enough to form an empire of itself. These are Canada, Australasia, and South Africa. The first is a federation of that grand portion of the Empire situate in North America, the possibilities of whose future are almost boundless; the second contains an area almost equal to that of Europe, and embraces the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, Fiji, and a portion of New Guinea. I have already said that the federation of this important portion of the Empire is to-day in a very incomplete stage, but I sincerely trust the time is not far distant when this group of Colonies will be federated as completely as those of North America. British South Africa has not at present entered upon the path of federation, but no intelligent onlooker can doubt that it will come in the near future, and probably prove as beneficial to the peace and prosperity of those wonderfully rich settlements as the same principle has in the peaceful development of Canada. It will thus be seen that I look to local federation as preliminary to that larger and more important federation which is to include the whole British Empire. The successful federation of groups of Colonies is necessary and desirable on many grounds, some affecting themselves and their own peaceful progress, and the removal of all possible antagonism between Colony and Colony of each group, but mainly because each successful federation reduces the number of different and probably conflicting opinions on the subject of the larger federation.

Fortunately, this idea is no longer matter of speculation; the case of Canada can be referred to as proving the incalculable advantage of having only one voice to deal with so far as the rest of the Empire is concerned, leaving to the various Colonies represented in the Dominion Parliament the task of ascertaining what that one voice shall say. Thus if the three groups of Colonies I have referred to were represented each in its respective federal Parliament, the problem of Imperial Unity would be much simplified, and that is no slight gain in the direction of complete success. But this is not the only nor even the chief advantage which what I have styled "local federation" is calculated to produce. The time has certainly arrived when the outlying portions of the Empire should have some well-defined policy with respect to their Imperial obligations. It is comparatively easy to conceive this being ascertained and acted upon by a powerful federation of contiguous states, and it is equally reasonable to suppose that the policy thus settled could be based on large and comprehensive views of those national

obligations which perfect freedom, great wealth, and corresponding responsibilities demand.

It would prove different if every Colony considered the question of Imperial obligations from an isolated standpoint. It may be said that these views point chiefly to a federation of the Empire for defence alone. I admit at once that appears to me the first and most practical outcome of the idea. I do not suppose that any competent authority in England imagines for one moment that a federation would be acceptable to the Colonies which hampered, in any way, their present unlimited exercise of self-government. We have an instructive lesson of this in the recent history of Australian Federation. The convention which initiated the movement met at Sydney in 1888, and unanimously decided in favour of limited federation, and undertook the drafting of a Bill which, after endorsement by the Legislatures of the various Colonies interested, could be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for consideration and ultimate enactment into law. This delicate mission was thoroughly successful, and resulted in an Imperial Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia, under the provisions of which these Colonies obtained legislative sanction to Australasian unity; but throughout these proceedings, from their initiation at Sydney in 1888 until the final passing of the Act in August, 1885, the greatest care was exercised not to take away any of the powers then enjoyed by each and all of the self-governing Colonies, unless subjects coming within this category were specially remitted by two or more of the federated Colonies to the Federal Council. The class of subjects directly and distinctly under the legislative control of the Federal Council are additional powers conferred by Imperial legislation upon the group of Colonies known as Australasia, which none of them enjoyed singly and which, from their very nature, were naturally and properly excluded from their constitutional powers in the first instance. New powers were also granted respecting the relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific, and the prevention of the influx of criminals. These are most important, because they open up to Australia for the first time a recognised position with respect to events outside her own at present recognised boundaries, and give her a voice in the foreign relations of the Empire, which involve her peace and security in the future.

The destiny of the islands of the Pacific, and the danger from an influx of foreign habitual criminals, were live questions then as they are now. They, in fact, constitute that outside pressure which, in nearly every historic instance, has been necessary to bring about a

federation of neighbouring States. When the statesmen who formed the convention at Sydney addressed their respective Legislatures on the advantages of these additional powers, they were listened to with attention and approval, and the other specified subjects were only subjected to that careful analysis which the importance of the occasion demanded; but when the last clause was reached, and the list of subjects remitted to the Federal Council concluded with these general words: "And any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the Legislatures of the several Colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application," there arose keen and sometimes hostile criticism; and the proviso which follows in the Act scarcely sufficed to allay the local legislative jealousy which had been evoked. The proviso is in the following words: "In such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the Colonies by whose Legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other Colonies as may afterwards adopt the same." This would seem an all-sufficient safeguard, but, as I have said, it failed in many instances to satisfy the objections raised. However, sound sense and practical views in the end prevailed, and the Legislatures of the Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia adopted the Act. South Australia failed to do likewise, not from dislike to the Act or jealousy of any of its provisions, but from temporary political causes which it may fairly be hoped have now passed away. This leaves two important Colonies—New South Wales and New Zealand—outside the Federal Council on grounds of policy.

I should be sorry to conclude that the objections of these Colonies are incapable of removal. It should be, I think, the earnest study of statesmen in each and every Colony to discover a *modus vivendi* by which the Federal Council should become complete, and Australasia on certain subjects a unit. It may now be questioned, how does this interesting account of Australian federation affect the Colonies in their relation to the Empire? I think very closely. In the first instance, it opens up a phase of the Colonial mind with respect to legislative independence, jealous regard for all rights and powers at present enjoyed and exercised, which must be taken into account in dealing with the larger question of Imperial Federation. It may further suggest a limitation of federation to certain matters of distinctly Imperial concern, and still further the conviction that these matters must have a Colonial as well as, and distinct from, an imperial policy—in fact, a combination of interests. The first

subject which answers this description is *Naval and Military Defence*. Once taken for granted that the Colonies are English to the backbone; that they are loyal to the Crown; that they glory in the past history of the race; that they watch with jealous care the foreign policy of other nations as it affects the peace and security of the Empire; that their hearts beat in patriotic sympathy with the grand old land of their birth in that settled policy which has made England not only free itself, but the guarantee of freedom for the world, then we may rest satisfied that in any proposal to make more assured the security of all parts of the Empire under any and every contingency, the Colonies will readily and manfully do their part. It may not be useless or uninteresting to ask of what "their part" in this great work consists. At no distant period little or nothing was expected from the Colonies. Theoretically, England undertook to defend them against all attacks; Colonial pay for Imperial troops whilst stationed in the Colonies, and a few isolated and altogether insufficient attempts at harbour armaments, constituted Colonial contributions to defence. This has greatly changed for the better during the last few years. The mission of Sir William Jervois to the Australasian Colonies to inspect and report upon the defensive works necessary to place their harbours, capitals, and chief sea-coast towns in a reasonable position of safety, has been the basis on which the respective Governments have worked. Speaking of Victoria, which I know best (but which I also believe may be taken as an example of what the Colonies have done), it will be no exaggeration to say that not only has the original report of Sir William Jervois been adopted, and in the main carried out, but additions have from time to time been made to that scheme of defence as fresh information has been received. In the meantime a respectable fleet is being acquired for the protection of the fortifications and the defence of Melbourne. It is now the opinion of competent authorities that Melbourne is safe against any attack of a character likely to be made upon it. These defensive works and warlike stores could not be obtained without a corresponding outlay, and therefore it will be no surprise to you to learn that in the ten years ending in June, 1884, Victoria expended in defence £1,100,000. In the last two years of that decade the amount expended was £422,398, and in the last year £231,038. It may fairly be assumed, at the present time, that Victoria is expending £250,000 annually on defence, which, calculated on the basis of population, is equal to nearly £9,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland. To this must be added a willingness to contribute, in some form, to an Australian

Federal fleet, and to recognise an obligation to contribute to the defence of the outlying ports of Australia, such as King George's Sound, &c. It may therefore be assumed that the Australian Colonies are meeting their responsibilities quite as rapidly as their growth in population and wealth fairly justifies, and as their position as an integral portion of the Empire demands. Put broadly, the Australian Colonies have two dangers ever present to their minds: one, the possibility of attack from a Power with which England may at some time or other be at war, and the other arising from the occupation of neighbouring islands, which may, in the future, be constituted a warlike menace, and which in the present, through convictism, jeopardises social interests.

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which links indissolubly Australian sentiments with its loyalty. Pending some such reorganisation of foreign policy which may or may not commend itself to the mind of England, what may be done to draw closer the bonds of union? Fortunately this is not matter of opinion, but of actual fact. The growing interest exhibited by the Mother Country in the Colonies is bound to bear fruit. The appreciation which has been shown of the efforts of the Colonies to exhibit their progress and present state of development by the Exhibition at South Kensington will reach the hearts of colonists, and the boundless hospitality extended to the colonists in London during the past six months will not be lost in the generous instincts of residents in Greater Britain. And here we may well pause to consider how widespread and mighty this kind of influence really is. The binding force of relationship is widely exerted; each mail carries tons of correspondence either to or from the old land; the electric cable flashes almost instantaneously the momentous events which occur from time to time affecting the continuance of peace or the approach of war. What occurs in Europe on Monday is read in the journals of Canada, India, and Australia on Tuesday morning, thus apparently obliterating distance, and bringing events affecting the Empire into one common centre. Then the influence of a magnificent and ever-growing commerce tends to the permanency of those relations which recognise one sovereign and one flag. Perhaps the clearest evidence of the wide-spread fraternal feelings which actuate colonists in all lands is to be found in the circumstance that whenever they want money it is to John Bull that they come for it; nor do they come in vain; nor does he prove a hard bargainer, for the terms on which the Colonies have secured their very considerable loans have rendered their obligations as light as possible. These are only some of those intangible relations which the Colonies have with the Empire, which, in their entirety, constitute bonds of unity which time appears to strengthen, and growth to render indissoluble.

The jubilee year of the Queen's reign, commensurate as it is with that of one Australian Colony, and with another Australian Colony not far behind, is also calculated to evoke that manifestation of loyalty which tends to remind us all what a glorious heritage the name of Briton is, and to excite interest in the minds of the young, the majority of whom will only know the land of their fathers by sharing a common sentiment. And this sentiment—how strong it is! what binding force it has! what neglect it will

condone! what sacrifices submit to in order to remain under the grand old flag, and to associate all the glories of a memorable history with humble work in some one of the most distant Colonies of the Empire. Then, as time rolls on, we may expect the tide of Colonial visitors to increase, for the old country, as it is lovingly called, will always be an attraction, and the numbers of those who have realised a sufficient independence will be larger year by year, so that with the tendency of modern improvements to shorten time and reduce expense, England in the future may probably be better known to Australians than even at the present. And this constant intercourse I regard as one of the strongest of the ties which connect England with the Colonies. It is these almost imperceptible links which bind all parts of the Empire together. The very fact that the connection is a voluntary one, that no force is contemplated to maintain it, constitutes its real charm. There is no friction, because there exists no obstruction. The connection is absolutely one of affection, intensified by absence of all needless attempts at control, and solidified by mutual interest. The Colonies trade with England partly in consequence of the political connection, but also because it is best and cheapest to do so. They cling to her power partly because it is their duty, but also because it is the best guarantee for their safety and continued progress. They associate themselves with her name partly because it is a glorious name and their natural heritage, but also because it is a tower of strength in the present and in the future. Look where we may, search as we can, it is difficult to find anything but grounds of hope for the continuous durability of the Empire. Only the small cloud no bigger than a man's hand is on the horizon. Just as that small cloud may mean storm and destruction, or the storage and ultimate control of one of the most beneficent of nature's gifts, so do the circumstances I have alluded to with respect to the ability of the Foreign and Colonial Offices adequately to protect Australian and other Colonial interests, portend either complete federation or possible disintegration. Loyalty, however intense, and interests however close, are not always proof against patriotic sentiments nearer home. That the surroundings of Australian interests will be closely watched in the future, we may be sure. That if they are not adequately defended in one direction it will give rise to defence in another. What Imperial policy may fail to secure Colonial determination may thereafter win, and thus reliance hitherto felt in the strong arm of England shift its ground to the necessity of self-reliance, with all its responsibilities.

In thus presenting some of the features in the relation of the Colonies with the Empire, some may think that alternatives are to be found for strict Federation. Federation of a voluntary character—and in our case no other is possible—involves freedom of all the parts, equality of position, and consensus of opinion as to mutual benefit. Although obviously difficult, the problem may yet be solved. Whilst, however, the solution is cautiously undergoing the process of evolution in men's minds, fortunately time and circumstance are working strongly in its favour. I have pointed out how the federation of groups of Colonies is calculated to simplify the problem, and in the case of Australasia, that the process has commenced with fair anticipations of its speedy and complete fulfilment. It may be seen further, in the cases of Canada and Australia, that the federal development is promptly followed by a recognition of national responsibilities; that with the growth of organisation springs up a sense of added power; and that the pride of race then steps in, urging these young communities to take their place in that Imperial structure which embodies the historic glories of the motherland, not alone in battles by land and sea, but in the successful realisation of the principles of true freedom, and eminence in the industries and arts of peace. Thus, by a process of evolution, each step in advance brings neighbouring Colonies closer to each other; no sooner is this local union consummated than a higher ideal of life is reached. This involves the acceptance of increased responsibilities; the pride of a high-spirited people revolts at the idea of continuing a burden on the heavily-taxed millions of their countrymen at home. Hence arises a public opinion, to which each Parliament gives form and force, by voting supplies to Her Majesty for the defence of that portion of her dominions, to be expended on forts, armaments, and vessels of war. I have pointed out how, in the case of Australia, evolution has proceeded one step further. In conjunction with the Admiral on the station, the Governments of the Australasian Colonies have been for the past two or three years carefully considering a plan by which they can either relieve the Imperial Government of some portion of its responsibility in those seas, or else aid in rendering that responsibility less onerous and more effective. It would seem by the latest cable news that these conferences have been successful, and that the scheme of Admiral Tryon, amended in some important particulars, is likely to be submitted to the various Parliaments. It provides for the creation of an Australian Federal fleet, to be

maintained at the cost of the Colonies, which is estimated at the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds on a war footing, and about ninety-five thousand in times of peace. I have no doubt that in the main this proposal will be endorsed by the Parliaments of the Colonies, with certain conditions and safeguards for the future, one of which appears to be that this effort on the part of the Colonies to do their part in defence shall not be regarded as in lieu of Imperial obligations, but shall be distinctly an addition to the fleet at present kept in those waters. It is not surprising that in assenting to these novel obligations the Colonies should proceed cautiously, gradually educating public opinion to a recognition of that responsibility for effective defence which devolves upon every free people. There is no reason, however, to suppose that there will be any halting in the process of development. As the Colonies grow in population, commerce, and material wealth, so will increase the desire for effective defence against aggression. That aid in relief of the Imperial exchequer, which is reckoned by hundreds of thousands now, may at no distant date increase tenfold, and, keeping pace with the development of material prosperity, prove an ever-increasing aid to the organised strength of the Empire. That this will be followed by an expectation on the part of the Colonies to influence more effectively than at present the foreign policy of the country goes without saying. Fortunately this influence will be exerted in the direction of peace. Colonies have nothing to gain by war. Even a successful campaign must be fraught with loss and inconvenience, if not actual suffering on their part. Thus as the weight of these new councils in the policy of the Empire increases, so will a less bellicose spirit prevail, and perfect organisation for defence be the object at which Imperial administrators aim. If the Empire in all its parts, including its widely-spread commerce, were adequately guarded, in all human probability there would be no war.

Before leaving this part of the subject, obviously most interesting at the present time, I desire to say it would be gratifying as well as consolatory to be assured that other outlying portions of the Empire, the Crown Colonies, and important coaling stations were being as promptly and as thoroughly fortified as the various capitals of the self-governing Colonies. I am credibly informed this is not so. It is impossible, also, not to feel some degree of anxiety about the efficacy of present provision to defend and protect, by means of swift, well-armed cruisers, the immense mercantile fleet of the Empire. A third source of anxiety, so far as

the Colonies are concerned, is the apparently insufficient provision for the rapid manufacture of armaments and their prompt despatch, when ordered, to their Colonial destination. Whenever the peace of Europe is threatened, and this happens, from one cause or another, every second or third year, and as a matter of precaution, the distant parts of the Empire desire to perfect and increase their defensive armaments, they have not only to face the disadvantage of distance, involving much valuable time in transport, but they also find that the arsenals of Great Britain are fully occupied in what are perhaps naturally considered the more important and pressing needs of the Imperial forces. Thus if any one of the past panics had resulted in actual war, the distant parts of the Empire would have been unable to add to their defensive works, or even perfect those already erected, by the addition of the latest improvements in armaments. No doubt, as time rolls on, this defect in the defensive arrangements of the Empire is partially remedied in those self-governing Colonies which continuously push on well-considered plans of defence. But experience proves that this is difficult of complete attainment, and even then no provision can be made against the increased attacking force supplied by new inventions, either in guns, shells, or torpedoes; hence the necessity for manufacturing appliances equal to the requirements, not of Great Britain alone, but of the whole Empire. Why should valuable time be lost in this or any other necessary direction? At the present time the peace of Europe rests on the merest makeshifts patched up from day to day, the danger ever shifting, but never removed, aggressive forces constantly increasing in organisation and volume: to-day the preservation of peace seems to depend on the life of one old man, and to-morrow on the personal whim of an autocrat. Even if, luckily, dangers are avoided from these sources, by the wisdom and caution of European statesmen, still there remain great national issues maturing day by day, which, sooner or later, will deluge the fields of Europe with blood. It is, therefore, of the deepest interest to all, but especially to the Colonies, that the Empire should be thoroughly prepared for defence, that when the interests of any portion of that wide domain are threatened, the Imperial Government can and will speak with no uncertain sound. Confidence on these points would certainly tend to consolidate the relations of the Colonies with the Empire.

The keystone of the whole is the necessity for an overwhelmingly powerful fleet and efficient defence for all necessary coaling stations, as essential for the Colonies as for Great Britain. It is the

one condition for the continuance of the Empire. All that Continental Powers do with respect to armies England should effect with her Navy. It is essentially a defensive force, and can be moved rapidly from point to point, but it should be equal to all that is expected from it. It represents in every port of the Empire the power and might of England. It is to strengthen the fleet that colonists will first readily tax themselves, because they realise how essential a powerful fleet is to the safety, not only of that extensive commerce sailing in every sea, but ultimately to the security of the distant portions of the Empire. Who can estimate the loss involved in even a brief period of disaster to the Imperial Navy? Any amount of money timely expended in preparation would be quite insignificant when compared with the possible calamity I have referred to. When it is realised that in any war England may unfortunately be engaged in, the Colonies will have little to gain but a great deal to lose, under the circumstances referred to, it will be understood how anxiously colonists read the criticisms on the Navy which from time to time appear, and how desirous they are that the right arm of England's defence should be strengthened. In a word, an Imperial and Colonial fleet equal to the requirements of the Empire would be a vast stride towards Federation, because it would perfect the relations of the Colonies with the Empire. If in detailing the many forces which are in operation all tending to consolidate the Colonies with the rest of the Empire and to weld the whole into a compact body, I have prominently referred to one important element of a contrary character, it is because I desire to be faithful to my own instincts and to write what is truthful rather than palatable, and, above all, not to do my part to create a fool's paradise. I must insist, however, that what I have said in this direction refers to the traditional official policy of the Imperial Government, and not to those who from time to time administer the great public departments. Although my personal experience has been brief, I readily bear my testimony to the courtesy displayed and the interest expressed with respect to all matters affecting the Colonies. It is the system that is at fault. The change in the centre of gravity of the Empire has not been sufficiently realised. The growth in wealth and population of the Colonies has scarcely yet been adequately reckoned with; but as this portion of the Empire continues to increase in importance, it is to be hoped that the altered circumstances will be duly met, and that those who are responsible will review the great problem of Imperial interests, and place the great self-governing Colonies, and all that relates to their progress

and safety, in such a prominent position in Imperial policy, that the relations of the Colonies with the Empire may be mutually strengthened by being placed on an intelligible and satisfactory basis.

In conclusion, all of us who believe in the policy of welding more firmly together the widely separated dominions of the Queen may devote our attention to the increase of social relations, extension of intercourse, and the acquirement of full information concerning the problem to be solved. Those of us who feel we owe allegiance to the best interests of our adopted country, may further aid in this direction by embracing every opportunity of awakening our fellow Colonists to the urgent necessity of accepting the responsibility of an integral portion of the Empire; whilst those who live in these historic islands may do much by aiding in the formation of definite opinions as to Imperial obligations to distant Colonies. When this is done we may expect the Colonial and foreign policy of England to be based on a due recognition of the opinions and interests of those growing but distant communities, integral parts of the same realm, who desire nothing better than to continue within the bounds of that vast Empire which, adequately organised and ruled, is destined for higher work and more extended dominion than has fallen, probably, to the lot of any people within the historic period of the world's existence.

DISCUSSION.

MR. R. G. HALIBURTON, Q.C. : Mr. Chairman,—It gives me great pleasure to address a meeting presided over by one whose Colonial experiences are almost world-wide. Many years ago I had heard of you in connection with Australian politics and the Canadian railway system, and eleven years ago I spent two months on a Land Commission in Prince Edward Island of which you were chairman. On recalling this evening your widely-extended labours, the line came back to me, as respects yourself, *Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?* The subject so ably dealt with this evening is as wide as your Colonial experiences. To discuss it fully would take not an evening, but a month, as it embraces our relations with the Crown, with Parliament, and with the Empire, as respects our constitutional rights, our trade and commerce, and the urgent question of Imperial and Colonial defence in time of war. Sir Graham Berry has wisely devoted his attention to the last point. I may, however, venture to draw your attention to a branch of the subject

not hitherto clearly understood. Before adopting any new form of connection with the Mother Country, may it not be as well for us to understand our present constitutional relations with the Parent State? This is a very old and trite subject, and yet to this hour no Colonial statesman, probably, can explain how the British Parliament became the supreme arbiter of the destinies of the Colonies. A century ago Blackstone's dictum as to the omnipotence of Parliament as respects the Colonies was taken as gospel by the nation, and led to a war with the Colonies and the disruption of the Empire. Yet to this day, to a great extent, this utterly baseless usurpation, though not acted on, except as respects the Crown Colonies, in a way that may give us any cause of complaint, is tacitly acquiesced in by both British and Colonial statesmen. When Judge Haliburton, in 1849, wrote his work on the rise of Colonial institutions, "*Rule and Misrule of the English in America*," I was his amanuensis, and, though a mere boy, assisted him in collecting his materials for the work, and since that date I have devoted much attention to the history of the Colonies: yet till two years ago I was unable to discover the historical origin of that myth, "the omnipotence of Parliament as respects the Colonies." Permit me, then, to point out what our true relations are with the Crown and Parliament. Originally, the Crown had exclusive control over the Colonies, by the same right as that by which the King used to rule as Duke of Normandy over that part of his realm, not as an absolute monarch, but simply as lord paramount. To this day we have traces of this. Colonists do not appeal, as Irishmen and Scotchmen do, to the House of Lords, but to Her Majesty, and the Judicial Committee do not sit as judges, but merely as legal advisers of the Queen as to the decision which she should arrive at. Not only the Court of King's Bench, but also the House of Commons, received, previous to the Revolution, sharp reminders that they had nothing whatever to say as to Colonial matters. In the days of the Commonwealth, Parliament for the first time had a chance of meddling with the Colonies: and what was their first act? The ratification of a treaty between the Parliamentary General in Barbados and Lord Willoughby, the commander of the Royalists there—a treaty made in the form usually adopted between equal and independent belligerent Powers, and which was in substance a Colonial Bill of Rights. By it the contention of the colonists was agreed to—that the Barbadians, as a British community, were entitled to self-government, and could not be taxed, nor could their trade be interfered with, without their consent. You will find this remarkable

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treaty in Mr. Darnell Davis's interesting little book, "Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbados." When the Restoration took place, the King, while retaining the exclusive cognizance of Colonial appeals, left some of his powers of government, as respects the Colonies, in the hands of Parliament, and true to the ungrateful instincts of the Stuarts, joined hands with the House of Commons in a raid on Colonial rights. The treaty and the privileges of the Colonies were utterly ignored, and the navigation laws, entitled, as if by way of burlesque, "An Act for the Encouragement of Trade," cut off the Colonies and Colonial ships from all intercourse with foreign nations, and prohibited Colonial manufactures, even of the simplest kind. When, therefore, Blackstone plunged the Empire into war and disaster, his "omnipotence of Parliament as respects the Colonies," based on immemorial and inherent right, and on ancient prescription, did not date back even one hundred years, previous to which time the House of Parliament never dared (except in time of revolution) to say a word as respects the Colonies and Colonial subjects. Even though from this usurpation no great grievance practically exists, is it consistent with the honour or safety of a great Empire that the very basis of its Imperial rule should be a barefaced usurpation and an exploded historical fallacy? Such serious difficulties meet us in establishing more satisfactory relations that many persons regard Imperial Federation as a dream. "The Colonies," they say, "will never part with their local self-government, or their own Legislatures." It would, we answer, be very unnecessary and unwise to ask them to do so. But has it suggested itself to you that we have already at hand the necessary machinery, and that, substantially, Imperial Federation might in time be carried out without any legislation, or any constitutional change, either in England or the Colonies? In 1874, during the discussion on Mr. Labilliere's paper on "The Unity of the Empire," Sir Robert Torrens urged an infraction of the British Constitution as an answer to my suggestion that the difficulty of Federation could be met by a modification of the Cabinet, and by enlarging it, when Imperial subjects should come up for discussion, into an Imperial Cabinet, by the presence of Colonial Ministers from the three or four great confederations of the future. He was not aware that the existence of a Cabinet is a mere matter of administrative and executive convenience, and is in no way part of the Constitution. It is of very recent growth, for some persons here present may remember that in the days of O'Connell, Vesey Fitzgerald held a seat in the Cabinet, though he had lost his seat in

the House of Commons. Nowhere else outside the Empire is our system as respects the Cabinet adopted, though in the United States and in many other countries we find our Parliamentary system in use. All that is required for an Imperial Federation would be (first) an understanding on the subject between the Crown and British and Colonial statesmen, and (secondly) the creation of three Federal Parliaments, for the three great groups of Colonies in Australasia, South Africa, and the West Indies. In that case, Her Majesty might say, "Each of my great Colonial confederations may send a representative as one of my advisers on Imperial and Colonial matters, the only condition being that he must, like my English Ministers, continue to possess the confidence of the Parliament which he represents." Were this step taken, Colonial Ministers would only be present when Imperial or Colonial questions should require discussion; and their presence would, in itself, *pro tem.*, convert the British into an Imperial Cabinet. Without any legislation, or any change in the Constitution, Her Majesty could to-morrow create the Canadian High Commissioner a Minister for Canada, to be present and to be consulted at all discussions of the Cabinet on Imperial and Colonial subjects. The Colonial element never could exceed one-fourth or one-third of the whole number, and could therefore never have a control. But it would have a voice, and that voice would ensure the safety and unity of the Empire. That some form of Imperial Federation, however slight, is urgently needed is clearly shown by the able paper to which we have listened this evening.

Mr. JAMES SERVICE (late Premier of Victoria): I very highly appreciate the honour that has been done to me by calling upon me at such an early stage to address this meeting, but I think it would not be wise that I should do so. I prefer, if I should make any remarks in the course of the evening, to reserve those remarks until others have had the opportunity of speaking, and there are one or two reasons for it. The admirable paper that has just been read is written by one who for several years was my colleague. His thoughts and mine on the subject of the paper just read have run side by side—his ideas are my ideas, his thoughts are my thoughts; and if I could add anything to the address he has now delivered it would be the one word "Ditto." And if I could say anything at the present moment it could only be by emphasising some of the points he has dealt with, but which time necessarily prevented him dealing with exhaustively; but I do not think that would justify me in, at this stage of the proceedings, preventing

other gentlemen speaking who may be able to bring to this subject views which have not yet been expressed. I, therefore, would prefer refraining from addressing the meeting at present.

MR. A. M. SKINNER: I have been asked to say a few words as regards the Crown Colonies. Those Colonies have been lucidly dealt with as the third of the three divisions into which Sir Graham Berry grouped the dependencies, and have been treated admirably, as the rest of the Empire was, and with the same broad-spirited, far-seeing treatment as the self-governing Colonies. Many of these Crown Colonies have already the first beginnings of self-government, but others of them never can expect to be self-governing in any real sense of the word. But many of those the least self-governing of the Colonies are of the utmost consequence in the matter of Imperial Federation and defence. None are more important in that respect than the central coaling station of Singapore. The remarks we have heard this evening, and the criticisms that are constantly made with regard to the little that is done towards the defences and armaments of Singapore, are now, I think, a little out of date, and I am glad of this opportunity of stating, from some personal knowledge, how much has been done, especially this year, in pushing on the scheme of fortification of Sir Andrew Clarke. In Singapore it is true that, while the Colony has built its forts, the Imperial Government has still to do a great part of its share of the work in the matter of the armament. The guns have not yet been sent out to the full extent, but some, if they have not arrived, are promised this year. A great deal has also been done with regard to Hong Kong and other ports in respect of defending strategical points. These Colonies have shown themselves perfectly ready to accept and carry out their share of the work and of the heavy expenses, which would compare not unfavourably with the figures given for Victoria, and to perform their municipal duty with regard to those matters. I believe all the Crown Colonies would, if we could thereby secure the "efficient defence" advocated, readily fall in with a plan by which some *pro rata* due upon tonnage should be arranged in some such way as is already at work in regard to the light dues for maintaining the lights in Indian waters. A light due of a very small amount, a few pence per ton, amounting now to a very large sum, and levied without difficulty or friction, has been working at the ports of Burma and the Straits for the last twenty or thirty years, for keeping up and increasing the lights all down the coasts of India and through the Straits. A similar method, I think, can be adopted with success to carry out a system of Imperial

defence on a wider scale. In such a scheme I believe the coaling stations, acting as they naturally do as centres and *entrepôts* of trade, might very usefully come in and might be counted on to bear their part in the grand defensive alliance that has been sketched for us by Sir Graham Berry.

Captain LODGE-SYMONDS : We have heard a very able and eloquent address from Sir Graham Berry and criticisms from several gentlemen well qualified to speak upon the subject, and who I may perhaps venture, in view of the difficulty of nomenclature raised by Sir Graham, to term "Pillars of the Empire." I should like to say one or two words from a much lower standpoint, but one that is of importance on account of the numbers by whom it is experienced. I mean on account of those who have lately acquired a voice in the government of this great Empire—the new voters. I had the privilege of telling a portion of the story of our Empire in many rustic villages last year, and I have always told that story with one result—the audience listened with the deepest interest. Those who now wield voting power feel very deeply the importance of our Empire. To them, however, "Greater Britain" means that portion of the world in which Brother Bill or Son Jack is at present, and they are very anxious to hear from time to time tidings of Brother Bill or Son Jack. That is a very reasonable wish to gratify. We certainly can take a letter from them, but before our Government takes a letter it charges a sum double that which other Governments with no Imperial interests find necessary. The lecturer said just now, and very rightly, that we Englishmen rather look to individual effort to do many things for us which other nations wish to have done for them by their Governments. I think you may say that we are very jealous of Government interference, and of anything approaching a Government monopoly. Well, no doubt as a rule it is a matter of very great convenience for the Post Office to be worked as a Government monopoly, and little ill arises from the fact that they possess a monopoly. But how is it with our Colonial postage ? I speak with diffidence on this matter, because I know I am addressing an audience in which many gentlemen are experts ; but I believe I am right in saying that if it were not for that legal monopoly the postal traffic carried on by the Government with our Colonies would cease to exist in a fortnight. Many of the emigrants who leave our shores are not great scribes, and often a letter is not written because it costs 6d. That is a very important matter, as benefiting those social communications between those who have gone from us to people distant lands

and those whom they have left behind them in the Old Country. There is one other question which I think is of urgent and practical importance, and which should be settled. Surely we should have one uniform coinage. Of course we have a uniform monetary system between this country and Australia. But how is it in India? No trade can be carried on with India at the present moment which is not more or less of a speculation or a lottery. That is a question which is now before the Government, and I hope, whatever the issue of that inquiry may be, this important matter will be settled. They are small matters, perhaps, but their settlement would tend to link together this Empire, which I hope we shall hand down to many future generations of our children intact—not only intact, but continually growing in extent, and its inhabitants, under their own laws, continuing to increase in happiness, wealth, and prosperity, and in the strength of those affectionate ties which bind them to us as fellow citizens of this Great Empire.

MR. F. P. LABILLIERE: I believe I have had the advantage of hearing almost every paper of a kindred nature to that of this evening which has been read before the Royal Colonial Institute since it was founded; but I have never heard a paper with greater pleasure than the one with which Sir Graham Berry has favoured us. From first to last that paper has a true Imperial ring about it. It is, however, a paper most embarrassing for anyone who has to follow in this discussion, because it is so full of topics for serious consideration that one scarcely knows with which of them to deal. Of course, it would be impossible to go over more than a very few of the more important of them. Sir Graham Berry laid great stress upon the importance of British interests being thoroughly secured in the Pacific, and the dangers which may arise from past neglect with regard to those interests in that quarter; and in what he has said he has shown us the extreme danger of branding any question with the title of a question "beyond the range of practical politics." Only a dozen or fourteen years ago the question of New Guinea was raised in this Institute. Individual members of this Institute, as well as its Council, urged upon the Imperial Government the importance of annexing New Guinea; but we were repeatedly told that the question was altogether outside the range of practical politics, up to the very time when Prince Bismarck brought it within that range by annexing half of Eastern New Guinea, and thereby depriving us of the benefits which we might have enjoyed from having the whole. In the year 1876 a very valuable and important paper was read in this Institute on the sub-

ject of the islands of the Pacific, and the gentleman who read it, Mr. Coleman Phillips, of New Zealand, advocated the annexation of the whole of those islands; but he was regarded as a visionary. We see, however, what an important thing it would have been if the question had been considered within the range of practical politics in 1876. At that time Germany and France were only recovering from the exhaustion of the war in which they had been so recently engaged, and we could have swept into our possession the whole of the islands of the Pacific if there had been only the foresight to recognise what was within the range of practical politics. The idea of Imperial Federation runs as a golden thread through the entire paper of Sir Graham Berry. We may, however, be told that the question is outside the range of practical politics; but we may suddenly be brought face to face with the fact that it has for some time been within that range if we should become engaged in a war with any one of the great Powers, or with a combination of any of those Powers. I do not wish to say a word which might appear to express irritation with regard to any foreign Power, or to suggest that our relations in the future with any other nation may be anything but friendly; but we cannot turn to the newspapers of the day without reflecting and feeling that it is quite possible that within a short period we may find ourselves at war with one, if not two, of the great Powers of Europe. Depend upon it, that if we were to get into war with two such Powers, those who have been accustomed to say that Imperial Federation is not within the range of practical politics would decidedly regret having ever said such a thing. Sir Graham Berry said "that when the interests of any portion of that wide domain (the Empire) are threatened, the Imperial Government can and will speak with no uncertain sound." But how is the Imperial Government thus to speak on the part of the whole Empire? At the present moment the so-called Imperial Government which has to deal with the whole Empire is responsible to a Parliament which only represents the people of these isles. As long as that is the case, as long as the people of the Colonies are left outside the pale of the Constitution, by having no voice in directing the Parliament to which the Imperial Minister is responsible, the Imperial Government can never speak to Foreign Powers with that authority and volume of voice with which it could speak if it represented the whole Empire. It would then be able to speak with no uncertain sound. I should like to refer to one other point alluded to by Sir Graham Berry—a point often raised. We are frequently told that the proposal of Imperial Federation must

come in the first instance from the Colonies. Other people tell us that it must come from the Mother Country. I, for my part, do not care where it comes from if the proposal is made. I think the case is somewhat analogous to that in ordinary life, when the welfare and happiness of two interesting young people may depend upon a momentous question being put by one of them to the other. If the one who ought to ask the question is too faint-hearted to do it, why the future of those two interesting young people will depend upon whether the other is sufficiently strong-minded to exercise the privilege which the ladies are said to possess during Leap Year. I think it does not matter much by whom the question is asked, but it ought to be asked—that proposal of Imperial Federation ought to be made soon. For my part, as a matter of good taste and good feeling, I have always thought that it would be better that it should be made by the Mother Country to the Colonies—just as in the case of a partnership between father and sons; it will come with much better feeling if made by the father to the children than by the sons to the father.

Mr. J. DENNISTOUN WOOD: I do not feel competent on the present occasion to deliver to you anything like a continuous series of remarks on the main subject with which Sir Graham Berry has dealt, and I shall confine myself to a few clauses of the paper, and make some remarks upon them. The few observations I shall make will possibly seem desultory and unconnected. The great advantage of the plan I have laid down for myself is that my remarks may be terminated when I have done with one of those subjects, if I have exhausted your patience, and you let me know so. Sir Graham Berry has remarked on the want of a common name for British subjects, and I think there is a good deal in that. Some say, "What's in a name?" I think there is a good deal in it. The name of Englishman, although glorious reminiscences are connected with it, is not considered appropriate by great numbers of Her Majesty's subjects. I am not sure that the objection of the people of Scotland to being referred to by the adjective "English" is well founded. The Lowland Scotch are quite as much English as the people of England themselves, and the people of Ireland, who are of English and Scotch origin, are all truly English, because we are all Anglo-Saxons, English or
 as. The Highlanders speak of the Lowland Scotch as Saxons,
 the Celtic Irish speak of their fellow-countrymen of English
 Scotch descent as Saxons. We certainly require some name to
 unite the Empire at large, for "the British Empire" is rather a

cumbersome phrase, and we want some other name than "the United Kingdom"—or, to give it its legal title, "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland"—to designate England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is something of the same kind of want that the people of the United States experience. They have no one word to express their nationality; they use generally the word "American," but that is a word to which they have no right, as it is properly applicable to the people inhabiting both North and South America. I quite agree with Sir Graham Berry that it would be a good thing if we could invent some word signifying the whole dominion of the Queen. That would confer signal service on the advocates of the Federation of the Empire. "Greater Britain" has been suggested, but this expression excludes Lesser Britain. When Mr. Disraeli was seeking for a new title for the Queen I think it is a pity that he did not get rid of the awkward expression, "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." As the Queen is described on her arms as "*Regina Britanniarum*," I should like to see the United Kingdom described as "The Britains," and the title of the Queen might be "Queen of the Britains and the Colonies, and Empress of India." Now I come to another point. Sir Graham Berry has spoken of the severe conflicts which have taken place between the Mother Country and the Australian Colonies. I refer to that passage in which he says, "Perhaps one of the severest conflicts the colonists have waged with the old order of things was their determination not to suffer the continuance of the system of transportation." But, after all, I do not think the Government of the United Kingdom was ever long opposed to the wishes of the Colonies on the subject of transportation. It was for a time a matter of doubt whether Van Diemen's Land desired the cessation of transportation, but as soon as the people of that Colony clearly and unequivocally showed that they wished that it should cease, the Government of the Mother Country gave way to this wish. There is one part on which I most cordially agree with Sir Graham Berry. It is that in which he says that the Colonies, especially the Australian Colonies, have thriven by the judicious neglect of the Mother Country. He says:—"The growth of the Colonial portion of the Empire is a subject well worthy of separate treatment, especially that section of it embraced in lands settled rather than conquered. I venture to think it would be found that their sturdy growth, rapid progress, and political development, were all mainly due to the let-alone policy—that Government did little and people much for that development of Britain beyond the

seas, which, at no distant period of time, will be an equal partner with the Mother Land in all that constitutes true greatness and power." I think that is a true account of the cause to which the people of Australia owe their prosperity. The people of Australia have made Australia; they owe its prosperity to themselves, and not to what has been done by the British Government. I hope that when Sir Graham Berry returns to Australia he will carry out that let-alone principle as regards Victoria. I think that the let-alone policy has not been practised in Victoria as it ought to have been. There the Government has dictated to the people in what market they shall purchase their goods, in what way a man shall purchase the land. It has said to the man desiring to own land: "You shall not hold more than a certain quantity of land, and you shall use it for agricultural and not for pastoral purposes." I believe that all these things are much better left to the people themselves, who know much better than any Government can do what is most to their advantage. I venture to think that the mode in which Colonial Federation has been carried out in Australia furnishes a model which may be studied with advantage by the advocates of Imperial Federation. The Act authorising Federation in Australia does not force anything on the people of the Colonies; it leaves it free to the Colonies to confer greater power on the Federal Assembly than it at present possesses. I think these are the true lines on which Imperial Federation should proceed. Leave it to the different Colonies to increase the powers of the Imperial Federal Council from time to time, as circumstances require. I believe that every political system which is likely to endure is one which grows, and not one which is made artificially; and therefore I say to Mr. Labilliere and others—If you want a wide and comprehensive Federation in the first instance, you are mistaken; you should strive in the first instance to set up some Federal body with very limited powers; if there is life in it it will grow, and it will in time come to have greater power. Before I sit down I would refer to one other subject which has been touched upon by Sir Graham Berry—the subject of the French convict settlements. I know that some people say, "Why should the Australian Colonies be so severe upon France when it seeks to establish penal settlements at the Antipodes, because, after all, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land were founded as penal settlements. But I think there is all the difference that can possibly be conceived between the two cases. When convicts were sent out to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, it was intended that they

should stay there. There was ample room there for the transported population, when set at liberty, to apply themselves to profitable industrious pursuits, and, moreover, there were no other settlements that could be interfered with ; but New Caledonia is for the most part very sterile, and it affords no field for employment for any considerable number of European settlers, and the consequence is that the convict population must seek for an outlet in other Colonies, where there is a population of millions. In point of fact (to use a homely comparison), it is all the difference between establishing a manure depôt on a desolate heath and establishing one in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Square.

Captain PHILIP H. COLOMB, R.N. : I am sure I shall best please the meeting by not detaining them, and therefore I shall be exceedingly brief. We have heard the lecturer deprecate a policy which would interfere with the acquisition of Bulgaria by Russia, and with the advance of Russia on Constantinople. If there are such people in the world as anti-Russians, I think the greatest proportion of them will be found in Her Majesty's navy, because our instincts show us that the acquisition by Russia of Constantinople is a naval danger. First of all, and chief of all, I would ask those here present not to hold that when Russia wants to advance, the interests of the Colonies are not thought of by those who have to do with the retarding of the advance. We heard to-night that the legislatures of the Australian Colonies are about completing an arrangement with the Home Government by which the Colonies will find a sum for the maintenance of an Imperial naval force in Australasia. I would ask colonists to keep a very sharp eye on the Imperial Government when that arrangement is completed, for there are such things as waves of economy in England, and when an arrangement of that kind is made with the Imperial Government great care should be taken to make it understood that it is not intended to relieve Imperial funds, but that it is intended to set free a sufficient naval force to meet the enemy where he ought to be met—on his own shores. For, remember this, and take it as an axiom of naval strategy—that naval defence is where the enemy is, and not where he may be expected to be. If you do not meet the enemy where he is at the outset of a war, ten chances to one you will never catch him up again.

Mr. J. F. ARNOLD : As an old colonist of thirty years' standing I may say that every word of the paper that has been read by Sir Graham Berry meets with my approval, and that is my principal reason for coming forward to speak on this occasion. Having been

in the Colonies since I was a lad I have had an opportunity of witnessing and taking part in Colonial progress. I take a great interest in the Colonies generally, and so I do in the land of my birth. It has been asked, What is it that binds the Colonies and the Mother Country together? I say that a great deal of natural love and affection—the love and affection of parent and child—has much to do with it. I do not say that that is to last for ever, but I believe the seed has been sown, and that it will exist as long as they work together. It is so with families. Some work together, while some do not; but, where they do—where the old people and the young consult together, where the father consults with the son and the son with the father—that is a strong body of itself. It is not many who will interfere with that family individually; and the same may be said of the Colonies. No doubt the Colonies are growing to large dimensions; they have plenty of territory, and have sprung from a good stock. They have the pluck of their ancestors, and they will show that they will not be behindhand in protecting both themselves and the Old Country. It was remarked some time ago that we might have had possession of other islands. It is sometimes the case that you may want too much, and others, seeing your hand exposed, go in and take possession. I believe that has been done, and that there has been a great deal of bungling. Hence the dissension about the islands of the South Pacific. Again, I hope English statesmen now recognise the importance of the Colonies, and that they are fast attaining a vigorous manhood. I should like to see them all bound together in that bond of brotherhood and friendship which would make them one great British Empire. You may call them Australians, you may call them English, it matters very little. I love this old country, and as long as God gives me strength I shall stand up for my Motherland. The Colonies, as far as they could, have given their assistance—their blood and their money—and are ready to offer the same again. I want to see the whole Federation scheme brought about, and the sooner the better. We are strong, we have everything within ourselves, and we do not fear what outsiders say to us; we want to bind ourselves together and consolidate the Empire.

Mr. JAMES SERVICE: At this late hour I feel that it would be unwise to attempt to make any lengthened remarks. There are one or two subjects mentioned in the paper read by Sir Graham Berry in which I feel so deeply interested that if I began to speak upon them I should occupy your attention to a very late hour, and therefore I think it better not to enter upon them. The

remarks which have fallen from the various speakers to-night show that there is little debatable matter in the paper just read. My old friend and quondam colleague in the Government of Victoria, Mr. Dennistoun Wood, did certainly, with that pugnacity which characterises him and myself, endeavour to raise a little issue, but I think it was somewhat outside the record, and therefore I shall not follow him, although I think my friend, Sir Graham Berry, was itching for the opportunity of doing so. One subject there is on which I will trouble you—a subject which is within the range of practical politics, which is hanging in the balance at the present time, and affects the future of Australasia. The question of the New Hebrides has been alluded to in the paper we have heard read, and I would call attention to our view of it for a few minutes. It is not a lust for the extension of territory that leads us to claim islands in the Pacific; especially it is not the lust for more territory that leads us to fight hard to prevent the islands of the New Hebrides from falling into the hands of another nation; but we feel, and we have long felt, that the presence of other nations in those islands near Australia constitutes to us a standing menace in this way—that whenever war or the rumours of war arose within the four corners of Europe, those rumours would reverberate through the Pacific Ocean and along the Australasian coasts. If the nation with which England was at war in Europe had posts in the seas adjacent to our territory, would we not be immediately called on for an enormous expenditure of money, and be threatened with all the horrors of war? It was this feeling that induced the Convention at Sydney in 1883 to pass unanimously a resolution to the effect that the further acquisition of territory in the Pacific Ocean by Foreign Powers would constitute a danger to the Australian Colonies and the Empire at large. That was the resolution we passed, and that is the resolution we stand by. Unfortunately, by the weakness of one man we lost some of the best islands in the Pacific, and a feeling of bitterness was thereby implanted in the Australian Colonies. This has, however, been modified by the strong feeling of love and affection we bear for the Mother Country. We cling to the idea of the Unity of the Empire. We do not wish to see anything of estrangement between Young Australia and Great Britain. We want our sons and daughters to grow up to love the Old Country. The position of the New Hebrides is this: the New Hebrides lie close to the Caledonian Isles, where there are from 10,000 to 12,000 people, who, with the exception of the officers and soldiers kept there to guard them, are the greatest villains on

the face of the earth. They have been sent there by their own Government because they are utterly irreclaimable, many of them double and triple murderers. Those men have come to our neighbourhood. There are hundreds of those men escapees now at large in the Australian Colonies, known to the police, and some of the greatest outrages that have been committed in Australia have been perpetrated by men who have come from New Caledonia. New Caledonia is over-populated. The station as a convict station cannot continue to exist unless, as in the case of the planters of North America, they go on extending their peculiar institution: unless they do this they must die out. No doubt the object in getting the New Hebrides was to allow the convicts sent there to leave after a time, to allow of other convicts taking their place. Now in case of war, these 10,000 or 12,000 men would certainly be let loose upon Australia. They would be offered their freedom and the chance of looting Melbourne or Sydney. I do not say they would succeed if they tried, but the struggle, if they were to attack any part of Australia, with desperadoes as numerous as they are now, without reference to their further increase, would be a struggle too serious to contemplate. That is one reason why we do not want France to get those islands: there are other reasons which I have not now time to enumerate. But let me ask you, what reason is there that France should get the New Hebrides which does not apply with tenfold more force in favour of England and Australia? Why should France have them? What interest have they that we do not possess? Our interests in those islands are infinitely superior to those of France. One argument advanced on her behalf is a purely geographical one—viz., because they are in the immediate neighbourhood of New Caledonia. That principle has never been recognised among the nations yet. If that argument were to hold good—that because islands were in the immediate neighbourhood of other islands, therefore they ought to be taken possession of by the State holding the other islands, surely it would hold in a much stronger degree that no State should annex any portion of a country or island on any portion of which another nation had hoisted its flag! But in the case of New Guinea, Germany not only took possession of some important islands in the neighbourhood of the English territory, but actually seized a part of the island itself. My belief is that the French do not intend to retire if they can help it, and I hope that the Government of this country will act in the manner recently indicated by Lord Rosebery, which sent a thrill of pleasure through all Australian hearts, viz., that they will maintain

a firm attitude towards France in this matter. If they do so it is impossible that they should not win the game. France is in the New Hebrides in direct defiance of an agreement between us and them, that neither the one nor the other should take possession of those islands. If the people of Britain want to maintain the unity of the Empire, the best way to do it is to take a deep interest in the things that the Colonies take an interest in ; to feel that we are all of one blood, and that the vitalising element, though its chief reservoir is in Great Britain—the heart of the Empire—must penetrate to the very extremities of the Imperial body politic, so that the pains and the pleasures of the meanest and remotest member should be felt sympathetically by all the other members. We want you to rejoice with us when we rejoice, and weep with us when we weep. I give great credit to the late Government for referring to the Australian Colonies the decision as to whether, under certain conditions, France should be allowed to annex the New Hebrides with our consent. When the Government took up the position, at the time France proposed to annex those islands, that the matter should be referred to the Australian Colonies, and that the Government should be guided by their decision, they did more to consolidate the Empire, so far as Australia is concerned, than anything else that has been said or done for many a long day.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.): I think I shall have the general concurrence of the meeting when I suggest that the discussion may now be held to have been completed, and it becomes my agreeable task to move a vote of thanks to Sir Graham Berry for his paper. I may, perhaps, say a word or two myself first. A chairman is understood to be absolutely impartial in any discussion over which he presides, and I find no difficulty in this respect ; because, even if there be some differences of opinion as to past matters, none have been expressed as to Sir Graham Berry's proposals for the future. I myself cordially adopt all he proposes, and I concur in almost all his arguments ; and it is a special pleasure to be able to say this in the presence of some with whom I worked nearly thirty-six years ago, and whom I see present in this important gathering. The interest taken in Colonial affairs, however limited in former days, is shared now, as we all know, by a great number of persons living in this country. I remember when it was almost impossible to evoke in this country any such interest. There was a famous picture in *Punch* a little over thirty years ago which well illustrated this indifference. A young gentleman riding in the park is described as saying to another, " Why all this fuss about the

Australian Colonies? Is it not enough that West Australian should have won the Derby?" Coming a little later, I remember in the first years of my Parliamentary life taking an active part in urging the abolition of transportation. I was chairman of the committee of the House of Commons which I moved for in, I think, 1861, with the view of getting rid of transportation to Western Australia. I was a member of Lord Grey's Commission, appointed the following year, which was unanimous in recommending the continuance of that transportation, but for my single protest. But the subject was one about which the public mind was absolutely indifferent; and, had not the Commission's advice been at my urgent appeal overruled by Lord Palmerston, the consequences would have been fatal to the good feeling in Australia towards the Mother Country. I had the honour, a year or two later, of bringing in a Bill under which some of the Australian Colonies have been empowered to commission ships in connection with Her Majesty's Navy. I think that Bill passed without the smallest notice on the part of the public. But nothing of that sort could now occur. Anything affecting the Navy in connection with the Colonies is warmly advocated and discussed, whether in Parliament or out of Parliament, and you have shown by your approval of Sir Graham Berry's paper to-day how interesting that subject is to you. I am not now going to say anything about the political Federation of the Empire—that is to say, the suggestion whether the Colonies might not have representatives in Parliament. That is a very difficult question; and I do not hazard now any opinion upon it, except that I feel sure that no Colonies will submit to be taxed from Westminster. But that is not the proposal which Sir Graham Berry has advocated so eloquently in his paper. The proposal he advocates is that the Mother Country should make an arrangement with the Colonies—call it by the name of treaty or Federation, or whatever name you like—so that they may act together for the defence of the Empire; and that, I think, is a most important proposal, and one which ought to be viewed with great acceptance. I suspect that something of the kind is in contemplation in high quarters at the present moment. Of course I know nothing about the plans of the Government, but I have noticed expressions which have dropped from members of the Cabinet, and I believe that they are in the right path—that they see the necessity that, in settling the defences of the Empire, both as to fortification of the stations abroad and, above all things, as to the Navy itself, the Mother Country and the Colonies should act together; and I endorse every word of the

eloquent passages in which Sir Graham Berry has advocated that before you. Of course it would be impossible to carry out satisfactorily such a system of alliance between the Mother Country and the Colonies unless up to a certain point the Colonies are prepared to federate themselves in groups. Those who, like Mr. Service, know how difficult this is in Australasia, recognise how without such Federal Unions of adjacent Colonies the Mother Country cannot know what to do. But the Federation of colonial groups on the Dominion basis is an absolutely necessary pre-condition to a naval confederation with the Mother Country. I do not think you need be afraid that the Mother Country will seek such an agreement in order to lighten her present naval charges, nor have I ever heard such a proposal in the mouth of any English statesman. On the contrary, those who foresee danger to the Empire would be the last to aim at such a method of economising her finances. I hope that the discussion this evening will be of great value, as showing that colonists are ready for joint action, such as Sir Graham Berry has shadowed out. I now ask you to pass a vote of thanks to him for his very interesting, eloquent, and clear proposals. In those proposals I heartily concur, and I hope I may be allowed to ask you to give a unanimous and cordial reception to the vote I propose.

The vote was carried unanimously.

Sir GRAHAM BERRY, K.C.M.G.: It has been very properly said that the views I have had the good fortune to lay before this meeting are pretty generally accepted, and therefore it leaves me nothing to say in reply, and that will be very consolatory to you, because I am sure, after the patient way in which you have listened to my long paper, you will not be sorry that the time has come for the meeting to close. But before it is closed, I desire to say I wish you to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Childers for presiding over you this evening.

This motion was also carried.

The CHAIRMAN: I am very much obliged to you. I am glad to meet so many old friends with whom I have acted.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at Prince's Hall, on Tuesday, December 7, 1886. General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B., Member of Council, in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting 20 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident and 8 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Arthur Henry Benson, Esq., James Murray Dobson, Esq., C.E.; J. Caryl Evans, Esq., B.A.; John F. Frankeiss, Esq., Dr. Doyle Glanville, Rev. S. Thorn Gwilliam, Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, Charles Lorimer, Esq., James Matthews, Esq., John Glaister Patterson, Esq., Alfred Louis Sacré, Esq., Thomas Hawkins Smith, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Dr. Thomas Bowen (Barbados), Henry Broadhurst, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Robert Broadhurst, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Thomas T. Foster, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Melville Gray, Esq. (New Zealand), Leonard Harper, Esq., M.H.R. (New Zealand), Hon. G. D. Langridge (Victoria), W. J. Marke, Esq. (Sierra Leone).

Donations of books, maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said : I beg to introduce to you this evening Dr. GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., Professor of Botany at the Calcutta University, who was transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, as Scientific Assistant to the Secretary, Sir Edward Buck. Thus Dr. Watt has been engaged in various employments, and is well acquainted with our Indian Empire. I now call upon Dr. Watt to read his Paper on

THE TRADE OF INDIA, AND ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

Having had special charge of the Economic Court of the Indian Section at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which has just been held in London, I propose, in response to an invitation from the Council, to address you upon a subject which, I am assured, is of deep interest to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

INTRODUCTION.

Issues which bear on the question of any possible development of the economic resources of a great empire like that of

India are necessarily numerous, and often very obscure or even conflicting. Commercial progression may, however, be stated to follow on agricultural prosperity. The study of the great facts of the agriculture of India becomes accordingly the most natural introduction to the study of the commerce of our Eastern Empire. This is made apparent when it is recollected that of the external trade of India, the exports consist mainly of agricultural produce. There are fifteen articles exported to other countries which each exceed in value one million pounds sterling, and aggregate 63 million, out of a total of 85 million pounds. Of these exports, three are manufactured goods, viz., cotton yarns, jute manufactures, and dressed and tanned skins. Of the remainder, only hides have to be excluded from the designation agricultural produce, which must be applied to the other eleven great staples of Indian export trade. These may be here enumerated in the order of their respective values : Cotton, opium, rice, wheat, linseed, jute, tea, indigo, rape seed, til seed, and coffee.

The fewness of the articles of Indian trade may at the very outset be admitted to be a source of great weakness, more especially when the paucity is mainly of manufactures. Nearly all the minor manufactures which, as a rule, are made in each great country for at least its own use, have, in the case of India, to be imported. At the same time, the simplicity of the export trade has favoured the growth of great and rich merchants, to the exclusion of the competing masses of smaller men, who, as a rule, have so much to say to the growth of minor industries.

It is indispensable to a successful study of the agriculture of India that an effort be therefore made to form a correct conception of the geographical position of the country, to understand its physical and geological configuration, and to reduce to some simple standard the story of its climatic conditions. These admissions regarding the present position and character of the trade of India may, perhaps, be accepted as a sufficient apology for running over very briefly the great facts which have been published regarding the physical geography of India. While attempting to do so, an effort will be made to establish the relation which must necessarily exist between physical peculiarities and commercial progression, and thus to show how and where the agricultural products presently cultivated might be still further extended, to indicate wild or undeveloped products which seem to have a future, and to point out the European industries which are most likely to spring up in India.

DESCRIPTION OF INDIA.

India may be described as hanging from Asia like a little tongue which juts into the Indian Ocean between the great Continent of Africa and the Malay Peninsula. The Bay of Bengal washes its eastern shores, and the Arabian Sea its western, while the Himalayan Mountains form its northern boundary. The impression of insignificance, suggested on a comparison of its area to that of Africa or of Australia, is, however, at once removed when India's greater fertility, its inexhaustible resources, and its teeming populations are taken into consideration. The wealth of Asia might almost be described as diverted and concentrated into the vast alluvial plains of India, through the agency of that lofty chain of mountains which so fittingly has been designated the Hima-álaya—the frost-house or abode of snow. Range beyond range, like a succession of nearly parallel walls, which throughout their length give off but few transverse spurs, this elevated mass rises almost abruptly from the tropical swamps of the plains, and towers into the skies in the form of a twin wall of snow. Still to the north and a stupendous dip occurs, falling into the upper basins of the Indus and of the Sutlej, which flow westward, and to the Sanpo, or Upper Brahamaputra, which flows eastward. Sweeping suddenly to the south, these mighty rivers may be accepted as isolating the western and the eastern extremities of the Himálaya proper from the adjacent mountains. The western gorge through which the Indus escapes to India occurs near the great mountain knot where the Himálaya, the Karakorum or Gangri, the Kuen-luen, the Tian-shan, and the Hindu-kush converge, and from which, to the south, important transverse spurs stretch to the Arabian Sea. The latter form the western watershed of the Lower Indus, and constitute also the western frontier of India, separating it from Afghanistan and Beluchistan. Some 1,500 miles to the east the gorge of the Sanpo (or as it is here called the Dihang) severs in a like manner the Himálayan chain from the neighbouring mountains, and from this point the great river, in its course through Assam, is known as the Brahamaputra. With a remarkable similarity to the western transverse spurs, lofty mountains extend from the Dihang through Burma and the Malay Peninsula, and confine, within almost parallel valleys, the waters drained from the northern limits of the eastern division of Tibet.

To the north of the Upper Indus and Brahamaputra, the land rises into the lofty tableland of Tibet, a region which may be

described as having for its southern buttress the Gangri and Karakorum mountains, and for its northern the Kuen-luen. Beyond Kuen-luen a great dip occurs into the vast sandy deserts of Mongolia. This remarkable trans-Himálayan territory must of necessity exercise a powerful influence over India, for in summer it becomes intensely hot and in winter extremely cold. But the immense triangle of land south of the Himálaya possesses in itself sufficiently well marked land features to alone account for its climatic peculiarities. In passing, it may be added, however, that the great heat of Mongolia and Tibet most probably accelerates the suction (at least on the eastern side of India) which in early summer draws the moist impregnated atmosphere from the Indian Ocean to enrich the plains of Hindustan. It is sufficient for our present purpose to note that even the rain-bearing clouds which are drawn across the Himálaya discharge their waters mainly in regions which are drained back again to India.

THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

About one-half the area of India lies south of the Tropic of Cancer, or in the torrid zone. For some months in early summer the sun passes almost vertically over this region, and the heat is accordingly intense, but the day fortunately short. The accumulated result in summer does not become so great as in certain regions to the north of the tropics, as, for example, in the dry sandy plains of Sind and of the Western and Northern Panjab. In these regions the summer heat becomes much greater than in the moister plains and hilly undulations to the south. The winter, however, is correspondingly colder, so that in Sind and in the Panjab the greatest possible climatic extremes occur. The average temperature is lower than in the tropical regions, and at an altitude of only 2,000 feet above the sea, snow frequently falls in winter. The Naga Hills and the mountains of Manipur, on the other hand, are perhaps the nearest points to the tropics where snow ever falls at all, but even in these localities it is rarely met with much below 8,000 feet. Sarameti, the loftiest peak in the Manipur system, is by the natives in the neighbourhood reported to have snow all the year round—a statement hardly likely to be correct, since its height is under 12,500 feet above the sea. It was seen, however, during the Burma-Manipur Expedition, to have a thick cap of snow in the May of 1882.

The fact that snow falls at 2,000 feet in the north of India, and rarely below 8,000 feet nearer the tropics, demonstrates what has

been stated, that within the tropical regions of India the climate is uniformly warm, while to the north of that zone a most pronounced extreme exists between the summer and winter temperatures. These are important considerations, for they exercise the greatest possible influence, not only on the productiveness of the various regions of India, but on the possibility of the cultivation in many districts of one crop during summer and of a totally different one during winter. Thus disregarding for the moment the existence of temperate regions due to altitude above the sea, the difference between summer and winter, in many parts of India, is so great as to admit of the cultivation of almost any annual crop met with in the world. Europe and America have felt the force of this within the past few years, for not many years ago wheat was scarcely cultivated in India, whereas the exports of that cereal were last year valued at £8,000,000.

The liability to climatic extremes indicates the regions where irrigation may not only effect vast improvements, but where an artificial supply of water may indeed be indispensable to cultivation of any description. A reference will be made to this subject again in order to show the practical results and the possible future of irrigation. At the risk of being thought to dwell too long upon climatic considerations, it is necessary to say something in this connection of the monsoons, or prevailing winds of India. As the heat of early summer advances, the atmosphere in the interior of the great table-land becomes warmed to a greater extent than that over the sea, but in winter the earth parts with its heat much more readily, and becomes cooled below the temperature of the sea. From the heated interior regions of India, the atmosphere flows towards the sea and a heavy cold moist current sets in from the sea. In February and March this touches only certain points of the country, but by a continuance of the action the full volume of the moist impregnated atmosphere from the South Indian Ocean is ultimately drawn from the Equator towards India, and as this comes on the country with a sudden burst, it is more pronounced than the earlier showers, and receives accordingly a definite name, *the summer, or south-west monsoon*. It may be observed, in passing, that were the heated interior tracts of India to draw the moist atmosphere in all directions towards the centre, the winds of the Southern Peninsula would in most cases approach the coast from due east or due west. Owing to the effect of the earth's rotation, however, they are diverted to the right—in Calcutta moving from *south-west to south*, in Madras from *south to south-east*. The winds of north-west India

are drawn, not from an oceanic region, but from the dry cold mountainous tracts of Western Asia. On crossing the hot plains of Sind and the Upper Panjab, these become warm, and constitute the hot or *north-west* winds of Upper India, which penetrate even to the province of Behar, and to Hyderabad, until they meet the winds of Bengal on the one hand, and those of Madras on the other.

The winds bring with them the rains, and about the middle of June the rainy season has fairly commenced, so that the true action of the mountains, but more particularly the *Himálayan*, may then be seen. The moist impregnated clouds discharge their waters, first on the western ghats, and then, crossing over the eastern division of India, they are caught up in the outer *Himálaya* or wander up the valley of Assam, and are returned again upon India. After they have been diffused over the greater part of the plains, they rise higher and higher up the *Himálaya*, and even mount over the twin wall of snow, but in so doing they only add to the store in the "frost-house," and long after the rains have ceased on the plains below the *Himálaya* give back again, in the form of melted snow, the rain which but for this lofty mountain barrier would have passed irrecoverably into Asia. From this brief sketch of the source and direction of the rain-bearing clouds of India, it might naturally be inferred that on the western coast of Southern India, in Eastern Bengal, and in Assam the maximum rainfall would occur, and that on passing north-west the rainfall would become less and less, until in some parts of the Panjab, of Central India, and of Sind almost rainless regions would be met with. Not only are tracts of Northern India rainless, but in summer they are scorched with burning hot dry winds, and accordingly, between Assam on the one hand and the Panjab on the other, almost every climatic condition occurs on the plains of India. From the water supply point of view India may, however, be referred to three great regions—the portions of Northern India which are practically rainless, cultivation being carried on under irrigation; Eastern and portions of Southern India, where rain never fails; and the central tableland or region, subjected every ten years to a drought which renders cultivation impossible. From what has been said it may now be gathered how impossible it is to speak collectively of the climate of India; each province has a climate peculiar to itself.

The extreme southern portion of the Peninsula, and more particularly its western coast, might be singled out as a region with a fairly moderate rainfall and a uniformly warm atmosphere. In the city of Madras, for example, it can scarcely be said that there

is a cold season, and hence it would be practically useless to look in that neighbourhood for much wheat cultivation. Cotton, on the other hand, luxuriates in a much warmer region than wheat, and would naturally be expected to take its place. In Assam and Cachar a greater variation occurs between the summer and winter temperatures than in Madras, but in these valleys the atmosphere is more confined, and in summer it attains a considerably higher temperature than might be expected. The rainfall is remarkably high, as much as 500 to 600 inches being the average in some parts of the Khasia hills. The result of these combinations of climate is excessive vegetation. Growth of the most rampant and luxuriant character occurs, while countless streams of brilliantly-coloured insects and gaily-decked birds hover through the glades. Every creek and corner has its rich garment of graceful forms. Ferns are crowded in marvellous profusion. Miles of elegantly-cut maiden-hair cover completely the surface of the soil, and displace the sombre herbage of less productive regions. Overhead the trees wave their evergreen-decked boughs, or are borne down with a profusion of tangled creepers and parasites. The moist forest tracts of Eastern Bengal and Assam may not inappropriately be described as the headquarters of the evergreen trees of India, as they are also the home of the Indian epiphytic orchids.

Skirting along the Himalaya this state of affairs gradually changes. Nothing could, for example, be more marked than the barrier formed by the great transverse spur known as the Singaleh range. This constitutes the western boundary of Sikkim, but it may be viewed as the dividing wall between the moist eastern division of the Himalaya and the drier condition which prevails to the west. Standing on the knife edge to which in many places this range is reduced, one can touch the boughs of two great types of plants which are here brought, as it were, face to face. Down the steep slopes into Sikkim the eye wanders through tufted and feather clumps of hill bamboo. These form an elegant and delicate pale green ground to the dazzling, bright-coloured rhododendrons which occur in garden-like patches, while deep in the gorges the noble magnolias claim attention. Turning round to view Nepal, the deep valley of the Tambur is seen to bristle with pine forests, which are gathered up on the opposite slopes, to be lost in the green and blue undulations which skirt the noble form of Mount Everest. The greater rainfall of Sikkim, as compared with Nepal, can alone explain this most curious meeting point of two great

groups of Himalayan trees, a tropical taint ascending to a much higher altitude in the moist valleys of Sikkim than in the drier tracts of Nepal.

On passing west along the Himalaya, at any given altitude, other and equally pronounced transitions occur. Sikkim is indeed the garden of rhododendrons, for they gradually disappear on passing west; but the great deodar, or Himalayan cedar, gives to the western temperate forests a charm peculiarly their own. A striking illustration of the marked difference between the eastern and western temperate Himalaya is to be had in the behaviour of the apricot and the peach. The former has not only been successfully introduced in the west, but it has become a forest tree, and yields an important fruit crop to the people. On passing east of Simla it gradually becomes a useless tree, until, in the far east, it is found next to impossible to make it grow at all. The peach, on the other hand, luxuriates in the east, producing much better fruit than in the west. In a like manner, the grape succeeds far better in the western Himalaya than in the eastern: indeed, it seems highly probable that India may yet come to produce her own wine. Samples of excellent white and red wine and brandy from Kashmir were exhibited at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and attracted considerable attention.

It might be possible to multiply illustration after illustration to prove that while the clouds which pour their torrents on the Khasia hills ultimately wander along the Himalaya, their rain-giving power is diminished as they pass north-west, and as they are returned on the plains below. From the profusion of life in the Assam Valley, it is, therefore, possible to pass to a dry, sandy desert, fringed with clumps of camel thorn and other desert bushes. A description of the deserts of Egypt might, in fact, be applied to the summer of the hot, rainless regions of Upper India. To form, therefore, a vivid and correct idea of India as a whole, with the view to study its agriculture and commerce, one has to recall Greenland's icy mountains as well as India's coral strands, and to add to these the hot, moist tropic conditions which give birth to the most luxuriant vegetation. We have in India regions which are tropic, torrid, temperate and even arctic, and to a very large extent, therefore, it may be said India can produce almost any desired crop. India is not only an immense empire, but it possesses regions as distinct as are Norway from Spain, or England from Italy; in a word, it has the climates and the soils of the world. This naturally suggests the desirability of very briefly examining the great facts of Indian Geology.

THE GEOLOGY OF INDIA.

It is customary to speak of India as composed of three well marked divisions—the Himalayan; the alluvial basin, which extends from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea; and the great Southern tableland. Enough has almost been said, however, of the Himalaya. The alluvial basin practically constitutes the India of the European, who has never visited the East. Within it are located all the great and famous cities, and it is inhabited by over 150 millions of people.

From the north, the Aryan, and later, the Mughal invaders entered India, and pushing across the Indus, wandered down the great Gangetic basin. The British approached India from the opposite side, and steadily advancing up the Ganges, took possession of Hindustan. Thus the plains are not only the most fertile and most densely-peopled region, but they have witnessed the struggles and conquests of the various invaders who have played so important a part in India's past history. Commencing at the Bay of Bengal, one may follow the great Gangetic stream, and crossing over into the Indus, may wander down to the Arabian Sea, and in doing so travel over 2,000 miles, without either seeing a hill or coming across a stone. To demonstrate the breadth of this great alluvial region, a sectional map of India, drawn to scale (one inch to the mile), has been exposed on the wall. This was prepared by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. Apart from its geological merits, it forcibly illustrates the immense importance and extent of the plains. The section shows the earth's curvature on about the 80th meridian. Standing on the plains, little more than 350 miles from the foot of the Himalaya, the loftiest peak is seen from the map to necessarily sink beneath a horizon of alluvium.

It has been shown that the climate of India is complex, each province having, in fact, a peculiar climate of its own. The geology is, however, extremely simple. Climate and soil are the two great governing factors in most questions bearing on the productiveness of a country. The rocks of India (including the alluvial deposits as rock) may be referred to six kinds:—1. The alluvial plains; 2. The sedimentary rocks of cretaceous and tertiary ages; 3. The Deccan basalt of cretaceous and lower tertiary age; 4. The Gondwana system, comprising the Indian coal measures; 5. The Vindhyan system, a formation peculiar to India, and immensely older than the Gondwana, although from the absence

of fossils its exact position has not been as yet determined ; and
6. The Archæan, or metamorphic rocks.

It is needless to say that the alluvial plains have been mainly formed from the *Himálaya*. Two of the great rivers of India have already been alluded to, namely, the *Indus*, as draining the western extremity, and the *Brahmaputra* the eastern. It has also been pointed out that these rivers bring back to India the greater part of the waters which fell on the north of the *Himálaya*. The *Ganges* drains the southern slopes, and its tributaries, at first flowing south, ultimately turn east, and sweep close under the northern buttress of the southern tableland. One may stand at *Simla*, on the watershed of a head stream of the *Ganges* and of another of the *Sutlej*, and view waters destined to flow on the one hand into the Bay of Bengal, and on the other into the Arabian Sea. This fact illustrates how completely the *Ganges* drains the southern slopes of the *Himálaya*.

THE SOILS OF INDIA.

Near the Bay of Bengal the plains are scarce raised above the sea, and for many miles inland the swamps of Bengal cannot be regarded as more than recently formed land. Passing up the Gangetic basin, evidence of longer existence may be traced in the more loamy nature of the soil ; and still higher up in the region of climatic extremes almost pure sand occurs. Between the muddy and slimy rice swamps of Bengal and the sterile sands of Upper India every possible soil exists. The loam of the North-West Provinces and of the Panjab is the wheat-producing soil and the mud of Bengal the rice. Every possible variation in crop, however, exists according to local peculiarities and the degree of artificial irrigation. Lower Bengal requires no irrigation for its rice crop, for were the monsoons to fail, there could practically be no rice crop to speak of, as no amount of artificial flooding could produce the degree of inundation which the chief rice crop requires. In the North-West Provinces the alluvial basin is studded with wells and traversed by canals, and in the Panjab canals have thrown vast tracts of land under wheat, which were formerly rarely cultivated from want of water. A line drawn from Bombay to Patna would approximately mark off the rice from the wheat-growing country. Such a line would also demarcate the North-Western division of India, where the winter is as cold as the summer climate of Northern Europe. The South-Eastern Division, on the other hand, has a tropical climate throughout the year.

The next important soil is that known as the black cotton soil of Bombay, Central India, the Central Provinces, and a portion of Madras. This is generally attributed to the disintegration of the Deccan trap which covers nearly one-third of the Peninsula. This soil is known by various names according to its depth and degree of purity. It is pre-eminently the soil upon which cotton is grown, but the deeper deposits yield a rich harvest of wheat. The great feature of this soil is its retentive power for moisture. The cultivators in many parts of India are fully aware of this, and just as the rains cease they carefully pulverise the surface soil so as to prevent as far as possible the sub-soil moisture from being evaporated. In some parts of the country they even embank the fields so as to cause them to be flooded during the rains, the water being allowed to escape only in time to admit of the surface preparations before sowing time. Cotton soil rarely requires artificial irrigation, and in this sense it contrasts forcibly with the canal or well-irrigated 'oamy soils of Northern India.

A glance at a geological map of India will reveal the fact that the southern extremity and eastern division of the Peninsula, which includes the Presidency of Madras, the province of Orissa, and a large slice of Chutia Nagpur, is composed of metamorphic rock. Lying in the basins of the Godaveri, the Mahanudi and the Dhamuda occur Gondwana beds, and scattered throughout the region indicated are to be found also isolated patches of the Vindhyan rocks. These naturally give origin to very different, but very inferior, soils to either the alluvium of the plains or the "black cotton" of the Deccan.

It is noteworthy that of the rivers of the Peninsula the most important take their origin in or near the Western Ghâts, and flowing in a more or less easterly direction, finally discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. Two only of any size flow into the Arabian Sea, namely, the Nerbada and the Tapti. The former takes its origin in the Vindhya mountains, and waters the richest wheat crops of the Central Provinces. The rivers of Madras, like the Ganges and the Indus, form alluvial deposits, but these are of far less importance than those already described. They are spread out along the coast, and form an alluvial fringe which skirts the eastern Ghâts, and extends to the plains of Bengal.

ROADS, RAILWAYS, AND RIVERS OF INDIA.

Enough has been said to recall the general configuration, climate, and geology of India, but before passing to discuss questions

of a more immediate commercial nature, it is necessary to add that the rivers have not only built up the immense tracts of alluvial land, but, until very recently, they have been the chief channels of intercommunication,—the highways along which it has been possible to tap the resources of the interior. Roads and railways are but modern additions which may almost be attributed to the British. These have doubtless greatly assisted to bring the wealth of India to the door of the commerce of Europe, but they have effaced many historic and sacred landmarks of ancient India. In a like manner the shifting of the rivers from one bed to another—a by no means uncommon occurrence—has left high and dry cities which owed their existence to the water-way. It may still, however, be said that the great cities of India are dispersed along the banks of the rivers, but it might be possible to show that they are prosperous or otherwise according to the extent of their European or modern trade. When, for example, Clive, in 1757, entered Murshidabad, the then capital of Bengal, it was a large and flourishing city, and he wrote of it, "This city is as extensive, populous, and rich as London." It would be incorrect to say that the want of direct railway communication has caused that great city to decline to its present state—an unimportant provincial town. It has suffered, like many other ancient cities, through the growth of modern towns, which have become the centres of European commerce. Railways have undoubtedly had much to say to all modern cities, while they have passed, at a distance, the sacred cities of the Hindus, and deserted, in their ruinous splendour, those raised by the Mahomedans. It is difficult to avoid the impression that in the selection of sites for new cities, the Mughal Emperors at least were actuated more by caprice and pleasure than by desires for public advantage. Witness the history of the Imperial city of Fatehpur-Sikri, founded, built, and deserted in less than half a century, and now one of the most remarkable ruins in India. Cities which owed their existence to other than commercial advantage could not help falling into insignificance with the opening up of the country.

Within the past few years, however, extended railway communication has begun to recast even modern or European established markets. The trade of Upper India, for at least half a century, has drifted down the Ganges to Calcutta, or found its way by road or rail to Calcutta or Bombay. The completion of the Indus Valley railway system has diverted a large proportion of this trade to the new and rising port of Karachi. The exports of Calcutta

have declined, during the past five years, considerably over half a million, while those of Bombay have fallen off a little under £400,000. On the other hand, the imports into Bombay have increased very nearly four millions, a fortunate result due to further railway extension having thrown open new fields for British goods. Karachi has increased its exports by nearly three million pounds, and its imports by very nearly one million. These gains are as near as possible the Calcutta and Bombay losses, so that it is incorrect to assume that either the eastern or the western capitals are showing signs of declining Indian trade. This idea is further supported by the fact that the imports and exports of all Indian ports, except those of the two great cities, have shown marked improvement during the past decade. Railway extension is certain to remove eccentricities of trade, and instead of drawing its supplies from the extreme north of India, Calcutta will become in the future more immediately a local port, and will develop the resources of Bengal—the richest province in India.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Having now very briefly indicated a few of the conditions of soil and climate, which to a large extent influence the agriculture and trade of India, it becomes necessary to more specially examine the important products of each province with the view of ascertaining whether their extended cultivation is possible.

The total area of India has been ascertained to be 1,382,624 square miles, and the population 253,891,821. This gives a density per square mile of 184, but if the less densely-peopled tracts are excluded, the density of the better known parts of the country will be arrived at. Thus the North-West Provinces have 403, Bengal 360, and Behar 506.

Bengal.—The total area of the "Lower Provinces" is 193,198 square miles. It is thus larger than Spain, and has a population as great as that of France and the United Kingdom taken together. The staple food of the people is rice, and of this there are annually cultivated about 37,500,000 acres. Millets are little grown, but during the cold season a considerable amount of oil seeds are cultivated, chiefly linseed, rape, castor oil, and til seed (*Sesamum indicum*). It has been reported that last year there were over 2,000,000 acres under oil seeds and 850,000 acres under wheat. This cereal is rarely, if ever, eaten by the people, so that it is cultivated purely to meet the export market. The pulses and lentils are largely grown, and form an important article of food. It has been

determined that there were last year 8,000,000 acres under these leguminous seeds. Sugar-cane is grown in many parts of the country, about 350,000 acres being annually under that crop, but sugar to a very large extent is also obtained from the date-palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*).

The hot, damp character of Bengal is peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of rice, three principal crops being obtained—namely, the *aus* crop in July to October, the *aman* in September to January, and the *boro* in April and May. Of fibrous plants, jute is the most valuable; last year there were 800,000 acres under this crop, and chiefly in Eastern Bengal. In Behar and Chutia Nagpur cotton is grown (800,000 acres), and in Eastern Bengal hemp occurs, but it is cultivated exclusively for the purpose of the manufacture of the narcotic *ganja*, from which Government obtains a revenue of about £200,000. The indigo industry has almost left Bengal Proper, having moved into Behar, where 1,300,000 acres are annually under this tinctorial crop. The safflower, once an important agricultural product of the eastern districts, has disappeared entirely, owing to the introduction of aniline. Bengal is the great tobacco-producing province of India, there having been last year 200,000 acres under that crop. Madras stands next to Bengal in tobacco cultivation, having 82,000 acres. It seems, however, that the bulk of Bengal tobacco is badly cured, being dirty, too hard pressed, and burdened with heavy, useless leaf stalks. It goes mainly to Burma, where it appears to be extensively employed by the Burmese in the manufacture of Burma cigars. Madras tobacco is of a better quality, and is now finding a market in Europe, both in the raw state and in the form of Trichinopoly cigars. The moist nature of Bengal naturally favours the idea of tea cultivation, upon the lower slopes of the hills, both on the Himálaya and the mountains of Chutia Nagpur. There are over 50,000 acres under tea, with 3,000 acres under cinchona.

These are the principal articles cultivated in Bengal. With the extension of railway communication the trade of the province has greatly improved, but that it is capable of still further extension is shown by the fact that there are immense tracts of land uncultivated.

Assam has an area of 1,477,451 acres under cultivation, and 1,662,280 acres under forest, with 11,495,794 acres uncultivated, the bulk of which is suitable for cultivation. The staple food of the people is rice, and last year there were 1,070,390 acres under that crop, with 47,507 acres under millets and Indian corn.

With some of the hill tribes, such as the Tonkhul Nagas of Manipur, Job's tears (*Coix lacryma*) is an article of food, whereas in Chutia Nagpur it is never cultivated, but, on the contrary, is viewed as an objectionable weed. Oil seeds were last year cultivated to the extent of 146,837 acres. Tea is the most valuable crop of Assam and Cachar; of this there were last year 189,852 acres. From the forests are also derived india-rubber and wild silks. The eri, or castor oil leaf-feeding silkworm, is perhaps one of the most promising new articles of trade. The cocoons cannot be economically reeled, but they are now carded and spun, and accordingly find a distinct market. The eri silkworm has many advantages over most of the other silkworms. It is a native of India, is multivoltine, i.e., has four or five distinct breeding times, and it feeds upon an annual plant which may be sown three or four times every year. These are recommendations that have only to be fully made known to place eri silk on a fixed commercial basis. At present the supply is practically drawn from wild sources, and that, too, from the mountainous slopes of Assam, where labour is excessively expensive. The insect and plant both thrive successfully in Eastern Bengal, and before long it seems certain European plantations will be opened out that will yield an unfailing supply of eri silk while earning an additional harvest from castor oil seed.

In *Burma* the staple crop is also rice. Last year there were 8,680,840 acres under this cereal. It is remarkable that the bulk of the foreign exports of rice go from Burma, while Bengal is the most important rice-producing country. It may be here added that rice and opium are the only articles of Indian export trade which are made to bear a duty on leaving the country. Rice has to bear close upon 15 per cent., a duty which practically precludes it from becoming an article of food with the poorer people of Europe. This heavy duty is by some writers justified on the ground that as rice monopolises more than three-quarters of the soil of Lower Burma, a duty levied upon the exports will come to bear more equitably upon the land than any other form of taxation.

In addition to rice, teak wood and cutch are valuable exports from Burma. The recent advance of the British to Upper Burma has now thrown an immensely larger region than Lower Burma under the administration of the Government of India. This newly acquired territory possesses perfectly distinct features, and will afford many new products, besides opening up the trade with China. Even in Lower Burma, however, there are vast tracts of very fertile land for which there are no cultiva-

tors. The total area cultivated was, last year, 4,300,856 acres, but, according to the survey, there are 24,017,083 acres of land available for cultivation, with 25,237,459 acres not available, and 2,266,004 acres under forest.

Madras.—In the Southern Presidency there are 26,994,669 acres annually cultivated, of which 5,546,191 are artificially irrigated. There are, in addition, 10,600,707 acres available for cultivation, and 11,101,192 not available, with 8,980,725 acres of forest. Millets and pulses are by far the most important crops; of these there were, last year, 12,877,978 acres with, in addition, 5,630,106 acres of rice, and 30,946 wheat. Oil seeds, more especially castor oil seeds, ground nuts, and cocoa-nut oil, were largely cultivated, there having been 1,169,079 acres under these crops. Cotton is an important crop in Madras; 1,326,718 acres were cultivated with it. Indigo, also, largely occurs, being prepared in dry leaf (321,339 acres). Madras and Mysore are the coffee producing regions of India. Just as the coffee planters of Ceylon are substituting tea for coffee, so the South Indian planters are extending their acreage of coffee, and it may confidently be affirmed that with lessened competition, and the higher prices ruling at present, the coffee industry of South India has a hopeful future before it. In addition to 48,813 acres of sugar-cane, Madras annually derives a large amount of its sugar from the Palmyra-palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*).

In *Bombay*, there were last year 17,761,275 acres under millets and pulses, and these are, and have always been, the food stuffs of the people; but to supplement these there were last year 2,031,304 acres of rice, and 2,211,459 acres of wheat. Cotton occupied 2,156,763 acres, and tobacco 75,000 acres. Cotton, oil seeds, and wheat are the three great articles of Bombay export trade, and last year there were 1,976,867 acres under oil seeds, chiefly linseed and rape seed. A very large amount of the exports of these three products returned as shipped from Bombay must, however, be viewed as derived from the Central Provinces, and Central India, and not from the Bombay Presidency. According to the survey there are over 6,737,000 acres of land available still for cultivation in Bombay, together with 8,905,437 acres declared as not suitable for cultivation. Should a greater demand, therefore, arise for Bombay produce, the ploughman has plenty of room for the exercise of his skill.

In the *North-West Provinces*, 19,897,475 acres are annually under millets and pulses, and these form the food stuffs of the great bulk of the population. The rich are able to eat rice and wheat, and of

the former there were last year 4,894,344 acres, and of the latter 5,031,330 acres. These Provinces may be viewed as the head-quarters of the sugar-cane cultivation of India, and last year there were 817,326 acres under that crop. Only 623,298 acres were under oil seeds, but 1,677,049 acres yielded a crop of cotton. Tea and tobacco, to a small extent, are cultivated in these provinces, and 410,921 acres were under indigo. There remains to be cultivated 7,474,708 acres.

In the *Central Provinces* there are annually 4,299,000 acres under pulses and millets, and 3,541,467 under wheat, with, in addition, 3,091,625 acres under rice. As in the other Northern Provinces, the millets form the staple food, and this is supplemented with pulses, wheat, or rice. Oil seeds, and especially linseed, constitute an important article of trade. Last year there were 1,632,822 acres under these seeds. The white variety of linseed raised in these provinces was much appreciated by the experts who visited the late Exhibition. Cotton is of course cultivated, and there were last year 459,349 acres under this crop. There are still 7,864,320 acres available for cultivation; 12,851,840 acres of forest lands, with 6,018,342 waste lands.

In the *Berars* there were last year 2,646,513 acres of millets and pulses; 819,057 acres of wheat, and 21,784 acres of rice. Cotton is of course the most important article of trade, and last year there were 1,959,402 acres under that fibre, with 842,955 acres of oil seeds. In spite of this extensive cultivation, there were last year 808,749 acres available for cultivation, 2,375,354 acres of waste lands, with 672,258 acres of forest.

In the *Panjab* to a large extent the staple food of the people may be said to be wheat; indeed this is the only province where wheat deserves to be placed as a food of the people. Last year there were 7,819,509 acres under wheat, and 621,214 under rice, with 13,084,232 under millets and pulses. Although wheat has always been eaten by the people of the Panjab, the millets and pulses hold their own, and must be viewed as largely the food stuffs of the poorer people. Last year 1,061,518 acres were under oil seeds; 335,454 under sugar-cane; 792,996 under cotton; and 153,889 under indigo.

The above very brief accounts of the leading agricultural products of the more important provinces of India may serve to give some idea of the distribution of the articles of Indian export trade. Care has been taken to try and give the areas under each crop, and the amounts of land declared by the Survey Department as still available

for cultivation. Roughly speaking, there are over 100,000,000 acres waiting cultivation, and 120,000,000 acres viewed as waste lands. From these facts it will be readily gathered that India has by no means reached the point of its utmost cultivation. If more wheat be required by Europe, India will be able to meet the demand. It would, however, be hopeless to expect much expansion of that trade in Bengal or Madras, since but limited tracts of these provinces possess the requisite climate. So, in a like manner, with all the other crops, to utilise the available land it is essentially necessary that a due regard be paid to the physical features of the regions where it is contemplated to extend cultivation.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF INDIA, *i.e.*, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The extent of the internal trade of India—the trade of 253 millions of people—cannot, unfortunately, be determined. This is very much to be regretted; since ignorance of the internal or home trade of India must prove a serious obstacle to the more successful development of certain branches of the import trade. Most writers agree in viewing the internal trade—that is, the consumption of Indian grown and Indian manufactured articles—as considerably larger than the external trade, *e.g.*, the imports and exports. If this estimate be correct, the total trade of India must be close upon 400 millions of pounds sterling, since the external trade alone was last year valued at £152,205,059. The imports were 67 millions, and the exports 85 millions, and of the former 41½ millions came from, and of the latter 34½ millions went to, the United Kingdom. India consumes therefore over 40 million pounds' worth of British goods per annum, getting from the rest of the world only 17 million pounds' worth. This is one way of looking at the value of India to the United Kingdom.

These figures are exclusive of Government imports and exports, which were last year about £8,000,000, of which nearly £3,000,000 were stores, mostly railway stores, and chiefly British manufactures.

The remarkable difference between the imports and exports, and in favour of the latter, is one of the most striking features of Indian trade. This is even more forcibly demonstrated, if for the moment the figures of imports and exports of gold and silver be omitted. The imports become about 52 millions and the exports about 84 millions. Thus £15,477,800 worth of gold and silver were imported, nearly eight millions of which came from the United Kingdom. Making, therefore, the correction for imports of gold

and silver, and taking into the calculation Government stores, India consumed last year £35,000,000 worth of British goods. Deducting the comparatively speaking small exports of gold and silver, India, during the past five years, received £22,572,233 of gold and £98,803,331 of silver. This we may fairly lay hold of as a distinct item of wealth; for, while silver is used in currency, gold is not, and the gold, together with a very large amount of the silver, is annually used up in the preparation of jewellery, or is hoarded by the people. Thus in five years India has taken 60 millions of pounds' worth of gold and silver, and it has farther been ascertained that during the past fifty years it has consumed nearly 350 millions of treasure. The steady increase of the imports of silver during the past five years from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 millions sterling conclusively proves that it is used for other than currency purposes. The increasing demand for gold and silver, when taken along with the distinct evidences of remarkable agricultural prosperity, must necessarily indicate increased wealth. The exports of oil seeds, for example, during that period have increased in value from 6 to nearly 11 million pounds sterling.

During the past year, however, the amount of gold has fallen off slightly, but one might almost say this is only natural; for, as the people of India become more and more enlightened, they will come to realize that the hoarding of gold is not the wisest nor even the safest way of preserving wealth. A sure indication of the advance of knowledge in this direction may be had in the fact that the natives of India now hold over twenty millions sterling of their country's debt. The increasing zeal with which they are purchasing shares in railways, and in other public companies, points conclusively to the fact that a time will come when India's exports will more nearly approximate to her imports. Of the great civilised nations, the United States closely resemble India in being a great agricultural country, and in having an export trade which exceeds its imports by about 24 millions of pounds. The imports of Great Britain for 1873 to 1884 exceeded the exports by a mean of 164 million pounds sterling. The exports of France during the first three years of that period exceeded the imports by about 10 millions, but from 1876 the imports exceeded the exports by a mean of 42 millions. From 1873 to 1879 the imports of Germany exceeded the exports by a mean of 55 millions, since which time they have fallen short of the exports by about one and a half millions. The imports of Italy during the same period exceeded the exports by 5 millions. The exports of India and of the United States

have each exceeded the imports by a mean for the ten years of 24 millions.

It is commonly understood that the imports have to be paid for by the exports, and that in the case of India the surplus goes towards paying off a debt which India owes to England. The bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India average about 19 millions, and this, together with the imports of gold and silver, very closely corresponds with the value of the surplus of exports over imports. By some writers this annual payment made by India has been called "a tribute," but incorrectly so; it is a debt, and it will be many years to come before India can free herself from this liability. It is the interest on capital invested in India, and the annual obligations for salaries, pensions, stores, &c. The necessity still exists for European capital, but the natives of India are rapidly coming to know their own interests, and are investing more and more of their capital in public works. It is not the fault of the administration, however, that shares are mainly taken up in England. The choice of European money and progressive works, or no money and no works, is given to Government. The former has been chosen, and roads, railways, and canals pushed over the country. These have already begun to yield a handsome revenue, besides opening out India's resources to the markets of the world. In the case of railways, Government has published all its returns, so as to encourage capitalists. Special facilities to local money-holders have been held out, and one railway has been constructed, and is now being worked, on purely local money. Every possible advantage has been afforded to local capitalists in order to remove or minimise, as far as possible, the necessity in the future for European money.

By one or two illustrations it has been indicated that under its present administration India is prosperous, but another may be given. During the period we have already been comparing, namely from 1878 to 1884, the external trade of Great Britain declined 0·6 per cent.; India increased 57·49 per cent. Were this due alone to increased exports it might be viewed as a questionable gain. Steadily and hand in hand the imports have improved with the exports. Not only is the soil of India paying off home obligations by surplus exports, but over and above all this the people are able to purchase imported goods to adorn themselves with; increasing purchasing power must necessarily mean increasing wealth. Large factories are year by year being opened out all over the country, so that in addition to her imports India is consuming immense quantities of

home power-loom manufactures. Of course, India may be said to have given to England the great cotton and muslin industry, as also the art of calico printing. In parting with these industries millions of humble workmen have been thrown out of employment. But the world over, power-looms are driving and must drive hand-looms out of the market, whatever effect this may have upon certain individuals. The Government can no more be charged with this revolutionary change than it can be charged with the fact that a similar result has taken place throughout the world, in all countries, be they savage or civilised, or governed by Europeans or still under their native chiefs. It is the struggle of gigantic improvements in production against old and primitive methods. This struggle has nowhere operated more signally than in the United Kingdom itself. The hand loom is now practically a thing of the past, and the multitude of scattered townships or villages which were once little centres of weaving, have either developed into great commercial cities or have sunk into purely agricultural villages. No radical improvement in production has ever occurred which has not taken from one man and given to another old-established trades, but in Britain at least this evolution has carried with it national wealth. India is doubtless passing through a radical transformation which, in cotton and in other industries, just as in jute, will correct itself by English capital, English supervision, and English machinery removing to India to produce *there* what is now only imported. To lead the example of self-help, or rather self-supply, European capital and energy may be required for many more years to come; still the process has begun, and, following the example of the Bombay cotton mills, it may be fairly expected that each year will see the natives of the country coming to control the power-looms which are destined to greatly minimise the imports of manufactured goods. What effect this may have upon the industries of Great Britain may at present be problematic, but doubtless new fields and new industries will meet the demands of the Mother Country. It is significant of what has been said, that the exports of raw cotton from India have, since 1888, shown a steady decline both in quantity and value from, £16,049,017 to £10,777,204. But during the same period the imports of European-made cotton goods and yarns have fallen off nearly a million pounds in value. This decline would appear to have been mainly in the value of twists and yarns, and in the number of yards of bleached cloth. In part explanation of these facts it may be stated that the Indian cotton manufactures have made rapid progress. These have not only met the Indian market to an

appreciable extent, but they have competed with European-made goods in the foreign markets. Nearly three million pounds' worth of Indian-made yarns and twists were last year exported, and chiefly to China and Japan, while about a million pounds' worth of Indian power-loom piece goods went to Aden, East Africa, and China. What is more remarkable still, in a recent Government report of Aden it is stated that European piece goods fetch a much lower price than Indian and American. Within the past five years this export trade in Indian power-loom cotton goods has increased over a million and a half pounds on a total trade of less than £4,000,000, while on a trade of £24,000,000 the European imports to India during the same period have only increased by £280,000.

EXPORT TRADE OF INDIA.

(a) PRODUCE.—Having now examined the external trade, *i.e.*, the imports and exports collectively, and compared these with the foreign trade of other great nations, it may be of interest to examine, first, the exports of India, then the imports, and thereafter to draw this brief review of the trade of India to a close by saying something of the possible development of the internal trade.

The effort which has been made to describe the climate and soil of India, and to indicate the provinces where the principal articles of export trade are obtained, may be accepted as establishing the lines upon which any enhancement of the produce trade may take place. It has been shown that there are immense tracts of rich soil where the ploughman has not as yet exercised his skill. Should a demand therefore arise for double the amount of wheat, or of cotton, or of oil seed, India possesses the means of meeting this without requiring to narrow the limits of cultivation of other products. Should, on the other hand, a great fall take place in the demand for either of these staples of present export trade, the land thus liberated will immediately be thrown under other and equally remunerative crops. To demonstrate that this is the true position of India's agricultural resources only one example need be thoroughly investigated, namely, the food supply. This may be limited to Rice, Millets, Pulses, and Wheat. The popular idea regarding the people of India is that they live almost exclusively on rice. This is very incorrect, and is applicable to only certain parts of India. It would be much more correct to say that, collectively, they live on millets and pulses, supplemented in Eastern and Southern India with rice, and in Western and Northern India by wheat.

The exports of rice from India were last year valued at £9,167,188, and wheat at £8,002,350. The rice trade is an old one, and leaves India and enters Europe without much being heard of it, while all the time it is made to bear a ruinous export duty of 15 per cent., wheat paying no duty whatever. With reference to the remarkable modern export trade in wheat it is customary to hear the most absurd and misleading statements made in public. It is, for example, not uncommonly urged that this trade will decline as rapidly as it has come into existence. It is pronounced a forced and unnatural trade; the accumulated surplus of food which used to be held by the people against a season of scarcity being now sold. Such an opinion is opposed to all the facts which have the least bearing on the case. In the *first* place, with the single exception of the Panjab, wheat has never been a staple food with the people of India. In the *second* place, far from the area formerly occupied by the food stuffs of the poor (millets and pulses) having been displaced by wheat cultivation, it has been greatly extended. Last year, for example, there were 58,565,331 acres under rice, 48,000,000 under pulses, 33,228,867 under millets, and 20,328,254 under wheat. Returns have been called for over the length and breadth of India, and it has been conclusively shown that had the wheat cultivation remained at what it was twenty years ago, the increased cultivation of rice, pulses, and millets would alone have proved sufficient to feed the greatly enhanced population. Wheat has been grown on the lands suitable for it because it has proved remunerative, but were circumstances outside the limits of India to arise that would lessen the profits on wheat, other crops would be substituted for it. Nothing could be more clearly demonstrated than this fact, for an exceptionally good harvest in Europe and America is at once followed by a lessened cultivation of wheat in India. If wheat has displaced any crop more than another, it has been cotton, and few natives would be so far lost as to cultivate the millets upon rich wheat soil. Their best lands have always been devoted to remunerative crops for the export trade. But if further proof were needed that the fields formerly devoted to the supply of necessary food have not been taken by wheat, it can be had in the fact that, coincident with the great success of the wheat trade of India, the areas under oil seeds and cotton have also greatly extended. The wheat trade has had a much more immediate effect upon the established industries of Europe and America, and has, therefore, attracted more attention, but the development of the oil-seed trade has been quite as

rapid as that of wheat. During the past five years, for example, it has increased 78½ per cent. in quantity and 69½ per cent. in value.

But still a *third* series of facts proves that the wheat trade of India is a perfectly good and natural one. Were it the case that the surplus wheat of the working classes was being removed from India, the prices of other food stuffs would be expected to show a distinct rise. The most careful record has been kept of the prices of food in every district of India for every fortnight during the past twenty years. On a careful scrutiny these returns are found to indicate a constant adjustment which bears a most remarkable correspondence with railway extension. Within some of the great wheat-producing countries wheat was a little cheaper than it is now, just as within a great rice region rice was cheaper than it is to-day. During the Burma-Manipur Expedition, in 1882, it was found that rice, in the neighbourhood of Sumjok (a town of upper native Burma), could be purchased for 8 maunds a rupee, say, 7 cwt. for two shillings. This is an extreme case no doubt, but the opening up of such a region would cause the price of rice to assume a more natural level to other products. This is what has taken place in India, as may be seen from the following tables for rice and wheat, with the mean average price in each province during five selected years from 1864 to 1884. It should be noted that the year 1879 was an abnormally high year, but this is accounted for by the scarcity that then prevailed.

PRICES OF RICE IN SEERS (2 LBS.) PER EACH RUPEE (2 SHILLINGS).

	1864.	1869.	1874.	1879.	1884.
Madras	14.0	12.4	14.5	10.5	14.8
Bombay	6.9	8.3	12.5	8.3	11.4
Bengal	27.6	20.5	15.6	13.8	15.6
Assam	22.5	17.5	13.8	10.8	13.5
North-West Provinces ..	14.2	10.5	12.8	11.3	12.2
Oudh.....	16.1	11.9	14.9	13.4	15.4
Panjab	11.1	7.9	11.3	7.9	11.7
Central Provinces	19.0	11.0	21.5	15.2	17.2
Burma	18.2	17.4	16.7	11.8	13.8

It is unnecessary to add that a fall in the amount received for the rupee indicates a rise in the price. It is noteworthy in the above table that in Bengal, where rice sold in 1864 at 27.6 seers for the rupee, it has risen in price to 15.6 seers, whereas in Bombay an exactly opposite result has taken place. In 1864, rice was abnormally expensive in Bombay, whereas in Bengal it was abnormally cheap, and, consequently upon the extension of interprovincial communications, the price of rice fell in Bombay from 6.9 seers the rupee,

till, in 1884, as much as 11·4 was obtained. The price of rice has thus been equalised all over India, but remains exceptionally cheap in the Central Provinces, the most backward of all the provinces of India.

The following table of the prices of wheat for these years shows an almost exactly similar result :—

	PRICES OF WHEAT IN SEERS PER RUPEE.				
	1864.	1869.	1874.	1879.	1884.
Madras	8·9	8·5	10·9	6·7	12·2
Bombay	9·5	10·3	15·6	7·6	14·6
Bengal	17·3	13·1	13·9	11·5	17·3
Assam	15·5	13·9	9·7	8·3	12·4
North-West Provinces ..	19·2	11·3	16·8	13·7	19·9
Oudh	22·2	12·8	16·9	14·6	21·0
Panjab	23·6	11·5	22·5	11·7	24·7
Central Provinces	25·0	12·2	28·6	17·2	25·5
Burma	6·9	7·8	6·8	7·3	10·3

These figures abundantly confirm what has been already stated under rice, that the development of the country has equalised the price of wheat all over India. But there is one even still more important fact to be noted, and it is this, that in the North-West Provinces, in Oudh, in the Panjab, and the Central Provinces—in other words, in the very provinces where wheat has for many years been eaten by the people—it has actually grown cheaper than it was twenty years ago. In 1864 there was practically no wheat exported from India; and in spite, therefore, of the enormous exports which have taken place during the past ten or fifteen years, the local price has remained stationary, and in some districts actually become cheaper. Surely this does not by any manner of means justify the statements one often hears made, that the surplus food of the people of India is being drawn out of it through the greed for money of certain members of the Indian community.

It is impossible to pass away from this subject without placing alongside of these tables still another to show the prices of millets now and during the past twenty years; for be it remembered the millets, far more than either rice or wheat, are the staple foods of the people of India.

PRICES OF THE GREATER MILLET—JUAR—IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

	1864.	1869.	1874.	1879.	1884.
Madras	23·2	21·0	23·7	16·0	26·6
Bombay	11·1	14·8	24·6	11·6	18·6
Bengal	31·7	24·6	17·2	15·6	15·5
Assam		Not eaten.			
North-West Provinces ..	22·1	13·5	22·9	19·3	25·9
Oudh	24·7	16·0	20·7	21·3	28·3
P	28·4	15·4	27·4	14·7	36·3
" "	16·5	15·0	26·9	14·1	27·6
" "		Not eaten.			

Thus *juar*, the most important of all the millets, has actually become much cheaper in all the provinces of India, except Bengal; and in the case of the Central Provinces, where one of the best forms of wheat exported to Europe is obtained, nearly twice as much *juar* can now be had for each rupee as in 1864.

While food has actually become cheaper in India during the past twenty years, labour has risen in value. For example, in Madras in 1878, an able-bodied labourer obtained from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4; a domestic servant Rs. 5 to Rs. 6; and a carpenter or other artisan from Rs. 7 to Rs. 16. In Bengal, the corresponding men got Rs. 4 to Rs. 8; Rs. 5 to Rs. 6; and Rs. 7 to Rs. 14. Ten years later these three representatives received in Madras, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8; Rs. 5 to Rs. 8, and Rs. 12 to Rs. 18; and in Bengal, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Rs. 6 to Rs. 10, and Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month.

The future of the wheat trade may not show a greater expansion beyond what it has attained, but there is an important consideration that must not be forgotten. India has by no means thrown under cultivation all her available lands, and there seems little doubt the production of wheat could extend, if an increased demand were to occur in the future.

(b) INDIAN MANUFACTURES.—Having now discussed as fully as our time will admit, the export produce trade of India, it is necessary to say something of Indian manufactures. These may be referred to two important sections—manufactures of a European nature, and indigenous or Indian manufactures.

European.—Of the cotton manufactures almost enough has been said; they were last year valued at £8,685,510. This industry seems destined to become immensely extended, for just as with jute, so with cotton, English manufacturers will come to find that they will stand a better chance in competition for the Indian market to have their factories in India instead of in England. The freight of raw cotton from India to England, of the manufactured goods back to India, as well as heavy agencies both ways, would at least be saved. At present the cotton manufactures of India may be said to owe their existence to the enlightened community of Parsis.

The jute industry appears to have passed through a period of depression, the exports of manufactured goods having fallen off considerably; in 1882-8 they were valued at £1,487,831, and last year at only £1,180,808. If the opinion might be given, it seems a mistake, on the part of the Calcutta mills, to confine their attention so exclusively to one class of goods. It is a weakness to have the entire Indian machinery working for the gunny trade. It

India are not worth the price charged for them. The same money would purchase a much more handsome Chinese or Japanese ornament, and this fact has more to say to the decline of the Indian art manufactures than is generally believed. Of course the happy possessor of prized articles purchased from the late Exhibition will differ with me in this low estimate of Indian work. A few years' residence in the country would, however, effect a wonderful change on the minds of most lovers of Oriental art. An article is cheap or dear according as the purchaser wishes to possess a specimen or obtain a large consignment, and the opinion given is likely to be supported by all dealers in art manufactures, who are able to compare the intrinsic value of two ornamental articles, one from Japan the other from India.

IMPORTS OF EUROPEAN GOODS INTO INDIA.

To extend the imports of British goods into India, greater care and attention to the Indian markets is necessary than has been shown in the past. Germany and America, and even France, are becoming important competitors, and the British manufacturer must either lose his hold or adapt his goods far more to the special wants, the likings and dislikings, and even to the prejudices, both of the Indian consumer and of the Indian dealer, than he has done in the past. The British manufacturer seems disinclined to alter his machinery, and he will not pay for skilled scientific labour. He is accordingly falling far behind the German. Look, for example, at the amount of money that now goes to Germany for aniline dyes. Few English manufacturers kept their chemical assistants, and hence the discovery of all the forms of aniline colours was made in Germany. This stubbornness to change and advance is doing British trade much harm. It should be recollected, in speaking of India, that there are 162 different languages, or at least dialects, spoken, and that of every 1,000 persons 740 are Hindus and 197 Mahomedans. The remainder are aboriginal tribes with various forms of religious worship. These facts have all a direct bearing upon questions of trade, since certain articles are suitable for the Hindu and others for the Mahomedan.

Of the imports the most extensive are of course cotton goods. These amounted in value last year to £24,282,628. Not many years ago, this trade was just in the opposite way, India supplied England with cottons and muslins, and there was even a time when a fine was imposed in England upon any person wearing Indian cotton goods. Little or no cotton was then manufactured in

England, and the woollen manufacturers were alarmed at the threatened ruin to their trade anticipated from the sale in England of cheap Indian cotton goods. Those dark days have happily gone by, but the removal of the trade has effected in India one of the calamities which ignorant persons are apt to lay to the charge of the Government. Thousands of weavers have been thrown out of employment, and, except in the more rural and mountainous tracts, the coarse fabrics turned out by the crude native looms are rarely met with. Throughout the length and breadth of India the people are seen to be everywhere dressed in Manchester goods. Even the calico printers of Lucknow, Benares, and other towns, have long adopted British-made goods, so that it is rare indeed to find a native dyed or printed cotton fabric that is not power-loom woven. A forecast has already been made that sooner or later a large amount of the cotton used in India will be woven there, although a return to the primitive loom of the country will never take place.

To compete with the calico-printing of India the most hideous designs have emanated from England and Germany. It is no uncommon thing to find the *coolie* or the *ryot* with a *puggrie* (or head-dress) consisting of five or six pocket handkerchiefs joined together, each displaying a picture of a railway-engine steaming across it, the funnel appearing in one contortion of the garment, and a portion of a wheel in the other. It is impossible to deprecate in too strong language the injury that is being done to India by these catch-penny productions which with the more ignorant natives find purchasers. The better classes would not of course be seen wearing such abominable things, and hence employment is still found for a large class of laborious calico-printers who continue to use the designs, and in many cases the self-same wooden blocks which were employed by their ancestors several hundred years ago. It is difficult to explain how English manufacturers came to shower into India scarves and handkerchiefs of the type indicated, unless they were induced on reason that what might be in demand by African explorers would be serviceable for India also. Had they taken to imitate the indigenous *puggrie* they would have carried with them four times the number of supporters, and they would most probably have effected the complete ruin of the Indian calico-printers. A closer imitation of Indian calicoes would doubtless greatly extend the imports of British cotton goods, but the imitation should extend to the size and form of white goods, as well as to the colours and patterns of prints.

The imports of European woollen goods last year amounted to

£1,991,861. To a very great extent these consist of piece goods, but English shawls are largely worn by the middle classes during the cold season. Even in these shawls it is impossible to avoid expressions of strong disapproval of the European patterns that are gradually working their way across the country. Ladies' tartan shawls, red and blue checked shawls, and plain red shawls with purple borders are seen everywhere, thrown loosely across the shoulders, both of the successful artisan and of the student at college. Of course a very large number of the more gracefully coloured Kashmir shawls are still to be seen, and if imitated would be much more largely purchased than the goods that are presently being forced upon the people. It is perhaps worthy of note that the principal dealers in shawls are the Kabulis. These determined traders come annually from their native highland homes, and purchasing in Bombay, Calcutta, and other large European towns, consignments of British-made shawls, hawk these about from door to door, passing them off as Kabul shawls. One can hardly help smiling at the audacity of these street merchants, as one recollects how keenly alive the natives are as a rule to their own interests. It, however, pays the Kabuli to come to Calcutta for so many months a year in order to sell to the natives of Calcutta the shawls he day by day purchases from the shops in the next street. To extend the woollen trade with India it is only necessary to more closely imitate the native shawls and blankets, as well as the cloth required for the garments worn by the upper classes.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNAL TRADE OF INDIA.

It has already been said that it is difficult to arrive at a definite idea of the extent of the internal trade of India, *i.e.*, the inter-provincial trade in home manufactures and produce. That this has been greatly extended with the opening out of roads and railways has in a measure been indicated. India may not inaptly be described as in the transition from being an Oriental and passing into a Europeanised country. Native industries, native habits and customs have been greatly disturbed or obliterated, and at present only a small proportion of the European industries have been established which should ultimately come to take the place of the older ones. Why, for example, should India export its oil seeds? It is perfectly possible to prepare from these the oil, and thus retain in India the oil-cake, either as cattle food or as a valuable manure. Last year India had actually to import oil to the value of over £961,000. The bulk of this doubtless consisted of kerosine

oil from the United States (£898,661), but of the balance two items may be mentioned, £49,275 worth of vegetable oil imported from the United Kingdom, and £29,959 worth of cocoa-nut oil from Ceylon. It would thus seem clear that a great reform might be effected by the opening out of oil-mills in India.

It is surprising that India should have to import close upon £2,000,000 worth of iron ore, pig iron, wrought iron, angle iron and bolts, wires, hoops, nails, and screws. Mr. Medlicott reports: "Few countries in the world can have a more abundant supply of pure iron ores; and in old times iron-smelting was common all over the Peninsula, and Indian steel was famous. The manufacture is now well nigh extinguished by the cheaper product of wholesale methods. In connection with the coal-fields and with the extension of railways there is no doubt that these methods might now be profitably started in India." Why does India not manufacture its own glass? The materials necessary exist in great abundance. The growing trade in European pottery might easily be met by Indian-made goods, and Messrs. Burn & Co.'s admirable examples of this, shown at the late Exhibition, may be taken as a foretaste of the future.

Last year India imported £861,818 worth of chemicals, drugs, and dye stuffs. The bulk of these could easily enough be manufactured in the country, such, for example, as alum, £24,807; arsenic, £1,778; sulphuric acid, £18,207; quinine, £44,458. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand such imports as indigo from Persia and the Straits Settlements to the value of £2,580; myrabolams, from Ceylon, to the value of £2,194; *manjit*, from Persia, to the value of £20,208 (the plant is wild all over the hills of India); and saffron, from France, to the value of £44,594 (the plant is wild in Kashmir and other parts of the Western Himalaya, and might be cultivated to any extent). It is difficult to understand such imports, but they indicate how much remains to be done before the resources of India can be said to be fully developed. There are always, of course, great difficulties to be contended with in efforts to alter trade channels. Witness, for example, the fact that, in spite of the tea planters' efforts, India imported last year 4,005,687 lb. of China tea, valued at £30,425. This came mainly into Bombay, and a large amount of it was doubtless intended for the Afghanistan and Persian market; but still it must not be forgotten that the freight from Assam to Bombay would most probably be greater than from China to Bombay. The heavy railway freight in tea, as in wheat and other Indian products, is a serious draw-

back. The rate per mile is exceptionally low, but the distances are so great as to kill any product that has to be carried for several hundred miles.

The list of articles which might be grown or manufactured in India instead of being imported from other countries might be indefinitely multiplied. Why, for example, does India not manufacture its own soap and candles? There is one soap factory in existence, but there might be many more. Why does India require to import lucifer matches, beads, and umbrellas? These are just the very articles the natives of India could make, if the modern appliances and machinery could only be established. Coir matting and basket work could be greatly extended, and a most useful industry might be opened up in lace manufacture. Of lace and patent net India imported last year £56,562 worth, mainly from the United Kingdom. With a little encouragement, India might easily come to export lace to Europe. The imports of beer have greatly diminished since breweries have been opened up in India, but there are doubtless many other parts of the Himálaya, besides Kashmir, where wine-growing might be attempted. Hops to the value of £88,417 were last year imported into India, while India could, and doubtless will, in the not very distant future, meet its own requirements in this direction.

Tobacco seems certain to take a much better position in the future than it has done in the past. The leaf, as presently cured, has many defects, and the cigars are too hard-packed for the European market, and they are heavy, and the amount of moisture they contain is not carefully enough regulated. All these defects increase the duty the tobacco has to bear.

The greatest faith may be put in the advantage to India of opening out manufactures in the thousand and one little articles which have at present to be imported from other countries. This action would effectually provide for the patient workmen who are steadily being thrown out of employment through competition with improved methods of production. It may be an open question how far the responsibility of encouraging and protecting such industries devolves upon the State. But it would seem the more natural course to accept change as a necessity of civilisation, and to encourage modern industries, rather than strive to resuscitate and support those primitive systems which were the admiration of the world before the discovery of steam.

DISCUSSION.

Col. Sir OWEN T. BURNE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. : I rise with great pleasure to express the appreciation which we all entertain of the manner in which the lecturer has endeavoured to put before us the importance of the trade of India. I myself am a soldier, and not a trader, but at the same time I can bear my testimony to the fact, which you will all admit, that, after all, it is trade which conquers the world, in both the easiest and best possible manner. In looking at this magnificent Empire of India in the map in front of us, an Empire which many of us do not value half enough, we are looking at an Empire containing 258 millions of people of the finest races in the world, those races being ruled and governed, we may say, by a few white faces, aided by a small army, whom, it may be said, nobody ever sees. India is, in some respects, an awkward country ! The lecturer has told us of the sudden darkness that occurs at the setting of the sun in Southern India. I was, about fifteen years ago, on a sad journey with one of the greatest Viceroys India ever had—the late Lord Mayo. It was solely due to the occurrence of this sudden darkness that his life was lost. We were on a visit of inspection at the Andaman Islands, and had walked up Mount Elizabeth to fix the site for a sanitary station for Europeans, when sudden darkness overtook us, and on our way back the assassin, who had been following us all day, struck the Viceroy down within twenty yards of the guard of the Naval Brigade formed up on the pier of embarkation ! You have heard from the lecturer of the very awkward way in which the rivers in India change their beds, and so on. I knew a river in Northern India which was always changing its bed. We often tried to catch it napping, and at last built a costly bridge over it at one place, when, alas ! on one fine morning the river changed its course, going quite another way. That is the sort of Empire with which you have to deal, and you will understand the difficulty of everything in the way of trade and progress of public works which besets the Government of India. Whilst you are living in your comfortable—or, rather, uncomfortable—climate, you have in India a large number of good and gallant men—men like Dr. Watt, who spend their whole time in seeing what good they can do to your fellow-countrymen, and in endeavouring to increase the resources of the country, and we cannot thank them too much. In that country—as large as Europe, since we have annexed Burma—in that country you have one of the finest possessions in the world, and one which, joined with our Colonies, constitutes an Empire

which has never been exceeded in size or grandeur. We have just closed the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, of which I have been one of the Royal Commissioners, and I am glad to bear my testimony to the good work the lecturer has done in it, and I trust he will have an equally responsible part to bear in the Imperial Institute which, I trust, is about to be founded in celebration of our beloved Queen's Jubilee. Once more I beg to express our indebtedness to the lecturer for his instructive paper of this evening.

PANDIT BISHAN NARAYAN DAR: I have listened very attentively to the able paper read by Dr. Watt, and I hope that paper will be widely read both in this country and in India. I agree with most of the views expressed by Dr. Watt, and my remarks will be confined to one or two minor points. In speaking of the industries of India he seems to me to have rather underrated their importance. Of course Englishmen, who, quite naturally enough, look at India from their own standpoint, think that Free Trade, which has done so much for England, is good also for India, and that in the free competition between the native industries and British industries both parties will profit. I believe, of course, in the principle of Free Trade, as I believe also in the principle of representative government, but nobody has dreamed of extending the full measure of representative government to India, and in the same way I think that, under present circumstances, looking at the backward condition of India in regard to education, commercial activity, and the habits of the people, it is not very advantageous to India to be left in open competition with Great Britain. Of a sudden the native artisan is made to compete with the British manufacturer; and the latter, having superior machinery and other advantages, the native industries are made to suffer; and, whatever may be the cause of the backwardness and indifference to improvement, the fact remains that we lose rather than gain by the principle of Free Trade. The able lecturer has said that increased purchasing power means increased wealth. It may, but not necessarily under all circumstances. It may be that we purchase our articles for less than we did formerly. With regard to railways, no doubt they are of great use to us in many respects, but even their value may be in some degree overrated. It may be said that when the loan is paid off the lines will belong to the State, and therefore to the people. As most of the shareholders are Englishmen, the profits—at present, at least—go to them, and not to the people of India. The State railways, no doubt, may become a source of profit to the Indian people, but the directors and officers are British. It is not the natives who

are employed, or, if they are, they are employed in very minor posts. Thus, even as regards the State railways, interests outside the country profit rather than the Indian people. The lecturer dwelt very justly on the agricultural resources of the country; for, after all, India is an agricultural country, and her commercial future must depend on the development of her agricultural resources. I venture to offer a suggestion on that point. At present there is great need in India of improved and scientific methods of agriculture. It is true that students are sent from India to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, but I understand that the training in the college is largely theoretical, and that the practical part is useful only in this country. I would suggest that one or two colleges should be established in India, at which should be taught the practical as well as the theoretical part of the subject. I beg to offer my thanks to the lecturer, who, I think, has treated the subject in a way that will commend itself to the people of India.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, C.S.I. (Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department): Although the subject of the lecture is one with which I am tolerably well acquainted, I knew that in coming here this evening I should enjoy an intellectual treat. Dr. Watt has for many years paid much attention to the matters with which he has dealt, and has moreover of late, under the orders of the Government, been engaged in compiling a dictionary dealing with the commercial products of India. He is thus specially qualified to instruct us to-night. Dr. Watt has rightly laid great stress on the importance of developing manufactures in British India. That is the one great hope of the country, and the policy of the Government has in recent years come to be more and more directed to getting a large section of the population off the land, by developing manufactures in the towns and stimulating the growth of industrial enterprise. Dr. Watt has pointed out that vast areas are still open to the plough. That is no doubt true, but the difficulty is to get the people moved to those unoccupied areas. All the tracts under the Himalayas, for instance, are crowded to excess, and these were the districts which were ravaged by the famine of 1878-4. But it is found very difficult to induce the labouring cultivators of Behar to move elsewhere. The Government has made efforts to stimulate emigration to Assam and Burma, where land is plentiful and population sparse. It fosters also emigration from these crowded districts to the Colonies beyond sea. But the development of a well-considered scheme of *internal* migration is a

matter which the Government is bound to take up once more, and from the success of which much may be hoped. For the development of manufactures we require the development of intelligence and provision of competent labour. It has for the past few years been the special work of the Home Department, to which I have the honour to belong, to devote attention to the revision of our whole educational system. This system has now been carefully examined by an able Commission, on which representative men—native as well as European—found seats, and the aim of the Government and of the Commission has been to place education on a more popular basis. Up to the time of Lord Ripon's Government the theory generally prevailing was that education should filter down from above—that you should educate highly at the expense of the State the upper stratum, and leave education to percolate down to the masses. I will not now criticise this theory, and will only say that we have advisedly taken a new departure, and grappled bravely with the vast question of the direct education of the masses. When I say a new departure, I do not forget that the true principles of mass education were laid down clearly enough by Lord Halifax in his famous despatch of 1854. But in many provinces those principles had been very much overlooked or misapplied, and it has been the duty of the Government to reassert and emphasise the position that high education should be made more self-supporting, and that the chief duty of the Government at the present day has become that of spreading sound elementary knowledge among the masses of the people. The importance of this in its bearing on the growth of manufactures will be seen from the fact that the people who come to work in our great factories in Calcutta are drawn very largely from that agricultural class to which the mass of our Indian population at present belongs. The workers in our cotton and jute mills are mainly Uriyás, the most bucolic race in all Bengal. These men—ploughmen and herdsmen by descent—turn out admirable loom hands. Who can doubt but that, as education and intelligence spread among our rural villages, we shall see crowds of young peasants pouring into our towns for remunerative employment in mills and workshops? The capitalist has thus his labour almost ready to his hand. But I may go further, and boldly assert that the development of manufactures, which is admittedly essential to the progress of the country, is, in fact, actually taking place. It would be well if the British trader and capitalist would understand that his true wisdom lies in recognising the changed circumstances of the time, and would devote his energies less to the seaport and external trade

and more to the development of the internal manufactures of India. In Calcutta the export trade is being so cut into by Germans and Greeks that there are hardly reasonable profits now to be made by English merchants. Many capitalists on a small scale are beginning to see this, and manufacturing enterprises are fast springing up in the towns of Upper India—factories for the making of leather goods for the troops, breweries, and the like. That is, I believe, the line to which British capital may now very profitably be directed. Dr. Watt has pointed to the large amount of raw material waiting to be worked up, and if, I say, the British capitalist will only turn his attention to these matters he will meet with a substantial reward. The Government is, as I have shown, doing what it can to develop the intelligence of the people, and special attention is now also being directed to technical education. I am glad to be able to add that this question has been taken up in earnest by the Government of Lord Dufferin, and specially in Bombay by Lord Reay, who is himself a thoroughly practical educationist. I hope soon to see a sound system of technical instruction inaugurated in all the principal centres. Intelligent labour and raw material are thus both available, and are only waiting for capital to call them into energy. Dr. Watt has referred to various industries as to which I might find something to say, but I only touch on one or two. A good many of us, doubtless, are interested in Indian tea, and some of us may wish they had never seen it outside a teacup. But I believe there is a future for that tea. Besides the export of the dearer sorts, the country itself could consume the great mass of the coarser teas produced if these were only properly put on the local market. All over the country tea is bought in the bazaars in small packets, and used chiefly for medicinal purposes. It is, I am ashamed to say, Chinese dust—absolute trash—that is thus disposed of. What is wanted is that somebody with capital and intelligence enough to devise the means of distributing Indian tea in small quantities should turn his attention to the country trade. I have myself suggested the introduction of Bengali bagmen, or some agency of the kind, on a salary *plus* commission, who would carry the tea about and hawk it in small packets, say two or four ounces. A fortune is waiting for the firm which takes this matter up in earnest. As regards indigo, that industry is, I fear, in very low water. It is not merely the introduction of aniline dyes that has injured it, but difficulties connected with the land tenure. For many years the growth of indigo was conducted upon other than commercial principles. The relations between the planter who

manufactured the dye and the ryot who grew it were of a very peculiar kind. I shall not enter upon controversial matter, and will only say that it has been found impossible to preserve those relations any longer—relations which were peculiarly favourable to the planter. The thing has come more and more to be placed on a purely commercial basis, and I am afraid exceptional profits are not much longer to be made out of indigo. Reference has been made to Burma. I had the privilege of visiting Upper Burma with Lord Dufferin in the early part of the year. Any conclusions one may have formed in that way cannot, of course, be deemed very valuable, but I may say the impression left on my mind was that Upper Burma is not likely, at present or immediately, to be a very valuable possession. The country may be good, but population is wanting. If we had got it cheap it might have paid its way, but we have now a very long bill to pay. In Lower Burma there is much the same state of things—vast areas of rich land, with a too sparse population. There is immense wealth, no doubt, in the forests of Upper Burma, and I believe this will be found to constitute the principal substantial source of income until the population increases. With the opening out of communications a great deal will be done, no doubt, to pacify the country, and something will be done to develop trade; but I would not advise people to be too sanguine of Upper Burmah paying much surplus revenue for some years to come. I believe, however, that with strong government and economy the prospects of the country are, on the whole, not by any means so bad as some people try to make out. The forests, as I have said, are magnificent, and will be of great value provided they are not exploited for the benefit of individuals. Sir Owen Burne referred to the Andaman Islands. I visited those islands last February, and took a melancholy interest in tracing the very footsteps of Lord Mayo as he passed to his death. One object of my visit was to see what could be done to develop the trade of those islands. The spot is a lovely one, and it may be truly said that there only man is vile. It is our great penal settlement, where there are 10,000 or 11,000 of the biggest ruffians in Asia. We are doing all we can, through the agency of this penal Colony, to develop the agriculture of the islands, and to reclaim their swamps. There is there some of the finest timber you could wish to see, and of species which I am told are admirable for certain important uses in shipbuilding. But no ships from Europe call there, and there is no effective demand for these woods. That is another matter to which some enterprising capitalist might turn his attention, and

he would be most liberally met by the Government of India. I might say something on many other points arising out of the lecture—on forest conservancy, on the field of employment already open to natives of the country and which the introduction of fresh capital would more widely extend—but I have already taken up too much of your time. In conclusion, I would again say how much indebted we are to Dr. Watt for his interesting lecture.

Mr. D. MORRIS (Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew): Of course this is a subject which we might discuss for weeks, if not for months, but we have to thank Dr. Watt for so admirably describing some of the main features of our Indian Empire. He has studied the agricultural resources of the country with great success, having already published works on the subject, and he is now engaged in bringing out a dictionary on Indian economic plants, which, I believe, will be the standard work for many years to come. We have been listening, therefore, to one who has carefully studied the resources of India, and who is capable of placing those resources before us in a thoroughly reliable manner. Dr. Watt has, I think, given to-night some facts of a startling character. Twenty years ago no wheat whatever was exported from India, whereas now wheat of the value of eight million pounds sterling is sent to England and other parts of the world. With regard to the treatment of India by England, we hear opinions of a diverse character; but I think there can be no doubt that the Indian Government is animated by the best and noblest intentions—that, in developing the resources of the country as they have, they are deserving of every credit, and that the verdict of posterity will be that we have treated India in the most just and rational manner. It is a great benefit to the native races, I maintain, that they should have a country like England to rule over them. If anything, perhaps, we look upon the native races as being a little more advanced than they really are, and we are, I believe, trying to educate them a little too highly at first, the result being that a nation of clerks is being raised in India, and no employment is found for them. The same fault is found elsewhere—that we teach people to read and write, but do not train them to help in developing the resources of the country. We want, I think, more industrial schools, so that the young may be taught, not merely the gymnastics of education, but to till the soil and to engage in occupations that will tend to increase the wealth of the country. When I was in Ceylon I was told, "You English, by your schools, do us little good, because you take our children away from our villages and rice fields, and as mere clerks do not

give them enough wages to live upon." If we can teach the natives of India more in the way of agriculture and manufactures, I think we should increase our usefulness in that country. There is no doubt that in introducing the cinchona, the indiarubber, and other plants into India, the Government has done much to develop the industries of the country and to benefit, not only India, but the world at large. I hope that at some future time we shall have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Watt on his own special subjects, and that he will give us in more detail some of the interesting information he possesses concerning the wonderful productions of India, showing how they may be more largely developed. There is evidently vast room for further development in India as well as in our Colonies. It is necessary, however, that Englishmen before they go out, should be well informed as regards the places where they ought to settle, and the industries they ought to follow. I am glad to have had the opportunity of hearing this paper read. I can bear my testimony to the great work in which Dr. Watt has been engaged—not only in India, but since his return from that country. He is now, as I have said, at work in connection with the preparation of his dictionary, which I believe will be of great value, not only to scientific men, but also to statesmen.

The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.: I had no thought of addressing the meeting to-night. My connection has been of late with China, and not with India, but during a portion of last winter I was the guest of Lord Dufferin, at Calcutta. I can bear witness with the last speaker to the great political success of the British Empire in India. Its commercial success has been enlarged upon in the admirable paper we have heard read, and in the able speeches of Sir Owen Burne and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who are both high authorities on this subject. I believe the political success of India is equal to its commercial success, and that they are intimately related. What makes commerce possible in India? It is the *Pax Britannica* which has been established by the British rule there. And I think one great point has been proved by India, as by the Colonies—viz., that trade follows the flag. Reference has been made to the constant care and forethought which all British officials show to the interests of the natives. I believe we may apply to the British Empire that famous description by the poet Claudian, of the Roman Empire—

Hæc est in gremium victos quæ sola recepit,
Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit,
Matris, non Dominæ, ritu; civesque vocavit
Quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.

As having lately come from China, and being thoroughly acquainted with the wonderful progress of late years of the Chinese in all the policy and arts and ways of thinking of Europe, I am struck by the way in which the Chinese Empire hangs over India. For 2,000 miles the boundaries are conterminous. There can be no doubt that so long as we remain friends with China, we need fear no other Power in the far East. The Chinese have ten or twelve fine ironclads, officered, in great part, by Germans and Americans, and by men trained in the British Navy. We may all hope that a closer bond of federation will one day or other bring together the scattered provinces of the British Empire in one vast national union. We have already a moral federation in our common language and literature, in our common allegiance to the Throne, in our glorious memories of the past and still more glorious hopes for the future ; but we all must feel that a closer federation will be required some day. A federated British Empire would probably form a friendly alliance with the great English-speaking Republic across the Atlantic, and then indeed we should see a *Pax Britannica* far transcending what Pliny has called the *immensa Romana pacis majestas*.

THE CHAIRMAN (General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.): It is now my duty to ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Watt for his address. After the speeches we have just heard and which have commented so fully and so advantageously on the subject, it is quite unnecessary that I should offer any remarks of my own. I may mention that His Grace the Duke of Manchester, chairman of the Council of this Institute, is, I believe, in India at this moment. His Grace, as we all know, has been a great traveller in the Colonies, America, and all parts of the world, and he has endeavoured, as far as possible, to gather—and, in fact, has gathered—an amount of knowledge which has been most useful to us in our consultations at the Royal Colonial Institute. We are consoled for his absence by the fact that he is now acquiring fresh knowledge, which we shall find most advantageous to us in our future counsels. Some remarks have been made on China and India. I spent a good many years of the earlier part of my life soldiering in India. It is fifty-six years since I first went there. I have heard twenty years mentioned as showing an enormous change in the condition of the Indian people. If that be true in twenty years, what must the change have been since I went there fifty-six years ago ? In those days there were no railroads or anything of that kind. Journeys are now made in one or two days that took fourteen or sixteen, or twenty days formerly. We were then dependent on the hospitality, which

was unbounded, of the members of the civil service and the army at the different stations. Now you go direct from one place to another, and this hospitality is not called upon as formerly, though it would, I am sure, be shown equally now as then if necessary. I was in China at the first occupation of Hong Kong, where Sir George Bowen has been; it was quite a fishing village when we went there. There were but a few huts, and the place was most unhealthy—my regiment lost a full wing in twelve months. I am glad to hear from Sir George Bowen and others that now, owing to improved sanitary arrangements and other circumstances, the place is quite as healthy, if not healthier, than Malta or Gibraltar—in fact, quite a pleasant quarter, whereas it was a very deadly one when I went there. I ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Watt for his paper.

Dr. WATT, in reply, said: I need hardly say it has given me great pleasure to try to lay before you a few facts on Indian trade. I am abundantly rewarded by your appreciation of my efforts in that direction. Of course, I have only endeavoured to indicate the great lines of that trade, and have not gone into details. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie touched on one or two points and showed how the subject might be expanded. My object was to lay before you the principal facts of the trade, more particularly the great fact that India is essentially an agricultural country, and that at the present moment the Indian trade is almost entirely a trade in agricultural produce. Most of the speakers have agreed with me that a great future is open to the various European industries of India. One gentleman seemed to think I had rather underrated the indigenous industries; he was referring, I think, to what I said concerning the Art Industries, and appeared to me to have overlooked the word Art. At the same time I am bound to add that some of the non-artistic or domestic industries are passing into the hands of Europeans and Americans. Englishmen are very stubborn to change their manufactures, and they have insisted on showering upon India spades of a European pattern. It takes two men to use one English spade, and sometimes even a third with a rope to drag it out of the ground. The American, on the other hand, has taken as his pattern the Indian hoe, and the competition of the American and the native-made hoes must sooner or later become serious to the native blacksmith. We shall have to teach him how to smelt his iron, and how to make these tools according to European principles, in order that he may hold his own. Take, again, the article of scissors. The native prefers a pair of scissors that he can use with

his four fingers together and the thumb in the opposite side, similar to those used by English tailors. The English maker, however, will not make scissors of this kind for India, and the result is the trade has gone to America. I repeat that my remarks with regard to the insignificance of the native industries referred exclusively to the art manufactures, which, compared with the great staples of Indian trade, are unimportant in the extreme. The day will come, however, when improved methods in production will compete with the primitive methods employed to-day by the natives of India in the manufacture of the articles required in domestic and agricultural life.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, January 11, 1887, at Prince's Hall.

FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., Vice-President, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 9 Fellows had been elected, viz., 5 Resident and 4 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Algernon C. Bowring, Esq., James Jackson, Esq., Samuel V. Kemp, Esq., Edward Cunliffe Owen, Esq., C.M.G.; H. Carrick Webster, Esq.

Non-Resident :—

James Troubridge Critchell, Esq. (Queensland), A. T. Karslake, Esq., J.P. (Ceylon), John Lambe Rigden, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E. (Natal), Herbert Arthur Trower, Esq. (New South Wales).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the meeting the names of G. Molineux, Esq., on behalf of the Council, and W. Westgarth, Esq., on behalf of the Fellows, as Auditors for the present financial year in conformity with Rule 48. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the reader of the paper, said : I should like to mention one or two facts connected with Mr. Chalmers' previous history which I think will interest you. In 1879 Mr. Chalmers travelled several hundreds of miles in the interior of New Guinea, and in 1880 four or five hundred, accompanied by Mr. Beswick and Mr. Neville Chester. In 1881 he explored the coast line to Bald Head, and travelled inland at Vailala, ascending the Annie many miles. In 1882 he travelled many miles inland of Maiva, accompanied by Dr. Ridgley. Prior to that date he crossed from Catamaran Bay to Milne Bay, explored all round Cloudy Mountain to Poroi Lagoon, round Orangerie Bay, Amazon Bay and inland, Cloudy Bay, Sandbank Bay, Cheshunt Bay, Kiakalo Bay and inland, and Hood Bay and inland. He has spent the last eight years in New Guinea, and has probably seen more of the island than any white man. I now call upon Mr. Chalmers to read his paper.

NEW GUINEA—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

The subject of my paper to-night is one that deserves a better and more careful handling than I am able to give. It is, however, like New Guinea itself, so vast, and still so wrapped in mystery to the world, that even a novice in public speaking may hope to convey some information.

In my travels in New Guinea I have always tried when possible to get into conversation with the most intelligent natives. By this means I have acquired much valuable information. I remember on one occasion, after a long tramp, followed by a day and a night spent in a whaleboat, I arrived at one of our Mission stations. Whilst waiting for food to be cooked, an elderly and communicative gentleman, who had come to see me, told me a story that made me forget my long fast, and gave me a new appetite of anxiety to know the mythic stories of long, long ago of these ancient tribes. The story was as follows:—In the ages far behind even the first streaks of tradition, there was a family to whom belonged the lands now buried in the depths of the Papuan Gulf, and the plains and valleys deep down in the Torres Straits. But the family increased, and, as in all well-regulated families, a quarrel ensued, a split took place, and a deadly feud broke out, as the consequence of which they were scattered north, south, east, and west. The senior member, or chief, took his portion of the family, or tribe, to the high ranges now called the Sir Arthur Gordon Range. They carried with them the relics of the tribe, and amongst these the bones of their great progenitor. I may here remark that in all my travels in the South Pacific, as in New Guinea, I have found the bones of stalwart progenitors kept sacred; and at the present time I know of an island long ago Christianised and really civilised, where these ancient relics are kept, and where nearly forty years ago they were collected and placed in a box ready to be carried off when, as was expected, our neighbours the French were going to make a raid on the island and take possession, and that valuable box was to have been carried off and buried in some place supposed to be inaccessible to Frenchmen. Of course by right the eldest member of our pre-Adamite family having these sacred relics, held also supernatural power. Even now, those who are recognised as the descendants of that family, of whom my own special friend and informant was the chief, claim to have power over all the elements, and to be connected with the powers that dwell in the starry firmament. Well, that great and

mighty chief in the far distant past, who has now become a star, and is seen at night by his descendants, again quarrelled, and threatened all the other branches of the family with sudden destruction if they did not submit to him. They, fancying they could hold their own though living in the plains, defied his power and challenged him to do his worst—a fearful challenge, as they soon learned to their cost. He took of the sacred relics one bone and placed it under a rock in a mountain stream, he then descended with another to the near plains and placed it under a tree, and then he called upon the spirit. Soon a deluge of rain began, the mountain streams were flooded and the sea rose, and between sea and rivers the plains were covered and all was destroyed. Then the chief again called on the spirit and there was a change, and when he could he recovered the bones. But never again could the low plains be rescued from the waters. Time moved on, plains were again formed, and again as the tribe increased new migrations took place; some through quarrels, and some in quest of sago, found their way to these plains and on to the coast where now they are settled.

This story is evidently mythical in its form, yet I believe that at some remote period New Guinea was a hood to our great Australian continent, and that a people roved freely, from the York peninsula, along the valleys of what is now known as Torres Straits, and along the great plains to the lofty Sir Arthur Gordon Range. The marsupials of the island continent and those of the great Southern continent are alike. Many of our birds are the same or are allied to those of Australia. In many parts our country and flora are identical, and everywhere a close alliance is presented.

I shall not venture to-night to air my theories as to the difference in the two peoples who are found inhabiting the two lands. Shortly let me say, you will find on the true southern coast of New Guinea a remnant of a people corresponding to that found in Northern Queensland. Another race, robuster far and of a more recent period, drove the more ancient and weaker people away to the south, and occupied their lands on its way to the coast. There has been, I believe, a very ancient past connected with New Guinea, but its history is shrouded in darkness, and must remain so. When speaking of the tribes who now occupy the land, we are treating of what belongs to a comparatively recent period.

I now come to a short account of what we do know of the people of New Guinea, and yet how very little that is. Only by patient toil, only by many weary months, perhaps years, of the old
in sesame " key will the great unknown be opened and known.

High mountains, dense bush, weary fetid swamps, hostile natives may lie in the way, yet to every traveller I say:—Go on; your little adds to the muckle, and by and by the doors will be thrown open, and future travellers, entering by the doors you have opened, will laugh at your troubles, your narrow escapes, your difficulties, and will marvel at what they will suppose to be your highly-coloured narratives of danger.

Nearly 800 years have passed since the Spaniard, Alvarez de Saavadra, brought to light the great island continent. It was the first awakening from the sleep of ages, the first great white spirit ship that sailed along these unknown coasts, and the trembling inhabitants saw for the first time what they thoroughly believed was a visitor from the other world; but the ship sailed along and the spirit band passed away, and that discovery remained not only to the Papuan, but to the discoverers, a mere name. How very strange that a land lying from lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$ to $10^{\circ} 40'$ south, and long. 131° to $150^{\circ} 30'$ east, and 1,400 miles in length, and at its broadest 450 miles, should cause no more interest. An extended map of New Guinea looks much like a dromedary. The head rises from Geelvink Bay on the north, and the throat is formed by the M'Clure inlet on the west. Then eastward from Geelvink Bay the island increases in bulk until you come to the broadest part, about 450 miles, narrowing again until you reach the peninsula, which is most mountainous. In some places, on both the north and south-east coasts, the mountains come precipitous to the sea, and end in the east in the two prongs between which is Sir John Milne Bay. I have crossed both of these prongs, the only real crossing of any part of New Guinea yet accomplished.

The area of the whole island is 805,900 square miles, of which 86,860 are British, 68,785 German, and 150,755 Dutch. Saavadra must have seen real Papuan natives, and from their resemblance to the African negroes gave the new land he was the first to discover the name of New Guinea, remembering the Guinea coast of the African continent.

Again, in 1606, Captain Luig Vaes de Torres, in the Spanish frigate *La Almiranta*, made the island, and sailed along the southern shore, and to the straits that bear his name. In 1676 the Dutch captains, Schouten and Le Maire, visited the island, and being short of water landed a party to obtain some. Unexpectedly the natives came upon the watering party, and killed eighteen of them. In 1768 De Bourgainville also made the south coast, and sailed along it. Two years after our great navigator, Cook, saw the south

coast; Forrest followed him in 1774, and was followed in 1791 by Edwards; and the following year Bligh, of the *Bounty* notoriety, sailed to the south of it. In 1799, Flinders, who has left his name in and around Torres Straits, added a little more to the very scanty knowledge already acquired. In the beginning of the present century the French ship, the *Astrolabe*, commanded by D'Urville, and accompanied by the distinguished naturalists, Quir and Gaymard, visited the island, and did much to add to the knowledge of the country. The Dutch, whose eastern possessions were very great, claimed the Western half of New Guinea, and in 1828 sent out an expedition which added a little to our information.

Since then our own countrymen have done most to make known to us something more of the great unknown land. I need only mention such names as Blackwood, Owen Stanley, Huxley, and Macgillivray, and Moresby; and yet, notwithstanding all these visits, how very little insight has been obtained. The German Meyer visited in and around Geelvink Bay, and Beccari and D'Albertis have added to our knowledge of the flora and fauna, but I do not think they have increased our geographical knowledge much. It is true D'Albertis has ascended the Fly River, but, like all mere river ascents, it is very disappointing, and does not help us much in our knowledge of the interior, which up to the present time remains all but unknown, notwithstanding the great outlay of money last year by the Australian colonies. Steaming up a river and steaming back is most unsatisfactory exploration, and all that is seen from the deck of a vessel is not worth recording.

The most extensive and most to be relied upon exploratory work is that of Admiral Moresby. Since then the agents of the London Missionary Society have done most to open up the coast line, and what is known of the interior and its tribes in the peninsula has been revealed by them. Mr. Goldie has also done much, and extended his voyages to the D'Etrecasteaux group. Captain Armit, of the "Argus Expedition," and Mr. Geo. Ernest Morrison, of the "Age Expedition," have gone over known country, but have helped to increase our knowledge of country and people. After all that has been attempted, New Guinea still remains a *terra incognita* which has yet to be revealed. Such is the past history of our island continent, and now I come to the present.

I shall treat of tribes with which I am personally acquainted. My experience is from Dauan or Cornwallis Island in the West, to East Cape and round to Astrolabe Bay in the North-east. Everywhere we meet with tribes of various descriptions, many of whom

are large and influential and occupy extensive districts. The Namau, around Bald Head; the Elema, from Orokolo to Cape Possession; the Tauramiri, from that Cape and including the Lolo to Hall Sound; the Mekeo, lying behind the Tauramiri and stretching away to the Yule Range; the Motu, from Redscar Bay to Round Head; the Saroa, lying inland of Round Head; the Lovulupu, from Hood Point to Kerepunu; the Aroma, from Keppel Point to Mailukolo; the Dahuni, from Orangerie Bay to China Straits; and the Paehutu, from China Straits round Milne Bay to East Cape, and away N.E. to Bentley Bay, including the Islands of Moresby, Basilisk, and Lydia are all large tribes and of great influence.

Near to them, and sometimes joining them, and inland by the Yule and Owen Stanley Ranges, stretching the whole length of the Peninsula, are smaller tribes, who hold their own with difficulty against the larger tribes, and are frequently driven away from their lands, and seek refuge in the back hills and mountains. Where this march of conquering tribes is at present best seen is in the movement of the great Aroma people, now stretching itself along the coast lands of Amazon Bay, and driving the aborigines to the neighbouring hills. The same is seen on the North east coast, with the fine intelligent tribe occupying Rooke Island, and various points on the mainland near to Huon Gulf, and away north by Cape King William. The weaker tribes have yielded and have left the coast, and so left us to deal with the more robust and intelligent.

We are constantly reminded that the natives of New Guinea are terrible savages, and ought not to live, but we, who have lived amongst them, think otherwise, and will do all we can to preserve them as a people or peoples. The only real attempt at Christianising or civilising them has been made by the London Missionary Society, at a great outlay of money and loss of life. That society has held nobly to the work, and great have been the results. Others have borne testimony to the work accomplished, and it will scarcely become me to dilate upon it. Nowhere, except at Mission stations, is there any appearance of civilisation. I hold very strong views on what is called civilisation. For more than twenty years I have been amongst natives. I know a little of New Guinea, have visited the New Hebrides, Loyalty Group, Samoas, Hervey Group, Society and Leeward Islands, Penrhyns, Humphrey Group, and Danger Islands, and nowhere have I seen our boasted civilisation civilising, but everywhere have I seen Christianity acting as the true civiliser.

One of the great difficulties with which we have to contend in New

Guinea is the want of real chiefs, men or women with real authority. I think at one time there must have been men of such position, who were respected by the whole tribe as having authority, and whose word was law. But the chiefs lost their leadership in their wars, and sorcerers weakened the power of the real chiefs or patriarchs, and assumed to themselves their authority. The nearest approach to a chief with real power is Koloka, of Naara, near Cape Suckling. She is a buxom lady, who is always attended by a bevy of maidens, and when she visits the coast, or other tribes, has several old and young men in her retinue. She is a woman of character, and can hold her own.

I look upon the inhabitants of New Guinea as semi-civilised savages, very impulsive, easily won, who can do terribly cruel things, and who can be as tender and sympathetic as the most civilised refined lady or gentleman. They are not at all like the Australian aborigines, and cannot be, living, as they do, in villages and towns, and being everywhere cultivators of the soil. Some of the tribes are much given to trading, and although it is all barter, they understand the principles of trade, and carry it on as understood by themselves in quite a legitimate way.

I have said the natives live in villages or towns. Around the mouth of the Fly River are found very large houses, often 450 feet long. In these a number of families live, probably a branch of the tribe, there being a chief to each house. Coming further east, we find the tribe more broken up, and living in towns, as in the district of Naman around Bald Head, where there are streets of houses built on piles in an extensive swamp. Across the streams I found tolerably good bridges, and along the streets large logs laid, on which the people walk. The houses were large and substantially built, and inside were divided into small compartments, especially those belonging to men with a plurality of wives—one for each wife.

Some of the towns in the Elema district are well built, whilst others are small and very insignificant. The smaller ones are nearly always offshoots from the larger; a family or families having quarrelled, remove to other parts, and form for themselves new settlements. Everywhere along the coast does this occur, and sometimes a house is seen standing all alone, and the unvarying story is, that the former occupant has quarrelled, and has gone with his family to spite his friends.

In the Motu district there are several villages built in the sea, which gives them a picturesque appearance. I believe the reason

for building away from the mainland was a fear of inland tribes, a feeling of security existing when water lay between them and the shore. The best-built villages or towns I know of are Kalo, Kerepunu, and Maopa. The houses are large and well constructed. A few years ago a party of blue-jackets landed by the late Admiral Wilson, then Commodore of the Australian squadron, took four hours, although assisted by many natives, to pull down a chief's house in Kalo.

At the east end of the island the villages are small and numerous, with very pretty and well-built houses. Inland, also, the people live in good houses, built near their plantations. As at the east end, the inland villages are generally small, families building together, and often some distance away from others. In the inland villages tree houses are found, which are called dobos, and which are used in case of an attack. In every one of these dobos large bundles of spears are kept, and great quantities of stones suitable for throwing. Sometimes coming unexpectedly upon a village, an alarm was given, and the women and children would at once rush for the tree houses, followed by a few men, whilst others, seizing their spears and shields, rushed out to meet us and challenged our approach. My invariable plan has been to take very little notice, but holding up one hand to walk steadily, and apparently carelessly, on, calling "Maino" (peace) and laughing at them.

In all the tribes we know, inland and on the coast, the cultivation of the soil is largely carried on, and much time is given to it. The fencing and ploughing or turning the soil are chiefly done by the men, assisted by the women. At the east end of the island where most of the planting is done on the hill sides, the land, when cleared of bush, is terraced, so as to prevent the heavy rains from washing the earth away. Yams, taro, and sugar-cane are planted in these plantations, and everywhere in the islands off the coast, and on the ridges of Bohoboho, Cloudy Mountain, and all along the Lorne Range, these plantations may be seen. From their steepness, all moisture soon runs off, and a few months' drought causes serious famine. It may be well to remember this when anything is said of future civilised cultivation. Between the coast ranges and the sea, from Bentley Bay to East Cape, and in and around Milne Bay to China Straits, thence to South Cape and stretching to Amazon Bay westerly, there is very little level land, and in some places none at all. It will be said, what of the valleys? I answer, these are numerous, but have no breadth of good land for cultivation. At the back of the Lorne Range, and between it

and the large lagoon of Poroai, there is good land, most of it covered with thick bush, and it may be there that future capitalists may find openings.

In travelling west and on passing Mayri Bay, we come to more open country, where many large plantations exist, which increase in size and number as we travel west, until we reach Kabadi, Naara, and Mekeo, where there are really splendid plantations, especially in the last district, where I have seen large tracts of forest land cleared and ready for planting purposes. It is an interesting sight to see numbers of natives in these level tracts engaged in cultivation. The natives of Aroma, Kalo, Hula, Palauai, Saroa, some parts of Motu, Kabadi, Naara, Lolo, Mekeo, Maiva, Elema, all use the long sharp-pointed hardwood stick. Before beginning operations there is generally a long morning talk, and someone states what he intends doing and asks the others of his division to take part in plantation making. In a few of the above places the women assist in the work, but in others men only are engaged, and in all cases the latter do most. The next morning after a smoke, all make their way to the ground selected, and after another smoke the work is begun. Each native holds one of the sharp-pointed sticks in each hand, all standing in a row, together strike them into the earth, give a pressure forward, then backward towards them, when the soil is moved, and then forward to turn it over. It is wonderful how much is accomplished in a few hours, and a large field looks as if it had been ploughed. The women during the morning have been preparing food, and when cooked it is brought to a suitable place near the plantation, where each worker has his several dishes placed before him.

The natives assist one another in this way, so that in some districts what appears as one plantation is really owned by several. After the turned soil has lain exposed for some weeks, the women go over it with short sticks, break it up, and pick out and carry away the grass roots. The planting is done by men and women combined; and in some districts only certain days are apportioned for it. The weeding is generally done by the women, and plantations kept clean are spoken of approvingly, and the wife or wives of the owner praised. Husbands rejoice in hearing their plantations praised, and a loving husband will praise the plantation so as to give honour to his wife. In harvest, husband and wife go to the plantation together, and gather in the fruits of their labours, the wife carrying all home. I once said to a man in the hearing of his wife, "Why do you not carry your wife's heavy load?" and she replied,

saying, "It is not his business but mine ; let him do his own." Any interference is strictly resented.

In the sago districts, especially in Elema and Naman, the natives live chiefly on sago, and cook it in various ways. The division of labour is as carefully attended to, and the woman will, I believe to the end of time, hold to what she considers her rights.

The sago groves are very extensive, and are always in or near swamps. The palms grow to the height of 70 or 80 feet, the fronds are much larger than those of the cocoa-nut, and have down their spines rows of strong thorns. Cocoanut palms are grown from the nuts, the sago palm from young shoots from the root, as in the case of the banana ; these are removed and planted in damp ground. When sago is wanted a tree is cut down, then cut into lengths of from 8 to 10 feet ; the bark on the upper part of the reclining log is stripped off, and the husband with a wooden adze with a bowl-shaped head digs out the pith. The wife has taken a frond or leaf, and cutting it off about 4 feet from the end, uses this as a trough. Into this she inserts a piece of the gauze that grows around the stem to be used as a sieve. The pith is then brought from where the husband is, and is placed on the upper part of the trough, when it is well beaten with a flail exactly similar to that used in beating out oats. When well beaten, water is carried in cocoanut shells, poured over the mass, and then the woman works it as if kneading. The sago is then pressed out, passing through the sieve along the trough to another trough at right angles along which it goes, and on through another sieve to a basin, where it settles to the bottom and the water runs over. The woody matter is then thrown aside. When the trough is full the sago is emptied into a kind of basket made of the large harts'-tongue fern. The natives never dry sago for their own use, but make a fresh supply as often as required. A single tree provides a family with food for a long time.

The bark of the sago palm is used for flooring, and good flooring it makes. The spine of the frond is used largely in house building for walls and roofs. The sago itself after preparation has all the appearance of manioc, a common arrowroot. The granulated sago such as is purchased in *this* country is specially prepared for the market, and is not at all like the article obtained from the palm for home use.

The cooking of sago is very varied, and differs in different districts. Some of the preparations I like much, and I have frequently

lived upon them for some time. In trading, both east and west, sago forms one of the most important articles.

Frequently, in visiting districts, we find what may be called a close season in various kinds of food. When the autumn is nearing, a taboo is put on yams and cocoanuts, and no one is allowed to indulge in either of these until the first feasts of the season have been got over. To break a taboo means death or very severe sickness, and frequently, in the case of sickness, whole families are gathered together to find out who has displeased the spirits by breaking the taboo.

Places or food are tabooed by tying cocoanut or sago fronds on to high sticks, so that all passers-by may see. Sometimes a platform is erected in some conspicuous place, and then hung round with the fronds above mentioned. Strangers should always be careful to recognise these taboos.

Everywhere, at certain seasons, there is abundance of food, but I have visited districts where famine has prevailed, and where the suffering has been great. At times the Port Moresby natives are very ill off indeed, and have great difficulty to keep starvation away. New Guinea, so far as I know, is not a country of fruits, on which in scarce seasons the natives might live. We have introduced many things that have become useful, and we may hope that as pumpkins, melons, Indian corn, papau apples, pine apples, oranges, and other things spread, the intermediate season will be got over with more comfort than at present.

Cannibalism has been said to have originated from want of food, more especially animal food. This is, I think, quite incorrect, as in those places where this horrible custom exists food is plentiful, and there is no scarcity of animal food. It is, so far as at present known, confined to certain districts, and is not practised everywhere, as has been generally supposed. If the accounts we heard of Fiji cannibalism are correct, then nowhere in New Guinea are there cannibals to be compared to the Fijians.

In the Louisiade Archipelago, the cannibalism of the east end originated about 60 years ago, and spread from island to island, and on to the mainland near China Straits, round Milne Bay to East Cape, and away to the D'Entrecasteaux Islands. It spread westerly to the Brumer Islands and to Catamaran Bay, round South Cape to Farm Bay, but no further, so that from Savai (the most westerly village of that Bay) to the Wickham River, near Bald Head, cannibalism is unknown. Around Bald Head and to the Aird River it again exists, but on and around the Fly River it

is, I believe, unknown. In these cannibal districts it is only indulged in very occasionally, and after a fight, when an enemy is killed and taken. For some years, around China Straits, the Brumer Islands, and on to Farm Bay, it has been abandoned, we hope never again to be renewed.

I have lived amongst cannibals, and have found them not at all a bad lot. At Maipua, near Bald Head, I had a very splendid reception. Inland tribes speak of tribes far back as indulging in cannibal feasts, but these inland stories have to be received with caution, as I have learned only too well.

Everywhere startling stories are told so that travellers may be prevented passing on with their wealth of foreign goods to enrich other tribes. Once I was prevented going further by the chiefs and people, who decidedly said "No," adding, "we wish to be able to tell everywhere that we have seen you, what you are like, and that you are our friend, and when you return we shall take you to see those who will then have heard of you from us."

Foreign barter is much valued, especially tobacco, which they grow, but they prefer the imported. They find tomahawks more serviceable than their stone axes, although for digging out canoes the stone adzes are much preferred.

Turkey-red twill is also sought after for use in dances, also red beads, which are made into frontlets, necklaces, armlets, and other articles of adornment. At the east end of the island hoop iron is also an article of trade. It is converted into small axes and adzes, and a wonderful amount of work is done by them. Knives are also in great demand, especially the small 6-inch butchers' knives. These things are received to be used, and then traded away to other tribes.

There are also articles of native manufacture which are highly valued, such as the armlet made from the large conical marine shell, frontlets and necklaces made from small shells ground down, the long nose ornament made from a large shell, fancy spears and fine stone axes, as at the east end of the island. These travel from tribe to tribe, especially the large arm-shell, all the way from the Louisiade Archipelago, Lydia, and the D'Entrecasteaux group, to Namau, Vaimuru and the Fly River. They are given for wives, as peace offerings, and in exchange for canoes, sago, dogs, and pigs.

The natives of New Guinea are, as I have already said, great traders, coast tribes with coast tribes, and also with inland tribes. Wherever we have been in the interior, market places are to be found, to which, on appointed days, coast natives come carrying fish, salt, and cocoanuts, and receive in return food and areca nut.

with betel pepper, which is not over-abundant on the coast. At these market places the noise is great from the haggling over the exchange. The fish has been cooked, and is laid between layers of splinters to keep it together. Often you will hear, "Who wants your dirty fish, keep it and take it back with you;" and the reply will be, "Keep your rotten bananas," or "your rotten areca nuts, who wants them?" A few armed men come from the hills with the women, and these stand close behind, whilst a few also come from the coast, and are close to their party. Foreign articles are often to be found at these markets, especially tobacco, which sells at 100 per cent. more than the price on the coast. When trading is finished, parties mingle and smoke, parting excellent friends, and arranging another day for trade.

I think the Motu tribe are the greatest traders on the coast, and they have much of the hard, calculating spirit in their natures, lacking much of the heartiness of other coast tribes, and certainly bearing no comparison with the hearty, demonstrative mountaineers. The grand occasion of the year to the Motu people is the trip to the west, when they are away for four months. They lash three or four large canoes together, fill these with pottery of various kinds, made by their wives and daughters, and go as far as Fresh-water Bay, the Annie River, Orokolo and Namau. The demand in the west for the pottery is very great, and will continue long after the introduction of foreign pots and pans. I prefer sago, and all other native food, cooked in these earthenware pots. In exchange for this earthenware sago is given. During the stay at the west, more large canoes are made, so that on returning what is called the lakatoi is made up sometimes of as many as fourteen or fifteen canoes. All these are filled with sago, and in the true north-west monsoon the return voyage is made. Sometimes these large rafts come to grief, and one or more may never be heard of. At Cape Granville, on the Australian coast, I have seen natives corresponding to Motuans. May it not be that unheard-of lakatois have been washed ashore somewhere on that extensive coast-line?

On the return of these lakatois to the Motu district, they are met by canoes with natives from other parts, with arm-shells, anxious to buy the surplus sago, and for days the excitement is great. They have fixed prices, and any deviation on the part of a person or lakatoi from the fixed price is met with great disapprobation, and on his or their head is poured forth the invectives of the whole tribe.

As a people, the natives of New Guinea are very conservative, and although they vary much in appearance, physique, customs,

and language, yet they are one in their conservatism—and at first this is our greatest barrier.

We are acquainted with eight distinct languages, and these comprehend many dialects. The languages are:—

1. The Paehutu, all round Bentley Bay, D'Entrecasteaux, Lydia, Moresby, and Basilisk Islands.

2. The Dahuni, from China Straits to Orangerie Bay, Port Glasgow and Port Milport—two splendid harbours discovered by Mr. Goldie.

3. The Loyalupu, from Mailukolo, or Toulon Island, along Cloudy, Sandbank, and Cheshunt Bays, to McFarlane Harbour, the Aroma district, Kerepunu, Kalo, Babaga, Kamali, Hula, Palauai, Saroa, and Manuluolu.

4. The Motu, from Round Head to Yule Island, or Hall Sound, and in this I would include the Kabadi, Naara, Lolo, and Maiva.

5. The Koitabu, in which I would include all the tribes on the coast side of the Astrolabe, and those between that range and the Owen Stanley.

6. The Mekeo, at the back of Hall Sound, and stretching away to the Yule range.

7. The Elema, from Cape Possession to Orokololo.

8. And the Namau, round Bald Head, and on to Vaimuru, and perhaps the Fly River.

My map of districts I made from my acquaintance with tribes and dialects; and it will, I think, be found not to be very far out. (Through the kindness of a friend, I am able to exhibit a copy of the map.)

I am of opinion that some of the present estimates of population are too high. I am not aware of people being found living at greater altitudes than 2,500 feet, and as we advance inland beyond what may be called the coast line, the population becomes more sparse. The accompanying calculation is made from the coast line, and may be of interest to some:—

Supposing the population of the Port Moresby, Hood Bay, and inland districts, 60 miles by 40, to be 16,700, acreage of above districts 1,536,000, each individual would have 90 acres.

Assuming New Guinea to contain 305,900 square miles, the acreage would be 195,776,000, and allowing 90 acres to each individual, the population would be 2,175,289.

Following Wallace's "*Australasia*"—length of New Guinea 1,490 miles, greatest breadth 410, and acreage 192,000,000, each indi-

vidual having 87 acres, the population will be 2,206,896. It may yet be found that the above is an over-estimate.

Although in the Peninsula the language resembles that of the Maori of Eastern Polynesia and New Zealand, yet the people differ much. In the Gulf you meet very dark, tufty-haired (not woolly-haired) natives of fine physique. As you travel east the complexion becomes lighter, until you arrive at Hall Sound, where races seem to blend, and the Eastern copper colour, with the lighter Mekeo, mix with the dark-complexioned Gulf type. The natives of Mekeo behind the Hall Sound, and those 100 miles further east round Hood Bay, are, I think, the nearest to the Maori, and are certainly fine-looking specimens of humanity.

Land appears to be held by the natives everywhere by one invariable rule. A father when dying divides his land equally amongst all his children, brothers and sisters alike. A woman takes her portion with her to her husband, and, should she leave him, retains possession of it. If she dies and leaves children, they take it; if she has no children, it reverts to her own family. Hence the difficulty in securing large tracts of land, because of the many owners.

Much has been written and said as to the mineral wealth of the country. It may be true, but I think it is more a mere fancy than reality. More than eight years ago a very competent party of prospectors visited the island, and thoroughly examined the country all round Port Moresby, and well in to the ranges, but although gold was found, it was in very infinitesimal quantities. These men were well organised, and did much to cement the good feeling between the natives and the white man. Since then small parties have prospected, but with the same result.

The statements so often made about the hidden wealth of New Guinea have led the people of the great Australian colonies to seek the annexation of the island.

As a mission, the London Missionary Society has not taken any part in the annexation cry, simply because it will not interfere in politics. As individuals, its agents in New Guinea have all along wished to see something done in this direction. As Britons, we may be pardoned for wishing to see the influence of Britain supreme rather than that of any other Power; and in addition we have recognised the natural and close connection of the island with the great Australian colonies.

I pass over the annexation of 1846, and that of Captain Moresby. One of the boldest and most enterprising acts of the present

century was that of Queensland when it sent Mr. Chester to annex New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, with Trobriand, D'Entrecasteaux, and the Lonisiade Archipelago. The annexation was on behalf of our glorious Queen, and New Guinea was to become part of the Great Empire of Britain. It was intended that it should have become a Crown possession, and not a mere outpost of Queensland. The annexation was looked at with disfavour by the Imperial Government, and was allowed to pass into abeyance. Then came, two years ago, the proclamation of the British protectorate. The proclamation of that protectorate on behalf of the Aborigines of the country by Commodore Erskine, with the Australian squadron, I think marks a wonderful change in British treatment of weaker races. We have little to boast of in the past in our dealings with native races; but in the declaration of this protectorate a humane and enlightened policy was distinctly proclaimed, and the claims of the natives were recognised.

In several places on the coast it was formally declared, amid cheers and the booming of cannon, that the object of Great Britain was to protect the natives of New Guinea from the unlawful encroachments of the white man: "Whereas it has become essential for the lives and properties of the native inhabitants of New Guinea, and for the purpose of preventing the occupation of portions of that country by persons whose proceedings, unsanctioned by any lawful authority, might tend to injustice, strife, and bloodshed, and who, under the pretence of legitimate trade and intercourse, might endanger the liberties and possess themselves of the lands of such native inhabitants, that a British protectorate should be established over a certain portion of such country and the islands adjacent thereto; and whereas Her Majesty having taken into her gracious consideration the urgent necessity of her protection to such inhabitants, has directed me to proclaim such protection in a formal manner at this place: Now I, James Elphinstone Erskine . . . hereby proclaim and declare that no acquisition of land, whensoever and howsoever acquired, within the limits of the protectorate, will be recognised by Her Majesty; and I do hereby, on behalf of Her Majesty, command and enjoin all persons whom it may concern, to take notice of this proclamation."

It is a grand sight to see a great nation ruled by the best monarch the world has ever known, thus taking under its care a weak and barbarous race. Long may Her Most Gracious Majesty have men who will strictly carry out that truly great proclamation!

Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley, for whom we mourn, was

one who, had he lived, would loyally have carried out Her Majesty's behests. The present Special Commissioner, the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., is a man well known and highly respected everywhere, and will, in his difficult position, see that the great proclamation is faithfully carried out. And this should be the steadfast policy of Government—we must never break faith with the native.

Yet it must be admitted that the future of New Guinea presents problems of great difficulty. By the proclamation we have a straight path marked out, and to act in accordance therewith may seem easy, yet difficulties innumerable will arise in intercourse between white men and natives which the general terms of the protectorate do not cover, and which can only be settled by the special powers conferred on the High Commissioner. Moreover, of late Queensland has been pressing the Imperial Government to fully annex the country, and, I suppose, throw it open. These things fill me with anxiety. I feel a peculiar interest in New Guinea; it is the land of my adoption; I am much attached to its people, and I should be heart-sore to see anything done that would be an oppression. If for the sake of defending our Colonies from foreign aggression a protectorate is sufficient to prevent the intrusion of another power, I would advocate leaving New Guinea under the protectorate, provided that it is possible to carry out the proclamation. If, on the other hand, annexation would be a benefit to the natives, and a necessity to Australia, I would support the proposal to annex the country.

Annexation cannot be asked for on the plea of need for land. We need no more territory whilst Australia with its wide acres is still unoccupied, and will be so for another century. Moreover, New Guinea is never likely to become a land fit for colonising. Its position and climate are both against it; and, in addition to this, surely right, not might, is to be the foundation of our action, and we wish to treat the natives with justice. Annexation would, I fear, render such just treatment almost impossible. Every native right would, I fear, be an impediment to colonisation, and the young, pushing, daring Anglo-Saxon colonist would look upon the "nigger" as something to be got rid of, at all events, as a nuisance in his way. Give the native of New Guinea a chance, and I feel sure he can be what is called "raised." I wish I could plead for him that I might be heard; that I could feel sure that the terms of the proclamation would be faithfully carried out. I know, if that were done, the time would never come when it would be

necessary to serve out blankets and flour to the Papuan. Teach our natives, encourage them in trade, and they will never want your charity.

At present so little is known of our portion of the country that I am pleased to see Her Majesty's Government have decided to leave things alone. The great expense of maintaining the protectorate has been urged as a reason against it. There is no need for such expense. I fail to see why for some years the High Commissioner, with a responsible officer on the island, who could appoint others, should not do the work, especially if the island were frequently visited by some of Her Majesty's ships. The all-important point is that care should be taken to select the right man for the government. A man will be needed who is accustomed to deal with natives—a man of firmness and common sense, who will choose his own subordinates, and who can act independently of missionaries or beach-men, and who will not fear the attacks of small Colonial papers. Your men of red-tape and wax, without real knowledge and stamina, are unfitted for the work, and an ounce of common sense taught by native experience is worth more than tons of folios of reports and investigations, &c. New Guinea should be governed at a very small expense, and only gradually should the country be thrown open. There are at present no land difficulties, and there is no need of Land Courts. The smallest amount of government and interference will be the best, and any attempt to Anglicise the natives or their customs should be strictly prohibited. I am opposed to clothing natives in European fashion, except in those cases where they would, perhaps, look a little more decent with a loin cloth. My experience is that clothing natives is nearly as bad as introducing spirits amongst them. Wherever clothing has been introduced the natives are disappearing before various diseases, especially phthisis, and I am fully convinced the same will happen in New Guinea. Our civilisation, whatever it is, is unfitted for them in their present state, and no attempt should be made to force our so-called civilisation amongst them. Teach them, and let a more suitable and better civilisation be theirs.

If, as a nation, we are anxious to learn from the past; if we desire to treat these Papuans differently and reserve for them their lands and rights, let us begin at once with ruling for that end. I believe Christianity alone can raise New Guinea, and make a people worthy of the name. It alone can civilise and lead aright its natives, and I therefore say encourage Mission stations everywhere.

Encourage the natives in raising produce suitable for the Austra-

lian markets. Education will soon cause a demand for imported produce. Give them that to cultivate which will enable them to meet their wants, and a market near at hand which will take all they grow. I do not think I can do better than introduce here that which I wrote some years ago, and which has since been published: "I would suggest appointing officers, young Englishmen from England, in every district, whose duty it would be to govern through the native chief, and see that every native attended to plantations. A native planting tea, sugar, coffee, maize, cinchona, &c., to be allowed a bounty, and when returns arrived to be allowed so much per pound sterling. All these things to be superintended by the said officer." "Traders would soon swarm, but no one should be allowed to trade with natives directly, but only through the Government."

It may be said the natives would not respond, but I know they would if they had a kind, genial, active officer amongst them, and not a blustering, fussy, pompous, talkative being. Natives are quick to discern gentlemen, and thoroughly appreciate such.

Ten or eleven years ago the natives of Hula, Hood Point, had no plantations, and bought all their vegetables with fish from inland people. A teacher of the London Missionary Society, a native of Eastern Polynesia, was placed amongst them; he started plantations of bananas, yams, and sweet potatoes, and the Hula natives, seeing the large returns, made plantations for themselves which produced much, and became a market for the Motu tribe and Kerepunu, so that now a large and lucrative trade is carried on. It will be the same with whatever we can introduce.

At present in many parts cocoanuts are very scarce, hence there can be little copra, but everywhere the nut should be planted, and although nowhere can New Guinea boast of good productive trees such as are seen in the South Seas, yet from the many trees a trade in copra could be created.

Mr. H. O. Forbes, the explorer, has made a capital suggestion, which if carried out would, I believe, work well. Introduce a number of Amboynese families amongst the various tribes, give them patches of land and a small annuity for a few years, and let them teach the Papuans what and how to plant, and we should have no longer to seek in other countries spices and such articles, but have them grown for us by a people we are protecting and training, and gradually consolidating into the Empire.

What I do really plead for is New Guinea for the New Guineans, and the New Guineans for New Guinea.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sorrow at the recent intelligence of the murder of John Craig at Johannet Island, in the Louisiade Archipelago. Craig was a quiet, well-behaved citizen of Cooktown, and much respected by all. I fear he suffered in consequence of the misdeeds of others. The natives still find it difficult to distinguish one white man from another. They are clothed alike, and are classed alike in their minds. It is well to remember that in the Louisiade Archipelago the rifle has been too freely used, and by others than Britons. Some of the so-called pioneers of civilisation have been amongst these islands, and I fear the civilising influence has gone in the opposite direction. Let us deal justly, not revengefully, and whilst meting out justice to the natives, let us remember that some of our countrymen may have been the real aggressors.

I have done. Whatever be the future of our portion of the great island, at present we have an interesting people to deal with, and another opportunity given us of trying our hand at ruling a native race, for their advantage as well as our own. Let us do our best for them.

DISCUSSION.

DR. DOYLE GLANVILLE: I have the honour to address the meeting as I was formerly on the staff of Her Majesty's Special New Guinea Commission, and accompanied the expedition from its commencement to the end. My remarks will be chiefly directed to the work of the expedition. We left Sydney for Port Moresby in August, 1885, by a hired steamer, *Governor Blackall*, commanded by Captain Lake, R.N. There were on board Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, the late Sir Peter Scratchley, and his suite, a body-guard consisting of two petty officers and ten armed men, and these, with the crew together, made up fifty men all told. The object of the expedition was to learn as much as possible about New Guinea—what its country and people were like, what were its physical and geographical peculiarities, how best to open up and establish legitimate trading enterprise among the islanders; in short, how best to open up and administer New Guinea, the largest island in the world—not calling Australia an island—a country said to be rich, fertile, and abounding in natural resources, and containing as many square miles as the whole of France and England put together. After an uneventful passage of fourteen days, we arrived at Port Moresby. Port Moresby is the principal port in British New Guinea. It is the headquarters of the London

Missionary station, the home of Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Lawes, a home of kindness and hospitality, as all who have had the privilege of visiting it will affectionately testify. After a short period of unavoidable delay, we proceeded on our journey, when the real work of the expedition commenced. Mr. Chalmers now joined us, and, if Mr. Chalmers will grant me permission, I will refer to him by the name by which he is known in New Guinea, and by which he is called by those who love him, the natives of New Guinea, and that is "Tamate" or "Teacher," which I suppose is the nearest approach to "Chalmers" to which the native tongue could attain. Whatever might be its origin, "Tamate" meant a great deal. If I went to the natives and said, "Who is the King?" "Tamate" was the reply. If I said to them, "Who is like a father unto you?" they would say, "Tamate." If I said, "What is 'maino'?"—"maino" meaning peace, remember—they would say, "Tamate," because Tamate settled their little quarrels, soothed their strife. Was it not Tamate who turned their quarrels into peace? Had not Tamate been known, when two opposing tribes were approaching, to go and take the two hostile chiefs like two turbulent children and insist upon their being friends and not fighting? And so with Her Majesty's Special Commission. Whatever had to be done, from the Special Commissioner downwards, the first question was, "Where is Tamate?" "What has Tamate got to say about it." "Ask Tamate." I assure you that, had it not been for that gentleman, whatever work has been accomplished on the expedition could never have been done without his valuable help. His profound knowledge of the native character, his wide experience, and his great tact placed us on a footing with the natives that otherwise would have been impossible. He taught us how to understand the natives and their little peculiarities and ways, and he taught them to understand the members of the expedition, and what were the motives that prompted them to visit them. When you are depending upon an interpreter alone it is not such an easy matter to deal with these natives, for the native interpreter, like many other blessings, was not an unmixed one. Very often he did not understand more than half you said to him, and the rest his wild and flowery imagination would twist and torture into something quite different from what you intended, so that it was very possible that you were saying one thing, that the savage stranger was saying something else, while the native interpreter was talking about a subject entirely different from either, so that it was not surprising if a slight misunderstanding occasionally arose. To

show how easy it is for a misunderstanding to occur when travelling among these natives, to whose ways we were perfect strangers, I will refer to one instance out of many, and you will see how by the slightest error of judgment, or the least want of tact, the most trifling circumstance may easily become a most terrible tragedy. On one occasion, when the expedition was travelling far round East Cape, beyond the limits of British territory, and along a coast unknown to us all—unknown even to Tamate, for it was beyond his district—we came to the mouth of a wide and beautiful river, whose waters quietly flowed from the far inland mountains, through luxurious forests, until they fell into the sea. We stopped the steamer, dropped anchor, and lowered two boats. In one boat was the bodyguard, and in the other boat, manned by sailors, sat the late Sir Peter Scratchley, Mr. Seymour Ford (private secretary), Tamate, of course, Mr. H. O. Forbes, and myself. Away we went, miles up this river, beguiling time as we went along, Tamate with his charming conversation, Forbes collecting most wonderful botanical specimens, and I myself taking a sketch here and there, and making notes for the paper for which I was correspondent at the time, and wondering how I could get my packet away. Presently we came to a riverside village. They had probably never seen the faces of white men before, and when they saw such curious looking people coming, the women ran away frightened and screaming, the children crying, and the men looked furtively at the occupants of the boats. We approached the natives quietly and leisurely, exhibiting our presents of red cloth, looking-glasses, and so forth. Curiosity got the better of them, and they came nearer and nearer, until by signs—it was impossible to converse with them otherwise—they were made to understand the friendly disposition of the visit. The presents were then given to them, and their conduct showed that they had never seen such wonderful things before. The men, like children, would go back and show the presents to the others, and the women, with that curiosity so natural to the sex, would steal out and come nearer and nearer, so that in a short time we had women and children all round us. We made them presents, the natives made us presents of fruit in return, and we became the greatest friends. While all this was going on we had left the ship some miles away behind, and a curious sight was witnessed from the deck. The captain and officers observed a large war canoe approach the ship, containing some fifty warriors, and they also saw being put from the shore another large canoe containing some fifty or sixty warriors, evidently on hos-

tile course intent. They were armed with spears and shields. The captain and officers were very much alarmed in their minds, more especially on account of those in the boats; but Captain Lake, with praiseworthy judgment, refrained from taking the initiative, and awaited the result. It was fortunate that he did so, for it turned out to be a very simple matter after all. The large canoe was nothing more warlike than a lot of strangers who were coming to trade with us, and the other canoe was simply a local canoe approaching the ship for a like purpose. Had a single shot been fired amongst those people they would have joined in the common cause, and conflict would have been the result. The news would have flashed up the river, and the probability is that not a single soul would have ever returned alive to tell the tale. In all our travels we could not fail to be much impressed by the civilising effect of the missionary labours upon these untutored people, and it is only by visiting such countries as New Guinea, far away from the haunts of white men, that one can appreciate the magnitude of the great work which is accomplished by these self-sacrificing heroes—such men as Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Lawes. They toil amid daily risks—risks arising not only from the natives themselves, but from the effects of the climate, which is always unhealthy, and very often fatal. I have known them perform prodigies of fatigue and hard work, when food had been so scanty that under the most favourable circumstances it would not be sufficient to maintain a proper standard of health. Wherever the power of the missionaries is felt, there law, order, and peace are established. Human life and property become more secure, and it can always be laid down as a rule that wherever there is a mission station in a village, even if only presided over by a native teacher, there the traveller, whether he be European or native, may always safely venture. Like a system of moral police, the missionaries establish a subtle, but very strong, restraining influence that checks certain unprincipled persons, and encourages honest traders and adventurers who seek such distant shores. Some unscrupulous men bring white men into disrepute in the eyes of the natives, and are responsible for those terrible scenes of bloodshed and horror the accounts of which sometimes send a chill through European communities. It is the acts of these men which cause bloodshed and loss of life, not only to the offenders themselves, but, unfortunately, to innocent persons who may follow them. In conclusion, I desire to say a few words to the memory of one who has passed away from among us—I allude to the deplorable calamity of the death

of Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, the late Sir Peter Scratchley, which brought the work of the Commission to an abrupt and melancholy conclusion. Beloved as he was by all who took part in the expedition as the honoured chief, just counsellor, and sincere friend, we felt that in his death we had sustained an irreparable loss. An earnest, painstaking, and conscientious administrator, he was the *beau idéal* of the Christian soldier and zealous officer, whose every act was prompted only by the highest motives of faith in God and honour to his country. By his untimely decease in the service of his Queen and fellow-countrymen the natives of New Guinea were bereaved of a true friend and upholder of their rights, while England and her Colonies have lost an officer whose death will long be felt and mourned for.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland): I have not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Chalmers in Queensland, but I have frequently heard him and his work in New Guinea spoken of with the greatest praise. It is well known, I think, in this country that the action of the Colonial Office with respect to New Guinea has not, in the opinion of the Australasian Colonies, been favourable to their interests. It is of no avail at this date to reflect upon the territory that has been lost to us. The question now to consider is the effectual administration of that territory which Great Britain has acquired. It is clear that matters cannot continue as they are. There is at present no security in British New Guinea for either life or property. There is no jurisdiction under which the natives can be punished for the most cruel offences, and no control whatever over the subjects of foreign States. Such a condition of things must lead to reprisals, which will have a very disastrous effect upon our future relations with the natives. The remedy for this is to proclaim sovereignty, and to organise an administration which, while abundantly safeguarding the interests of the islanders, will adequately represent the Imperial and Colonial interests. The Colonies—and particularly Queensland—have been unceasing in their efforts to secure this, but to this time without effect. At the Sydney Convention in 1883 a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that it was desirable in the interests of this country and of the Australasian Colonies, that Eastern New Guinea should be incorporated with the Empire, and that the Colonies should defray such share of the cost of giving effect to this resolution, as Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative importance of Imperial and Australasian interests, might deem fair and reasonable. The Colonies have always shown

a disposition to perform their part of this resolution, although the Imperial Government, who, I understand, have accepted it in the spirit intended, cannot, I think, be said to have done so. I do not, of course, intend to delay the meeting by stating all the negotiations upon the subject. I will, however, mention that nearly all the Australasian Colonies have, during the last two years, at the request of the Colonial Office, contributed considerable sums on the understanding that an effectual administration of British New Guinea would be provided. Up to this time no such administration exists, and, as we have heard from Mr. Chalmers, valuable lives have been lost without there being any means of legal redress. The latest effort to obtain such an administration is that made at the instance of Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland. He has induced New South Wales and Victoria to join his Colony in promising a permanent annual appropriation of £5,000 each for five years; the Imperial Government, in return, making an initial contribution, proclaiming sovereignty over the territory, and instituting a mixed Imperial and Colonial administration, securing adequate protection of all native interests, and allowing ample control by the Colonial Office. This proposition has not met with the approval which past negotiations with the Secretary of State led the Colonies interested to expect. Queensland, while not wishing that British New Guinea should be attached to her, or under her exclusive control, is most anxious, owing to her contiguity to that territory, that it should be provided with an Administration which, at any rate, will secure the maintenance of law and order, and give some reasonable control to those Colonies contributing to its cost. In this view the Parliament of that Colony have approved of the proposal of Sir Samuel Griffith, and offered to guarantee the whole contribution of £15,000 a year for five years without waiting for the Parliamentary sanction of New South Wales and Victoria for their respective contributions. For this sum the Colonies named feel assured that a sufficient administration can, for the period mentioned, be maintained, and the objection of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the limited period of the contribution has been met by an assurance that, at the end of that time, the Colonies will be prepared, with the increased knowledge then at their command, to make continued provision for the government of the territory, they of course having a voice in the administration, and a reasonable control over the expenditure. I am glad to say that the Secretary of State, notwithstanding the rejection at first of this last proposal from the Colonies, now appears disposed to submit it for

reconsideration by the Cabinet, and I trust the result will be that an end will be put to the existing condition of things in British New Guinea, and that it will be incorporated into the British Empire, and be provided with an Administration adequately protecting all native interests, and affording security to the lives and property of those trading with or visiting that territory.

Captain W. H. HENDERSON, R.N.: My title to take part in the discussion this evening is that, as Commander of H.M.S. *Nelson*, under Commodore, now Rear-Admiral, Erskine, I assisted at the proclamation of the Protectorate, visiting the most important places on the coast line, from Elema on the west to the extreme eastern end of the peninsula. I frankly own that my knowledge is in great part derived from Mr. Chalmers, and from his fellow-worker of the London Missionary Society, Mr. Lawes. Save on two points, to be presently mentioned, I cordially agree with all Mr. Chalmers has just said. A few words concerning Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Lawes, and the work of the London Missionary Society, may not be uninteresting to you. The power that they have acquired over the natives is extraordinary, and in great part due to Mr. Chalmers, who possesses every attribute necessary as the pioneer of good works among native races such as the Papuans. The name by which he is known along the coast, "Tamate," is talismanic, and gives one a safe conduct where but a few years ago it was unsafe for a white man to venture. Messrs. Lawes and Chalmers, then, are supreme along the eastern half of the southern shore of New Guinea. Without their aid every stranger going there is helpless; he cannot communicate with the natives, and without their authority the natives will do nothing. But for them the proclamation of the Protectorate would have been meaningless, so far as the natives are concerned. By their loyal aid and hearty assistance, every endeavour was made to make the natives understand the nature of the Proclamation, and all the important villages were visited; chiefs, by Mr. Chalmers' influence, were brought together on the quarterdeck of the *Nelson* who had never before met save to fight, and often it had to be translated through two and even three languages before it could be explained to them. I do not suppose it was understood by all—some did comprehend it, others did not; but one and all were, I think, impressed with the idea that a great change was to come over their relations to the external world, and that they would in the future be protected by the Queen of England from aggressions and evildoers and their lands be secured to them. I will tell you how the London Missionary Society have succeeded

in thus taming the Papuans. The headquarters of the Mission is at Port Moresby, almost in the centre of the coast line now under our protection. Here reside Mr. and Mrs. Lawes, who have established a large school; and here Mr. Lawes has reduced one or two of the principal languages to writing, with the result that the Testament, parts of the Bible, and some books, are now printed in Papuan dialects. Attached to the Mission is a small schooner, and some whale boats. In these Mr. Chalmers is constantly travelling, visiting the Mission stations, establishing fresh ones, and rendering the country secure for the approach of Europeans. Polynesian teachers have been imported from the Western Pacific—some from Samoa, Tahiti, Fiji, and the Loyalty Islands—who are Christians, and of a superior race, by several steps in civilisation, to the Papuans. On permission being obtained from the natives, a teacher, with his wife, is settled among them, a small house is built, a garden made, and then the teacher is left alone to learn the language of the people about him—this he does in a few months—and thus forms a means of communication to them, for it must be remembered there are, as Mr. Chalmers has said, “eight distinct languages,” and many dialects in addition, on the south coast alone. The Polynesian teacher soon acquires considerable power over the natives. He is so much above them in civilisation, they naturally look up to him in their troubles; it is to the mission-house they go to have their wounds dressed and attended to, and for refuge. He does what he can to teach them; the progress is not great, but he picks out the most promising of his flock for the school at Port Moresby, when after several years of teaching and training under Mr. and Mrs. Lawes, they are sent back to their homes as teachers to their own people. In 1884 this was just beginning to take effect, both young men and women being ready to leave the school for their homes, where no doubt their influence for good will be felt. It is by these means as well as by their personal influence that Mr. Lawes and Mr. Chalmers have obtained such a hold on the Papuans. For the historian and student of primitive culture, New Guinea, as well as many parts of the Western Pacific, is an interesting field. I often regret that no one, so far as I know, who is versed in the subject, has ever attempted to make a study of the manners, habits and customs of these primitive people—the opportunity will soon be lost, for contact with civilisation, the introduction of Christianity, and European tools and commodities, will before long alter their mode of life. New Guinea carries one back to prehistoric times:

the natives are living in a stone age. [The speaker here exhibited a specimen of the stone adze of the western part with which they hollow out their canoes, and an implement of somewhat similar shape, which comes from the eastern end, is made for ornament and barter, and is of no practical use.] Their houses are all built on piles—in some districts stouter and stronger than in others. On the coast they are close to the water's edge, but in the Port Moresby district they are built in the sea, a trestle platform connecting them with the land, irresistibly recalling one's memory to the lake dwellers of pre-historic ages. To the west their canoes are made from large trees—comparatively unwieldy, and only capable of sailing with a fair wind. It is in these that the inhabitants of the Port Moresby district make their annual voyage to the west at the end of the S.E. trade season, taking rude earthenware cooking utensils, the manufacture of which is only known to Motu people. These they barter for sago, returning again after two or three months with the first of the N.W. monsoon, which blows in the opposite direction. To the east the form of canoe gradually changes and improves, until we find them with finer and better lines, having a smaller trunk for the bottom. From this the sides are built up of boards, which are secured to it and to each other by lashings of vegetable fibre, the holes through which they pass being caulked with gum to prevent leakage. With these canoes they can beat to windward. Bows and arrows are the weapons of the western port, but east of Port Moresby they suddenly give way to spears and clubs, becoming more primitive in form towards the end of the peninsula. The village of Port Moresby consists of three groups of huts or houses, separated by an interval of 50 yards. In each group the houses are huddled together, but a curious fact is presented in that the inhabitants of the centre group speak a distinct language from the others, which they have preserved intact. They are the best hunters and guides for the interior, while the others are the best fishermen and sailors, showing that they are the original inhabitants, while the others are colonists. The climate, like that of all tropical countries which are practically uncultivated, is undoubtedly unhealthy; as Mr. Chalmers has said, great losses have occurred among the Polynesian teachers of the London Missionary Society, some stations having been abandoned in consequence of their insalubrity. Sir Peter Scratchley succumbed to the climate, his secretary was sent south dangerously ill, and many of the crew of the *Governor Blackall* were laid up. From April or May till October or November the south-east trade wind blows

with great strength along the coast, the moisture which it brings is shed in heavy rain as it comes in contact with the high land of the eastern part, while the western part is then dry ; conversely from December to April the north-west monsoon blows home, the eastern part is then dry. On the whole, there is much more rain in the eastern than on the western half of our protectorate. With such high mountain ranges as there are at the back of the centre of the coast-line, no doubt sanitoriums will some day be found. One of the points on which I think differently from Mr. Chalmers is, as to the chieftainship of the tribes ; the Papuans are living in village communities, and they have not yet reached the tribal state, much less the consolidation of such state as existed in the Sandwich Islands under Kamahama the First, just about the time of their discovery by Cook, and also in the Fiji Islands just previously to our annexation of them by King Thakambau. So far as I am aware, no chief has any authority beyond his own village ; there are tribal wars, their feuds and fights are between neighbouring villages, speaking the same language. In regard to the vexed question of annexation and protectorate, I, as a naval officer, have nothing to say, except that the Mother Country in dealing with her children of the Colonies is apt, when the question of £ s. d. comes in, to be rather mean ; also that when offspring grow up and have to shift for themselves, it is not parental wisdom to restrict their expansive energies too much. Of one thing I am certain : New Guinea is neither wanted nor is it fit for colonisation yet awhile, nor will it be for a long time to come. Colonisation requires labour from a race that can stand it in the tropics—the natives are incapable of continuous labour, it will take many generations for them to acquire even a rudimentary habit of it, such as we understand the term, and the process must be a patient and very gradual one—step by step, as our civilisation has been built up from the earliest times ; for, if the conditions of their existence are too hastily changed, it will lead to their extermination. It is for this reason that I disagree with Mr. Chalmers' suggestion of introducing young Englishmen into the country—they would attempt a hopeless task, lose their patience, and resort to coercion. We have promised to protect the natives in the enjoyment of their lands and country ; it is our duty, Imperial as well as Colonial, to do so. The success achieved by the London Missionary Society points out the direction which should be followed should the High Commission undertake measures for the amelioration of the natives, and Mr. Forbes' suggestion to introduce Amboynese, or some such race, who, though

superior to the Papuans, are yet allied to them, and would understand their ways and instincts, is the only satisfactory method of getting them over the first step towards a higher form of life. The process will be slow but nevertheless sure. I do not for a moment suppose that for many years to come anything in the shape of revenue will be returned by the natives worth consideration. In their own way the natives are happy enough; for them the change from a savage to an agricultural state will be a long and slow process, and any attempt to force it will be fatal. The cost of the High Commission need not be great; the less the direct interference with the natives the better; its duties should be confined to periodical visits, thus keeping constant touch with them, checking their fighting propensities, preventing the labour traffic, and controlling their relations with outsiders, leaving the Amboynese alone to go their own way to work. I think any fixed establishment unnecessary yet awhile, but means of locomotion by a small steamer will be needed. Something should be done in the way of exploration every year; if our increase of knowledge in this respect opens up natural resources which inevitably lead to colonisation, it will be time to think about it when the necessity arises. Till then our motto should be, New Guinea for the Papuans. Circumstances have forced us into a difficult task; having put our hands to the plough we should by no means draw back.

Lieut.-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B.: Having no personal acquaintance with Australasia or its surroundings, I should have hesitated to speak at all on this occasion but for the interest attaching in my mind to New Guinea from the fact that a son of mine was an officer of the squadron which, under Commodore Erskine, proclaimed England's protectorate over the southern portion of the island, and that it was the ship in which he served which bore Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Lawes from its shores. I cannot easily forget the interest imparted to the hoisting of our flag in New Guinea by those who told of it; but the fact which most impressed me, and, I venture to say, the public at large, was the account of the loyalty, respect, and affection evinced by the natives everywhere along the coast towards the missionaries who had lived so long amongst them. I remember how warmly this was alluded to by all who told the tale—whether through the Press of Australia or of this country—of those most interesting proceedings, and I have a vivid recollection of my son's statement of the loving way in which the lecturer and Mr. Lawes ever referred to the natives, and of the effect of such converse on the men of the ship-of-war which con-

vayed them away for a time from the scene of their labours. And who can measure the amount of good for all time to the inhabitants of such an island, to the country, and body which sent them forth, and to the cause for which they went forth, of having civilisation, Christianity, and English character planted and exemplified by such men? Remembering the good work effected over the parts of New Guinea in which they laboured, I think we must all have been struck by the marvellous delicacy with which the subject of the life-work which animated them was touched, or, rather, left untouched, in the paper to which we have just listened. While, as an earnest member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, I could almost envy the communion which sent forth such men as Mr. Chalmers and his associate, I can altogether rejoice at the great and blessed influences which, through that communion, and through the heroic lives of these men, have been brought to bear on the people of New Guinea. I cease to wonder so much at the effect of a few days' sojourn on board a ship of war, or at that of the years previously spent in the great island—up to this time so little known to us—when I have heard, as we here have all now done, the manly, large-hearted, and earnest way in which this devoted missionary has to-night addressed the Royal Colonial Institute.

DR. HENRY GUILLEMARD: I have been very much interested in the paper of Mr. Chalmers. My own experience of New Guinea is of an entirely different part from that of which he has spoken. The greater part of the region I have visited lies at the extreme north-west end of the island, and is under the Dutch flag. For half a century or more the natives have been in contact with those of Malay race, who are, of course, of a higher civilisation, and the head-quarters of the most powerful tribe—the Nufoor—is at Dorei Bay, their language being the *lingua Franca* of that part. Dorei Bay is the only place where white men are to be found in the whole of Dutch New Guinea. Many years ago a post was established by the Dutch further south, but it turned out a complete failure, and at the present time there are no whites in the whole of Dutch New Guinea except five missionaries. It is interesting to compare Mr. Chalmers' account with that part of New Guinea of which I am speaking. The natives show many points of resemblance. They have the same huge houses, containing 150 people or more, built upon piles over the water; the same form of republican government; no chiefs whatever, each village being ruled by the general consensus of opinion given by the older inhabitants; the same

method of making sago as that alluded to in the paper ; the same greenstone axes ; and so on. But, after all, there are very material differences. Mr. Chalmers has given us an account of the great desire for agriculture which exists among these people. This does not exist in the north-western part of the island, where the people live eating their sago and catching their fish ; but agriculture there is none. Occasionally there is a cocoa-nut, but practically no other food than sago can be obtained. With regard to their decorations—for in many places dress is actually non-existent—they are very much the same as in south-eastern New Guinea. Some of the people have learned to work in iron, and that appears to be almost the only thing they have learned from the Malays. Neither have they profited much from the lessons of the missionaries. In north-west New Guinea the people say their fathers did this, that, or the other, and therefore they will do it. That is the greatest difficulty which the missionary of the gospel has to overcome. The method of administering justice is amusing. Everything is done by means of fines. If one man does another an injury, the people meet and say, "You must pay" so much money, and the offender pays it. Not only is this system applied to criminal cases, but it is carried to an extent which we should perhaps find rather trying. If anybody speaks slander of another, he has to pay money. Mr. Chalmers considers the mineral wealth of New Guinea "more fancy than reality." That statement is perhaps rather premature. It remains to be proved that New Guinea is without paying gold. On the contrary, I believe it will be found, from a mineralogical point of view, a very rich country. With regard to the missionaries of Dorei Bay, I am sorry to say that their work seems to have been almost without result. After an expenditure of many lives, and after twenty-nine years of work, the result has been the conversion of twenty-six children and sixteen adults. That proves that the Papuans of North-West New Guinea are not a very hopeful people to deal with. The head missionary is a most able and clever man, and the non-success of the undertaking is certainly not due to him. Trade in North-West New Guinea seems to be "played out." I found I could do very little in the way of barter. For years past the native products of the country have been bought with blue cloth, Turkey red, and so forth ; but the natives seem to make but little use of these things. The result has been that some sharp agent in the Moluccas dispatched a schooner to that part of New Guinea and bought up all these articles of trade for a few silver dollars,

which are [apparently in great demand for making bangles and other ornaments. But this is apparently the only incentive to trade. Whether the introduction of Malays, as proposed by Mr. Forbes, would be of much service is, I think, doubtful. The Nufoor Papuan is no "charcoal sketch of humanity," destined to be replaced by another race, but strikes one as being a person with no little backbone in him. Certainly the white man will never supplant him on the coast, and the settlement of the high mountain ranges of the interior is too remote a question for present consideration.

Mr. GEORGE R. ASKWITH : While I was travelling in New Zealand and Australia, I met Sir Peter Scratchley and accepted an invitation he gave me to go to New Guinea. Having had many conversations with Sir Peter, and having written the account Mr. C. Kinlock Cooke is going to publish of the New Guinea Expedition in Sir Peter's Memoirs, I am able to say something about the government which Sir Peter proposed to establish. Sir James Garrick has spoken of the immense expense which the Imperial Government think will be necessary in order to settle the government of New Guinea. Sir Peter Scratchley considered that the £15,000 which the Colony of Queensland has now said that Queensland alone will supply would be amply sufficient. Indeed, on going into statistics it was found that probably it would be possible to conduct the government in the way Sir Peter Scratchley suggested for a sum of £12,000. Sir Peter judged that it would be well to emphasise the position which the missionaries had already taken up—namely, by establishing a centre at Port Moresby, and by forming other stations along the coast under the charge of officials in the Government employment. He thus hoped to regulate both the natives and the traders. The natives would have to be taught that they must keep the peace. Thus, whenever there was a quarrel the headmen, as actually happened upon several occasions, should be called together and made to patch up their differences. Occasionally it was, and would be, necessary to punish natives who had murdered white men without provocation; but it was very difficult to bring these people to see that there is any value in human life. As to the traders, most of the white men in that part of the world are the very scum of the earth. The majority are prepared to commit all sorts of crimes, and the natives, finding them a nuisance, have no means of getting rid of them except by hitting them on the head. Sir Peter Scratchley hoped to be able to keep the people within due bounds by the Commissioners, by warning

them against dangerous districts, and by a system of licenses. He considered that by means of a ship he could go up and down and patrol the coast, and that the expense of the ship might perhaps be considerably lightened if it could be manned by a native crew. His (Sir Peter's) first voyage was chiefly a voyage of inquiry, and upon that inquiry would have been based the report which he intended to send in to the Imperial Government. Only a few days before his death he wrote to Lady Scratchley, and said—"I feel confident I have the whole question of New Guinea in a nutshell." But that nutshell may, I fear, never be fully laid open to the world.

The CHAIRMAN (Frederick Young, Esq.): I have now to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the rev. lecturer for the very instructive and interesting paper which he has given us this evening. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Chalmers said very little was known of New Guinea. We must all feel, however, that we know a great deal more about it in consequence of the paper which has been read to us. The question of New Guinea has long been of the deepest possible interest to the Royal Colonial Institute. I have before me one or two volumes of our old Proceedings, which show that as long back as April 29, 1875—twelve years ago—it fell to my lot, as representing the Institute, to organise an influential deputation to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Carnarvon). This deputation urged, in the strongest possible manner, reasons why the British Government should undertake to annex the whole of that portion of New Guinea which was not claimed by the Dutch. A striking incident happened at that deputation. At the close of the proceedings, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird (now Lord Kinnaird) made this very remarkable prophecy. He said it was a very serious thing to omit a good opportunity. Germany was determined to be a great naval Power, and would look to the Colonies as the principal means to that end, and if she looked to New Guinea we might lose a very important Colony. A reference to the successive Blue Books will show that the same thing has been urged from time to time upon the various Secretaries of State for the Colonies by this Institute, and two or three years ago we waited upon Lord Derby to press again for the annexation of the unclaimed portion of the island. His lordship, with the usual vacillation which has been the characteristic of all our Home Governments on this subject, declined to agree to such a step, and also said that the Government had no reason to believe that any other Power had any idea of looking to New Guinea with a view to annexation. We know that shortly afterwards Germany

did actually take possession of the northern portion of New Guinea, while we have not even yet annexed the remaining southern portion, but have only agreed to establish a protectorate, which, as we have heard to-night, is of no earthly use whatever. I mention these facts because the subject of New Guinea is one which has long attracted and received the gravest attention of the Royal Colonial Institute, and it is evident we have done all in our power to urge successive Governments to do what ought to have been done long ago, and which I sincerely hope will before long be actually carried into effect.

THE REV. JAMES CHAMBERS : In responding to the compliment accorded to me I can only express the hope that henceforth the subject of New Guinea will receive attention, not only from the Royal Colonial Institute, but throughout the Empire at large.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, February 8, 1887, at Prince's Hall.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 28 Fellows had been elected, viz., 10 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Alexander B. Baxter, Esq., Morton Campbell, Esq., Robert Sherriff Dick, Esq., Arthur J. H. Harris, Esq., Richmond Henty, Esq., William Alpheus Higgs, Esq., Francis Hogarth, Esq., George Wreford Hudson, Esq., John Adam Scott, Esq., Russell D. Walker, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Captain Goodson Adye (India), Gordon Allan, Esq. (British Honduras), Nuna D. Davis, Esq. (Cape Colony), Edward Edwards, Esq. (West Africa), Kenneth Howard Hathorne, Esq. (Natal), George Henry Hull, Esq. (Cape Colony), A. W. Maben, Esq. (Transvaal), Major Percy Owen (New South Wales), Thomas Arthur Rance, Esq. (Natal), J. W. F. Rogers, Esq. (Victoria), William Sandover, Jun., Esq. (Western Australia), Rev. Philip Barrington Simcon, M.A. (Cape Colony), James Thomas, Esq., J.P. (New Zealand), Horace Tozer, Esq. (Queensland), Thomas Francis Barry Vander Riet, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Williams, Esq. (New Zealand), James Wilson, Esq. (Cape Colony), Major J. R. H. Wilton (1st West India Regt.).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling upon the lecturer, said: I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. Morris, who has kindly undertaken to read us a paper to-night on "Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce." Mr. Morris is no stranger to the Royal Colonial Institute, since he gave us the benefit of his views on planting in the West Indies some three or four years ago, when he was at the head of the Botanic Gardens of Jamaica. Since that time Mr. Morris has done very good work in the West Indies in establishing, I may say, almost a kind of Colonial Botanical Federation; and, since his return home, has received the well-merited appointment of Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. I believe that from his great Colonial experience and from his high qualifications, it is as much a matter of congratulation to the British Colonies as it is to himself that he has received this appointment. Without further preface, I will now call upon Mr. Morris to read his paper.

FRUIT AS A FACTOR IN COLONIAL COMMERCE.

One important result arising from the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition is the great interest awakened in the possibilities of our Colonial Empire as a source of a large supply of fruit. In the Colonial market attached to the Exhibition there was shown a succession of rich and rare fruit from all parts of Her Majesty's possessions. The Dominion of Canada, and the West India Islands, Cape of Good Hope and Natal, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, Fiji, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Cyprus, and Malta, all were represented by produce in fruit, which, for diversity of form and of representative character, probably surpassed anything previously seen in these islands.

The shipments of fresh fruits from the Southern Hemisphere, were, in many cases, purely of an experimental character; but the results achieved were certainly striking and suggestive, and will doubtless lead to a trade in fruit between the Colonies and Mother Country of benefit alike to both producer and consumer. At the present time we import into this country raw and preserved fruit to a large amount annually. Most of this fruit is supplied to us by foreign countries. But within the area of the British Dominions is included a fruit climate as extensive as the world itself. We have all the fruit climates of the North temperate and tropical regions, and we have also the fruit climates of the Southern Hemisphere, which latter can turn winter into summer, and supply fruit in abundance just at the time we want it most.

As compared with many subjects brought forward and discussed at meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, the subject which I have the honour to bring before you to-night may seem at first sight of small importance. But, having regard to the interest and charm which has always surrounded the subject of fruit, the mention of which "never fails to inspire thoughts of classic form, artistic hue, fragrant delight of palate, and healthful service to the body," and having regard also to the possible expansion and the development which the fruit trade, not only between the Mother Country and her Colonies, but also between the Colonies *inter se*, or between the Colonies and neighbouring States is capable of attaining, there are few subjects that deserve more careful and exhaustive treatment at our hands.

The fruit trees that are now cultivated in England and yield such stores of luscious food have travelled here during the slow progress

of centuries from Eastern countries; and, after improving them by scientific culture and skill, we have sent them forth like our sons, to people the orchards of the South. From these sunny lands, where our sons and daughters have made their homes, we shall draw the future supply of fruit in quantity and quality probably exceeding that of any fruit industry that the world has ever seen.

I believe it is Leigh Hunt who has drawn attention to the beauty as well as the agreeableness of a well-arranged group of fruit. He says: "Here are the round piled-up oranges deepening almost into red, and heavy with juice; the apple, with its brown red cheek as if it had slept in the sun; the pear, swelling downwards and provocative of a huge bite in the side; thronging grapes, like so many tight little bags of wine; the peach, whose handsome leathern coat strips off so finely; the pearly or ruby-like currants, heaped in light long baskets; the red little mouthfuls of strawberries, ditto; the larger purple ones of plums; cherries, whose old comparison with lips is better than anything new; mulberries dark and rich with juice, fit to grow over what Homer calls the deep black-watered fountains; the swelling pomp of melons; the rough inexorable looking cocoa-nut, milky at heart; the elaborate elegance of walnuts; the quaint cashew-nut; almonds, figs, raisins—in short,

‘Whatever Earth, all bearing mother, yields,
Rough or smooth rind, or bearded husk or shell.’ ”

It will not do, however, to spend time over the mere question of beauty or attractiveness in fruit. We have to-night to discuss the practical and economic aspects of fruit and to express sympathy with a young industry which will afford such a confederation of interests as will be mutually beneficial to our Colonies and ourselves.

In spite of a fairly large home industry in the cultivation of fruit, and to which we are naturally prepared to give due sympathy and support, the fact is established that we are very far from supplying our wants. Whether we wish it or not, we are compelled to import annually fruit, raw and preserved, as will be shown below, to the value of nearly eight million sterling. There is, I believe, plenty of room for an extension of fruit industries in the United Kingdom, if only in apples alone; and farmers would do well to turn their attention to the cultivation of choice fruit as a means of supplementing their returns from other produce. But, for many kinds of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, pine-apples, dates, figs, grapes, consumed during the winter months, we must depend largely upon warmer and sunnier lands; and here it is that our tropical and sub-tropical Colonies have the opportunity to come forward, each with

its special production, and seek a share in what foreigners look upon as the best fruit market in the world.

I mentioned just now that the United Kingdom draws supplies of fruit from abroad to the value of nearly eight million sterling per annum. The actual figures as given in the Trade Returns for 1885 are as follow :—

Kind.	Value. £
Apples, Oranges, &c.	3,619,788
Nuts, Almonds, &c.	701,910
• Currants, Raisins, Figs, &c.	3,265,825
Total.....	£7,587,523

I have taken the trouble to analyse carefully these returns of imported fruits, and I find that not quite 4 per cent. of such fruits are received from British possessions. The bulk is produced and supplied to us by foreign States. The exact proportions in respect of each class of fruit will appear from the following table :—

RETURN OF FRUIT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1885.

(Published by the Custom House, May, 1886.)

	From Foreign Countries. £	From British Possessions. £	Total. £
Apples, raw.....	623,319	93,712	717,031
Oranges and Lemons.....	1,474,191	6,819	1,481,010
Fruit, raw (unenumerated)	1,370,743	51,004	1,421,747
Fruit, dried and preserved	488,020	70,757	558,777
Nuts, used as fruit.....	368,275	79,020	447,295
Almonds	254,524	91	254,615
*Currants.....	1,458,182	1	1,458,183
*Figs.....	187,895	8	187,903
*Plums, Prunes, &c.	94,738	4	94,742
*Raisins	965,237	983	966,220
Total	7,285,124	302,399	7,587,523

* Subject to a duty of 7s. per cwt. imposed March 7, 1860, yielding a revenue (in 1885) of £513,740.

Fruits from British possessions equal about one-twenty-fifth of the whole, or 4 per cent. nearly. The second of the above tables show very clearly what a large proportion of our imported fruit is drawn from foreign countries. The figures are: Annual value from foreign countries, £7,285,124; from British possessions, £302,399. This is a very striking and suggestive comparison, which it would be well for the Colonies to carefully weigh and consider. If they can grow and ship, at a fair price, any of the fruit which is now supplied to us by foreign States, and of this there can be little doubt, they have here a fair field for commercial enterprise, and one in which they will receive every encouragement, on the sole ground, if no other, of the bond of mutual sympathy and

support which binds together every portion of the Empire. Apart from the mere increase of population, the English are, I believe, becoming more and more a fruit-eating community, and this tendency is to be encouraged not merely as a sign of advance in civilisation and in the use of luxuries, but also as a direct incentive to more rational and healthful modes of living, and to a departure from the strongly heated foods and strong drinks which characterise our habits as northerners, and which are responsible, in some degree at least, for the prevalence amongst us of intemperance and vice. This is a phase of the subject which can only be touched upon here. All I wish to point out, in passing, is that an increase in our supply of wholesome and refreshing fruit, both at home and abroad, is one which is entirely free from objection, either on the ground of health, morals, or political expediency. A fruit such as the banana is in itself a valuable food, but others, such as the orange, grape, and pine-apple, are especially valuable on account of the potash salts, the citrate, malate, and tartrate which they contain. When fish, or meat preserved with salt, forms an important article of diet, we are told the blood loses much of its potash compounds and becomes unhealthy, unless the loss is made up. Now fruits, notably those of the orange family, supply these essential salts in a most effective manner. Fruits also by their flavour and juiciness serve to stimulate a weak appetite, to give variety and lightness, no less than elegance and beauty to an otherwise solid diet, and they contribute in a palatable and refreshing form much of the water required for the daily needs of digestion and assimilation.

ENGLISH TRADE IN FOREIGN FRUIT.

It may be interesting, not only for fruit-growers in the Colonies, but for home people as well, to review the character of the different fruits that are now imported into the United Kingdom, to trace their origin, as well as the special circumstances of the countries which now hold the monopoly of supplying them. This will afford the best means for ultimately deciding which of these fruits can be grown in our Colonial possessions, and what are the special points to be kept in view before a successful trade in fruit can be maintained between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

In the first table of statistics placed before you to-night, I summarised the total value of fruits imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1885. As showing the gradual but substantial development of the trade in foreign fruit which has taken place in this country, I am enabled, by the courtesy of Mr. Seldon, Chief

Spanish chestnut, filbert—Smyrna, black Spanish, and Barcelona—Brazil-nut, cocoa-nut, monkey-nut, butter-nut, cashew-nut, pistachio-nut, pecan-nut, and occasionally other nuts more or less rare. It may be mentioned, in passing, that these are not true nuts in the strict acceptance of the term; some are seeds, others are fruits. France and Spain, again, supply the largest quantity of these nuts, while the West Indies and Brazil and some portions of the East Indies supply such as are specially confined to the tropics. The almond of commerce consists of the kernel of a peach-like fruit, probably native of the warm and dry portions of the Levantine Mediterranean. The tree appears to flourish where the olive grows, and, although often seen in England, and found hardy in the neighbourhood of towns, it only bears in exceptional seasons, and after a mild and uninterrupted spring. Our chief supply of almonds, which reach an aggregate quantity of 400 tons, and a value of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, comes from Italy, Spain, and Morocco. "Jordan almonds" come from Malaga in Spain, while bitter almonds come chiefly from Mogador in Morocco, which, by the way, possesses one of the most charming and equable climates in the world. The well-known fruit called grocers' currants are the produce of the Corinth vine, which is a seedless variety of the common grape. This particular vine is almost exclusively cultivated in the Morea portion of the small kingdom of Greece and in the Ionian Islands. We imported in the year 1885 nearly 60,000 tons of currants, of the value of about a million and a half sterling. The vineyards of Corinth grapes are near the sea and cultivated with great care. It is somewhat remarkable that when tried elsewhere, for instance at Sicily and Malta, this usually seedless grape has developed berries so charged with seed as to be useless for commercial purposes. The imports of raisins, or dried grapes, are nearly 30,000 tons annually, of the value of nearly a million sterling. Muscatels, or the better class of stalk raisins, come from Malaga, in Spain, and are in demand all the year round, except during the short English fruit season. Valentia, or loose raisins, on the other hand, are chiefly used during the three winter months when the British housewife is concerned with plum-pudding. Figs, in a preserved state, are consumed to the extent of 6,000 tons annually, of the value of £260,000. They are imported chiefly from Turkey, while the remainder comes from Greece, Portugal, and Spain.

Such, in brief, is an outline of the English trade in foreign fruit. Summarising the results, we find that we procure supplies of fruit

from Spain to the value of nearly two million sterling; from Greece to the value of one and a half million sterling; from Italy and Turkey to the value of three-quarters of a million sterling each; from France, United States, and Germany. (including Holland and Belgium), to the value of half a million sterling each. The total value of fruit obtained from all British possessions, as noted above, is less than from either of these, and is only a little over a quarter of a million sterling.

REVIEW OF FRUIT INDUSTRIES IN THE COLONIES.

With exception of one or two, most of our Colonies are separated from the Mother Country by such "countless miles of ocean" that it was thought impossible to draw from them any appreciable quantity of fresh fruit. But the rapid progress made in the construction of large and swift ocean steamers has brought even our Australian Colonies within the compass of a four weeks' voyage; and if we can draw supplies of oranges, apples, and pears from the far-off orchards of Australia and New Zealand, what cannot be done with the productions of Colonies at less than one-half the distance? The voyage to New Zealand is possibly longer than to any other British Colony, and if, as has been proved to be the case, supplies of excellent fruit can be brought from thence, there is suggested to us a possible opening for a trade in fruit with our Colonial Empire at present hardly realised. The establishment of a Colonial market in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was the means of bringing very forcibly before us the characteristic fruit of each Colony, and the lesson taught by it, if rightly followed up, will tend to bring an acceptable supply of food within reach of all classes in the Mother Country, while at the same time it will develop such interest in the resources of the Colonies themselves that attention will be devoted to an almost unworked field of productive industry.

As regards the exhibits of each Colony, which consisted of both fresh and preserved fruits, I may mention that a report undertaken at the request of H.R.H. the President of the Commission, has been prepared by me, and is now in the press. This report enters as fully into details as was practicable in the limited space at my command. I have briefly summarised under each Colony its capabilities in the way of fruit, and mentioned what appeared to be the most successful of its exhibits. I will not now, therefore, travel over the ground of this report; but, with your permission, shall endeavour to supplement it by such further information as I have

gathered during this inquiry, which to me has been throughout of an interesting character.

CANADA.

Following the order in which the Colonies were placed in the Official Catalogue of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, we begin with the Dominion of Canada, which, as was naturally expected, made a magnificent show of fruit, and there is little doubt the Dominion is destined to become, in the near future, a very formidable rival to the United States in the supply of apples to the English market. The Canadian fruit possesses high colour and delicate flavour equal to the best American apples, and it is merely a question of time whether Canadian apples are not as largely consumed in Europe as American apples.

At present American apples are imported to the value of £500,000, while the value of Canadian apples amounts only to £91,000. It would be unfair to suppose that Canada can produce apples only. In its clear, bright, and stimulating climate it can grow almost any fruit of temperate climates, but at present through its horticultural societies and other organisations it wisely devotes chief attention to the improved cultivation of the apple, and to the introduction of new varieties or the acclimatisation of old ones. The Province of Ontario is the most important centre for apple growing, and in good years it is estimated that this one province alone will produce over a million barrels.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Australian Colonies, although much further off than Canada, possess one great advantage arising from their position in the Southern Hemisphere. Their winter is our summer, and our winter is their summer. The Australian fruits will therefore come into the English market at a time when few other fruits are available. As a writer recently remarked: "In May and early June housekeepers are sorely tried to furnish the last course. English apples are few and shrivelled. Those of American growth are spent. Pears are not on hire. The time of strawberries has not come, except for the 'swaggering' classes. Grapes are in their worst season. The nuts of autumn are dry and musty, and oranges are over. It is at this season that we are to be blessed with the noble and beautiful growth of Australia, of which as yet only the timid firstlings have appeared in the fruit market of the Colonial Exhibition."

Taking a rapid review of the Australian Colonies it might be

mentioned that New South Wales and South Australia are destined to produce oranges equal to any in the English market, and in this one fruit alone they possess an opening of great value. Australian oranges are expected to arrive in Europe in June, July, and August, a time when no oranges are found in the Northern Hemisphere. Shipments of this fruit at such a time must naturally cause a change in the characteristics of the English fruit trade, but for fine fruit carefully packed and well placed, there is little doubt it would soon establish itself as a recognised article of trade, and prove adequately remunerative.

Victoria produces excellent apples, apricots, cherries, figs, melons, plums, and raspberries. Fig drying is being taken up as a local industry, and it is to be hoped that some portion at least of the two hundred thousand pounds we pay at present for our supply of foreign figs will be attracted by our brethren in this Colony. The canned fruit of Victoria has been pronounced in the City to be equal to the best Californian fruit now so largely used in Europe; and, after carefully testing them, one firm has expressed the opinion that "there will doubtless be a large trade done between the Mother Country and the Dependency of Victoria."

Each Australian Colony by virtue of its geographical position, its climate, and soil, and the tastes and habits of its people, is enabled to take up its own special branch of fruit industry. South Australia produces grapes and apples, which can be sent here in large quantities; but if all its pears are equal to those which appeared in the Colonial market, and they can be supplied in large quantities, this Colony will have a distinctive fruit of great value in northern markets.

The weak points in the shipments of last year are, I believe, well recognised at Adelaide, and will no doubt be carefully avoided in the future. I am glad to notice that the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia is taking action with the view of securing a cool chamber capable of taking ten tons of fruit by each fortnightly steamer from February 1 to April 30 of the current year. The first consignment of South Australian fruit of this season is probably, therefore, now on its way home; and I feel sure that the members of this Institute, no less than English people generally, wish every success to an enterprise which, although primarily in the interest of trade, tends at the same time to bind us closer together as an Empire in the paths of progress and in mutual well-being.

Queensland is capable of producing rich stores of both temperate

and tropical fruits, and there is a local trade with Sydney in bananas and other fruit which no doubt will lead to much greater development. Pine-apples of good quality and large size are grown in the Colony, and Mr. Theodore Wright speaks of fruit weighing from twelve to thirty pounds in weight grown at Mackay on the Pioneer River. While subtropical Queensland, with a fine dry stimulating climate, granted only a sufficiency of water, possesses excellent capabilities for producing fruit with good keeping qualities equal to the best Californian fruit, it is evident that tropical Queensland must eventually become the seat of a large fruit industry, provided a good outlet is found for it.

Western Australia, with an equally dry and stimulating climate, has produced raisins and currants of excellent quality. As regards the latter, it has been believed that the Corinth vine has not proved a success anywhere except in the Morea and Ionian Islands. What may have happened elsewhere I cannot say, but the currants shown at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition from West Australia, South Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope were seedless, and, moreover, were of such good quality that they could hold their own with any at present imported into this country.

Practically an undeveloped country, Western Australia cannot be expected to show such an advance in matters horticultural as her sister Colonies, but what she has done already is good earnest of what she is capable of doing; and it is evident that choice and delicious fruits are to be numbered amongst the stores of her prosperous future.

Tasmania, unfortunately, was not represented at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and, in view of her capabilities as a fruit country, this was a distinct loss both to herself and to those who feel an interest in Colonial industries. As regards the importance and value of fruit culture in Tasmania, I cannot do better than quote a few words from the admirable paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute by Chief Justice Sir William Dobson, on May 11 last. He said: "As might be expected from our climate, the cultivation of fruit forms a staple industry. I cannot demonstrate this more clearly than by telling you that, besides what we consume at home—and we are large fruit consumers—we send away £85,000 worth to the neighbouring Colonies in an unmanufactured state, and we manufacture four and a half million pounds of jam, or more than 2,000 tons, of the value of £86,000, of which we export £72,000 worth. We also export what is called pulp to the value of £18,000. This is fruit of soft kinds that would not stand a voyage, which is boiled down

and put into casks and shipped, for the most part, to our neighbour, Victoria, who imposes a heavy duty on our jam, but imposes a comparatively trivial duty on the pulp, which her jam manufacturers convert into Victoria jam. Our manufactories employ about 800 hands, of whom one-third are women. In the valleys on the slopes of Mount Wellington, and in other moist and sheltered spots, the little settler has his raspberry plot and his black currant plot, for these are the most favoured fruits for jam-making. Once planted, they need little attention, and the only labour required is in picking and carrying to market."

Fresh fruit from New Zealand arrived last summer in thirty consignments, and English people were able to realise what the apples of the Antipodes were like, by the beautiful fruit which Sir Julius Von Haast displayed for some weeks amongst the other numerous attractions of the New Zealand Court. The changes of temperature and the daily variations must be considerable in a country like New Zealand, and these are factors which must be well weighed by horticulturists. But it is evident that apples, quinces, and fruits of this character can be very successfully grown there. Moreover, they possess such keeping qualities that fruit stood the long voyage without special storage, and remained good for several weeks afterwards. A writer on fruit culture in New Zealand remarks that since New Zealand fruit reaches Europe when there is little or none in the market it must realise good prices. He adds: "So long as the grower could get 2½d. per lb. for his fruit it would pay well."

Fiji.

Although one of the latest additions to our Colonial Empire, the Fiji Islands are striving their utmost to take a worthy place. They possess in their late Administrator, and now Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. J. B. Thurston, C.M.G., an officer of great zeal and energy, and one who is not only thoroughly conversant with local circumstances, but who sympathises with any well-directed efforts to develop the resources of these fertile islands. Sydney, in New South Wales, is only seven and a half days distant from Viti Levu, while Auckland, in New Zealand, is only four and a half days distant. Hence it is not surprising that a trade in tropical fruit, begun in 1877, has now assumed considerable importance. In 1885 the value of bananas and pine-apples exported from the Fiji Islands reached £24,000. A fruit-preserving company has been established, and the canned Fiji fruits exhibited at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were attractive and good.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We come now to the South African Colonies, and, if time permitted, I would be glad to enter fully into the merits of the excellent collections which were sent last year from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The Cape of Good Hope is so engrossed with diamonds that it has little time for rural industries ; but, if it seriously devoted attention to the subject of fruit, it could supply European markets with raisins and currants, and with fresh grapes in almost unlimited quantities.

The collections of Natal fruits were most varied and interesting. Many were essentially tropical, others were purely temperate fruits. The varieties indicated a wide range of climatic conditions, while the quality of all the fruits was exceptionally good. The yellow peach is so abundant in the Colony that it is often used for feeding pigs. If dried and exported in large quantities, Natal peaches should prove a valuable addition to the food supply of this country. Fresh fruit from Natal could be placed in the English market during the months of March, April, and May. These are probably the months we most require them. As indicating the interest taken just now in Colonial fruits, a correspondent at Pietermaritzburg suggests that, "if Australia can send her oranges over a far greater distance of tropical sea to arrive in good condition in the London market, there is no reason why the Cape should not also engage in the trade, and find it even more profitable."

EASTERN TROPICS.

In the Eastern Tropics we have the Empire of India, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements. As regards India and Ceylon, it is doubtful whether we can at present at least obtain any fresh fruits of a suitable character. In fact, they have very few fruits which they can spare in large quantities capable of bearing a long sea voyage. They might, however, supply some preserved fruits. At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition there were shown, from India, a small dried apricot (*Prunus armenica*, L.), an important article of food in the Punjab Himalayas, and in the North-west Provinces, which deserves attention as a probable source of an import trade for the English market. This fruit is known in India as the mish-mush, or "Moon of the Faithful." Dr. Watt remarks that it is largely eaten by all classes, fresh or dried, but chiefly fresh, and sometimes in preserve by Europeans. Sometimes the apricots are pressed together and rolled out into thin sheets or "moons" two or three feet in diameter, like a blacksmith's apron.

From Afghanistan large quantities of the dried fruit are imported into India, and distributed by trade far into the plains of Bengal.

Mauritius produces many tropical fruits, such as pine-apples, bananas, litchis, guavas. The natural outlet for Mauritian fresh fruit would be during the winter months to the Cape and South Australia. Preserved and canned fruit might be prepared cheaply and abundantly, and for these there are markets all over the world. Although no serious attempts have hitherto been made to develop the fruit resources of Mauritius, there is no doubt an external trade in fruit might be established, which would do something to alleviate the present depressed condition in which it is placed by the fall in sugar.

The Straits Settlements yield perhaps the richest stores of tropical fruits of any of our dependencies. The mangosteen, durian mango, pine-apple, papaw, duku, attap, langsat, plessan, ram-bustin, pumelo, bananas, blimbing, guava, cherimelia, were all shown at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in a preserved state, and, with other better-known tropical fruit, they formed one of the most interesting collections of East-Indian fruits seen in this country. Singapore pine-apples are largely exported preserved whole in syrup, and the enterprise shown by several firms in popularising this article will no doubt lead to a considerable trade being established in this country.

WEST INDIES.

From the Eastern Tropics, I would ask you to go with me to the Western Tropics, and especially to those beautiful islands dotted over the Caribbean sea. While the West has given to the East the pine-apple, the banana, and the guava, it has received in return the orange, lime, shaddock, and mango, and its fertile soils and sunny climates have greatly improved them. The Bahamas were the first of the West India islands to give attention to the cultivation and export of fruit. The first cargo of pine-apples was shipped to England in 1842. In 1855 the shipments consisted of 16,469 dozens, of the value of £3,415; in 1864, of 61,500 dozens, of the value of £8,516. To keep the fruit for a voyage of almost twenty-eight days by sailing vessels, the whole plant was taken up and shipped. This was rather an expensive system, as the planters lost the suckers, or shoots, for replenishing their fields, and the quantity taken at one shipment was necessarily small.

Of late years, the bulk of the Bahamas fruit is shipped to the United States, and in 1885 the statistics as regards pine-apples stood as follows:—

	Dozen.	Value.
To Great Britain	31,900	£4,785
To United States.....	424,065	46,062

The total value of the fruit exports of the Bahamas averages about £54,000 annually.

These consist of oranges, shaddocks, avocado pears, bananas, cocoa-nuts, and sapodillas. Canned or preserved pine-apples are also exported, but it would appear that much more might be done in this direction. From a letter received recently from a correspondent at the Bahamas, I learn that "Eleuthera and Long Island have done fairly well this year, selling their pines at 2s. per dozen. But Cat Island, with a population of 5,000, nearly all engaged in pine-growing, has done very badly. The people had plenty of pines, but could not sell them. When I was there in the beginning of August there were several thousand dozens still in the fields, and the people would gladly have sold them at 4½d. or 6d. per dozen—a price which would barely cover their carriage to the beach. But no sale could be made even at that price. The prospects of the orange crop are good, but so long as the fruit is sent to market *in bulk* in the holds of schooners, good prices cannot be obtained, and many cargoes are damaged and lost." From another source I learn "that fully one-third of the fruit crop of the Bahamas is lost through want of care in properly picking and shipping the fruit."

The other West Indian Islands, with the exception of Jamaica, of which I shall speak presently, have not been able to establish an appreciable fruit industry. The difficulty is not in growing fruit, but in securing regular and suitable means of transit. The intercolonial steamers of the Royal Mail Company cannot be utilised, as they have a purely local itinerary. What are wanted are rapid steamers connecting directly with the United States or Europe, and provided with suitable accommodation for carrying fruit. The fruit trade of the several islands at present is as follows:—Trinidad, chiefly cocoa-nuts, £48,000; Tobago, chiefly cocoa-nuts, £2,600; Grenada, £390; St. Lucia, £404; Barbados, chiefly tamarinds, £1,305; Dominica, £3,444; Montserrat, limes and lime juice, £11,000; St. Kitts and Nevis £1,078; Antigua, chiefly pine-apples, £156.

Although Jamaica embarked in a fruit industry much later than most of the others, it now occupies the first place as a fruit exporting country. The value of its shipments are not far short of £250,000 annually, which go principally to the United States. The chief fruit exported is the banana, which in 1885 reached a

value of £130,000. Next comes the orange, to the value of £84,000. Other fruits exported are pine-apples, limes, mangoes, cocoa-nuts, shaddocks, and tamarinds. The Jamaica bananas are cultivated by both Europeans and negroes, and, according to the season, sell locally for £7 10s. to £10 per hundred bunches. Small bunches, less than "seven hands," are not saleable. The bulk of the orange crop is yielded by self-sown trees, growing in pastures or native gardens. When the fruit is carefully picked by hand, graded according to size and degree of ripeness, and well packed, it finds a ready market. The demand for Jamaica fruit is necessarily affected by the Florida crop, but latterly the trade is somewhat brisk, and good prices are realised. Even with the trees at present existing, if attention were seriously given to the subject, the exports of oranges from Jamaica might be increased fourfold. It reflects somewhat unfavourably on the West Indian Islands, which can grow this fruit so successfully and readily, that oranges from Sicily are still being imported into New York and New Orleans, and that, after crossing the Atlantic, they are placed in the market in a better and more acceptable condition for buyers than West Indian fruit. This is a matter which, with a little more experience and knowledge on the part of growers, might be greatly changed. With suitable storage in cool chambers, Jamaica could supply the English market with pine-apples, oranges, cherimoyer, water-lemon, sweet-cup, tree-tomato, rose-apple, limes, mangoes, and many others. As regards mangoes, thousands of tons are produced annually, and I have elsewhere suggested that, after exporting the best in a green state, using others for chutneys, pickles, and preserves, the rest might be utilised in the production of a useful spirit, or in the manufacture of glucose.

The rapid rise of the fruit trade in Jamaica is due to the enterprising counsels of the late Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, who secured regular and rapid communication with the States by subsidised steamers, and connected the fruit ports by telegraph and extended the railways. Much is still needed in the way of roads for opening up fruit districts, and for bringing them into closer communication with the coast. By such means, the fruit would be cheaply and expeditiously brought to the port of shipment, and the small settlers encouraged to embark in fruit culture.

What Sir Anthony Musgrave did for Jamaica, Sir Frederick Barlee appears to have done for British Honduras. The establishment of a regular mail service between Belize and New Orleans was the first step in making British Honduras a fruit exporting Colony.

In 1880, it exported no fruit except cocoa-nuts. Last year it exported fruits consisting of bananas, limes, mangoes, oranges, avocado pears, pine-apples, and tamarinds, to the value of £14,464.

A very interesting attempt was made last year to import fresh tropical fruit from British Guiana by Messrs. Scrutton & Sons, who had one of their steamers fitted with a cool chamber specially for the purpose. Bananas and many delicate fruits were received from the West Indies during the course of the Exhibition in excellent condition. It is to be hoped that all connected with this interesting experiment will resolve to make it a permanent feature in West Indian trade, and induce the English to become as large consumers of bananas and other tropical fruit as the people in the States.

Before closing my remarks upon the West Indian fruit trade, I would mention that the growing of fruit for export has initiated quite a new departure in the methods of local trade. It is true that fruit-growing in itself is somewhat uncertain, and apt to suffer sudden reverses, but the fact remains that it enables some thousands of small growers to place land under cultivation and to utilise what otherwise would be simply wasted.

Again, a trade in fruit has introduced a system of cash payments on the spot, with the result that the cultivator is placed at once in possession of means for continuing planting operations and extending them to the fullest extent. As a case in point I might mention that the fruit trade in Jamaica is the means of circulating nearly £250,000 annually, amongst all classes of the community, and this large sum is immediately available, without the vexatious delays formerly experienced in establishing other and more permanent industries. Bananas, for instance, come into bearing in about fifteen or eighteen months from the time of planting, and as the return is usually from £10 to £20 per acre, the planter is able, with a comparatively small capital, to establish his land in cocoa, coffee, nutmegs, limes, oranges, and cocoa-nuts, which, when the bananas are exhausted, will remain a permanent source of revenue. It is on this account that I look upon the fruit trade of the West Indian Islands, as indeed of many other small industries, as calculated in the aggregate to build up, little by little, an improved condition for the people of these islands—a condition which ultimately will enable them to meet much more successfully than they otherwise would the depression under which they are now suffering.

PRESERVED FRUIT.

In my previous remarks I have not touched particularly on preserved fruits, and on such special preparations as jams, jellies, and candied fruits. Where fresh fruit is abundant, local circumstances will determine whether that fruit can be best utilised in a fresh or preserved state. For Colonies beyond reach of a convenient market for fresh fruit and where sugar of good quality is obtainable at a moderate price, it would, no doubt, as at Singapore, be advisable to preserve such fruits in syrup, and export them in that state. Taking the preserved fruits at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition as fair samples of productions in this class, the general impression produced was not satisfactory. Pine-apples from Singapore and Bahamas were an exception, and appeared to be fairly appreciated. But many other preserved fruits were not presented in an attractive and satisfactory manner; and, compared with the general character of preserved fruits received in this country from California, they were decidedly inferior. This arose from various causes, but it is only necessary to mention here that the syrup was generally too thick, the quality of sugar used too low, and the fruit generally was put up when too ripe, and consequently the flavour was lost. Those who undertake to preserve fruits should obtain a tin of Californian Bartlett pears, and carefully study the nature of the syrup, and the excellent manner in which both the flavour and consistency of the fruit are preserved intact. I mention this as the highest standard I know of what a canned fruit should be. If tropical fruit could be preserved with such success as the Californian fruit I have just mentioned, it would command relatively high prices. Such preparations as guava jelly and lovi-lovi jelly (the latter from the fruit of *Flacourtia inermis*) would become recognised articles of commerce, if prepared by experienced and skilled persons.

As regards jams, there is practically no market for those from the Colonies. The abundance of English and Continental fruit suitable for jam making and the low price of sugar enable English-made jams to be the cheapest and possibly the best of any.

There is, on the other hand, a good opening for attractive and tastefully prepared candied and crystallised fruits, which come to us now chiefly from France. Of candied limes, oranges, kumquat, rose-apple, loquat, shaddock, cocoa-nut, guava, mango, skilfully prepared and with the characteristic flavour of each duly preserved, there would arise a moderate demand; but as they would enter into competition with candied fruits now so successfully prepared by the French, this is a fine art department in fruit industry in which the Colonies

can only attain success when they have devoted considerable attention to the subject.

There is no reason, however, why they should not at once enter upon preserving their best fruits in syrup, and, as I have pointed out above, their chief competitor in this branch is California, which has established a reputation not easily to be surpassed.

Bananas would appear not to be palatable preserved in syrup, on account of a slight astringency which is developed in them, and, in competition with figs, they are practically unsaleable in a dried state. Hence this fruit at present is only marketable in a fresh state. A proposal has been made to import bananas in pulp for the purpose of making champagne. But if fruit pulp, that is, fruit reduced by partial boiling and preserved with salicylic or boracic acid were to become a commercial article, I believe this plan would utilise an enormous quantity of fruit which is now wasted for want of a proper outlet. Fruit pulp, if imported in large casks, might be very successfully treated in this country where sugar is so cheap; and the conserve made from it could easily be put up in neat and attractive bottles and sold at a moderate price. In the Colonies, strange to say, sugar is much dearer than in England, even in those that grow sugar. Refined sugar has to be imported and generally costs, for instance in Jamaica, as much as five pence to seven pence per pound. Again, attractive tins or well stoppered bottles would be fully one-third more than in England; hence, it is almost impossible for the Colonies to compete with the Mother Country in any preparations of fruit preserved with sugar. With fruit pulp simply packed in casks the case is different; and I commend the subject both to fruit-growers in the Colonies and to merchants at home in search of a new industry. Some hundreds of tons of bananas, where the bunches are too small for export, and several thousand tons of mango pulp could be exported from Jamaica, to say nothing of guavas, pine-apples, red plums (*Spondias*), star-apples and naseberries.

PACKING AND SHIPPING FRESH FRUIT.

Before closing my paper it might be useful to growers of fruit in the Colonies to say a few words as regards the various methods adopted for selecting and preparing fresh fruit for export purposes. When fruit is produced in large quantities, and it possesses a distinct value in foreign markets, it is a matter which concerns the Government, no less than the people generally, to take every step that is practicable and suitable to place that fruit in such

a market in the best possible condition. Great care is taken generally in the preparation of crops of sugar, coffee, cacao, pimento, tobacco, ginger, and other produce ; but the careful and scientific treatment of fruit, although capable of yielding returns proportionately quite as large as any of these, is practically overlooked, and consequently the loss entailed upon both growers and shippers is enormous. The fruit-growers of America, France, Spain, and Italy, who at present command the English market, have given for many years past the most careful attention to this subject, and the result is seen in the large sums which they realise for their shipments and the general prosperity of their industries. It is clearly not enough to grow good fruits, but it is necessary also to study carefully how and when they should be packed, under what conditions they should be shipped, and the special requirements of buyers in the markets to which they are consigned. Those who study these matters most thoroughly and effectually must reap their reward in good prices, and their marks would become in time so well known and trusted as to be firmly established. It would be impossible here to enter into practical details respecting the treatment of each class of fruit. As regards apples : given fruit of attractive appearance and good quality, they might, as in America and Canada, be packed in barrels without paper, but so arranged as to lie in tiers and keep firmly together to prevent rubbing or bruising. Apples from Australia and New Zealand of the more delicate sorts would be better wrapped in paper, and with the layers divided by thin strips of cardboard or wood. The best New Zealand apples arrived last year packed in chaff, but it is a question whether this is really necessary. Pears might be wrapped in paper and packed in two or three layers in light boxes.

Oranges for the American market are preferred hand-picked and with a portion of the stem attached, which, it is believed, ensures better keeping qualities, and they are carefully wrapped in soft tissue paper and packed in boxes or barrels. For the English market "stem cut" oranges are not specially sought ; but the plan might very well be tried by Australian growers, to test whether such oranges arrive in better condition than those without stem.

Pine-apples will keep very well for ten or twelve days without special stowage. The best fruit received in England from the Azores and Madeira is packed one or two in a compartment in a light box, or in flat cases with about ten or a dozen fruit. Early in the season they fetch as high as 5s. to 8s. each, but sometimes only 2s. 6d. each. Pine-apples for the American market from the West Indies

are packed in barrels, and sometimes in bulk, but the loss, which in both cases is great, might be saved by packing in light boxes or cold storage. Grapes are largely received in England during the winter months, and they come chiefly from Spain, packed in cork-dust, in barrels or half barrels. They fetch from 10s. to 20s. per barrel. Growers in Australia and the Cape would do well to ship only the best fruit known to keep well, and possibly they would find paper the best substitute for cork-dust. Chaff packing or ordinary sawdust would appear not to answer.

So far, I have said nothing respecting special storage for fruit during transit. This is a subject which has already received some attention, but it is evident that special chambers in fast-going steamers will become a necessity, if trade in fresh fruit between the Colonies and the Mother Country is to be thoroughly successful. The question of storing fruit to keep during long voyages has often been discussed, and numerous experiments have been tried with results more or less satisfactory. In the first place it is absolutely necessary that all perishable fruits intended to be shipped should be gathered before they are ripe. The exact condition when export fruit should be gathered requires some experience; but it is understood in the West Indian expression of "full fruit." It is necessary the fruit should have attained its maturity as regards size, but not in the elaboration of the juices, which gives it its ultimate sweet flavour. What is sought by a special chamber on board ship is to retard the ripening process of the fruit as much as possible without affecting its flavour. In fact, to keep the active principles of life in the fruit in such a state of suspense that it will travel long distances before the ripening process is accomplished. The question is: How can this be done most cheaply and efficaciously? In some experiments tried on board the ss. *Ivanhoe*, trading between Jamaica and New York, a chamber was fitted to contain nothing but nitrogen gas. It was believed that, if deprived altogether of oxygen, the fruit could not ripen, or, in other words, it could not undergo the slow combustion which is a necessary concomitant to the process of ripening. This experiment, although interesting in itself, failed, because its promoters overlooked a well-known fact in vegetable physiology. They found that while the outer portion of the fruit by means of nitrogen gas was kept from ripening, the inner cellular portions set up a state of incipient fermentation, which rendered the fruit at the end of the voyage absolutely worthless. Of other experiments I need not speak here. So far as we can gather at present, it would appear that a cool and well-ventilated

chamber, in which the temperature is kept uniformly low, and in which the air is fairly dry, is the most efficacious of any for the transport of perishable fruits.

Probably the first successful attempt to import fresh tropical fruit in a specially prepared or cool chamber was made by Messrs. Scrutton, Sons & Co., of Gracechurch Street, in the ss. *Nonpareil*, in May, 1886. The consignment consisted of 400 bunches of bananas, some sapodilla, the bell-apple or water-lemon, and loquat. In subsequent consignments there were brought bananas, pine-apples, alligator pears, bread-fruit, papaw, limes, oranges, and tomatoes. These fruits were brought from British Guiana, and arrived in excellent condition after a voyage of twenty-one days. The cool chamber on board the *Nonpareil* had a capacity for nearly 1,200 bunches of bananas, and by means of a refrigerating machine fitted by Haslam, of Derby, a dry equable temperature of about 39 to 41 degrees was maintained during the whole voyage. This is probably the lowest temperature necessary for fruits, otherwise it would be frozen and possibly be spoiled. A regular temperature of about 45 degrees might, under ordinary circumstances, be sufficient to keep well-selected and not over-ripe fruit in good condition, and especially if provision is made for keeping the air in the chamber as dry as possible. Excess of moisture or want of proper ventilation very quickly affects fruit in these chambers, and hence it is only by careful and systematic experiments the required conditions can be exactly obtained.

If cool chambers for fruit could be provided at a reasonable cost, there is no doubt that they would greatly enlarge the prospects of a trade in fresh tropical and sub-tropical fruits between the Colonies and the Mother Country. As noticed above, a proposal has been made by growers in South Australia to engage a cool chamber on board the Orient steamers to bring fruits to this country during the present year, and similar arrangements are in course of being made by other Colonies. We shall then, I believe, enter upon a distinctly practical phase of our subject, and the results will, I hope, be as satisfactory to our brethren in the Colonies as they will be beneficial and full of promise to ourselves.

DISCUSSION.

MR. R. S. WALPOLE (Victoria): The interesting paper we have had to-night from Mr. Morris deals with a subject in which I believe all colonists are deeply concerned, but I may say that there is one point to which the author has not in any way alluded. In

my opinion, all the bearings of the question are commercial. The fact that we have the opportunity of placing fruit in the English market at periods of the year when foreign countries, as a rule, have not the means of doing so, does not get over the enormous distance of our Australasian Colonies from Great Britain, and the consequent large attendant expenses of shipment, &c. Some few years ago, when travelling to India, with the object of residing there for some considerable period, I remember taking over a certain quantity of fruit from Australia as an experiment, one portion being deposited within a cold-air chamber and the other kept outside, and the result was that the fruit which had been placed outside the chamber arrived almost in a state of decomposition, whilst that which was inside was in a nearly perfect condition. But what was the cost of this mode of transit? Why it was simply enormous, and such as to render it impossible for Australians to ship their produce even to India, which is closer to their shores by several days than England. In these days of Imperial Federation, when the honour and glory of the Empire are so freely and strongly spoken about, as Australians we believe most decidedly in the pounds, shillings, and pence, or commercial view. The question, therefore, resolves itself as to whether the great country to which we all hope to send our goods intends in any way to take up our case as against the enormous foreign importations of which we have heard to-night. I am not a protectionist, but I am certainly a fair trader. In these days of Imperial Federation we believe in the flag, and, most certainly, we believe in Her Gracious Majesty; but, at the same time, we believe in the trade that goes with the flag. If we are to have an opportunity of competing with foreign countries, Great Britain must extend to us some amount of protection. Another point is, in Australasia, as is the case in Honduras, or in the West Indies, we have not the cheap labour (and I am pleased to be able to say so) which is also plentiful in European countries, and we cannot afford to pay the fruit pickers the price which they would demand; and so, under these conditions, we cannot compete with the foreigner. But, supposing our fruit to have arrived in the English market, what is to be the position of the middleman? Is he to treat us in the same way that he deals with us in connection with our Australian and New Zealand meat, or is he to regard us as those who are endeavouring to create a trade beneficial to the British Empire? Our meat trade suffers from the endeavours of butchers to obstruct its introduction into London or provincial markets, and you may

depend upon it that the same tactics will be pursued with regard to fruit. Indeed, this proceeding is in force already in Melbourne and Sydney, where fruit is destroyed by the ton in order to keep up the price, and the same thing will be done in England. Without entering further into the matter, I beg to say that I think our thanks are due to Mr. Morris for his excellent paper, though I could wish he had endeavoured in some way or other to show us what would be the cost of exporting fruit from Australia, and the amount of profit which might be realised thereon.

MR. THISELTON DYER, C.M.G. (Director, Royal Gardens, Kew): My colleague, Mr. Morris, has addressed us this evening in so exhaustive a manner about a subject in which we have long taken great interest at Kew, that, working as I do in the same office with him, you will hardly expect me to add any material facts which are not already in his possession, and which he has not communicated to you in his paper. But I may remind you, especially in reference to what has fallen from the last speaker, that the subject before us, treated as it has been by Mr. Morris, covers the whole Empire, and will, of course, suggest very different considerations, according as you regard its various parts. We must, for example, no doubt agree with Mr. Walpole's statement that the importation of fruit from Australia is a very expensive thing, and I presume that it was only introduced into the paper as part of a general survey of the whole field, and as an illustration of what might be done with an article of luxury imported from a distant part of the Empire for the gratification of wealthy people at a time when our own resources of fruit supply have ceased. In connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of the past year, this matter of fruit engaged the attention of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and they thought it was well worth drawing the attention of the various Colonies from a purely experimental point of view to what could be done in the exportation of fruit. The Australians, who have been very much discouraged by the results of some attempts they have made in past years to send their grapes to England, have now made a fresh attempt, and certainly the English public in London had at least this advantage, that whether the venture was commercially successful or not, they had an opportunity of realising what the merits of Australia as a fruit-growing country really are, and of tasting, at the Colonial Market at South Kensington, such specimens of fruit of English-grown kinds as had rarely been submitted to English palates. But I still think that, if fruit at a very expensive rate can

As sugar is a product from the West Indian Islands and sold at as much as a pound and five-and-twenty millions for a single year, but the trade from Australia, even if repeated yearly as a means of supplying a colony, is not a thing to be wholly depended on. That is which I am a more anxious matter, however, is the development of the free trade between the British Islands and the West Indies, and I think whatever may be said about Australia, it is surely a mistake to think that the new Mr. Morris has expressed a his intention to alter that trade. I have before me some late gazettes from the excellent commercial reports of the Foreign Office which attracted my attention, and which I took the liberty of submitting to the Colonial Office, in which they were transmitted to the West Indian Government: these relate to the very large trade in iron articles in between Fiji and the United States of America. I have the figures in my hand, but as the paper is so old I will not trouble you with them. The trade in oranges and apples between Fiji and New York is a very large one, and is almost entirely in British hands. Now, if you will picture in the map—from Fiji to North America, and then from the West Indies to the British Islands—you will see that the latter course is rather the shorter of the two: and if English people can make the trade a success from between the former places, it is no unreasonable thing to say it from our own colonies in English markets. Of course, the West Indies have got to learn the art of packing fruit and putting it up in a marketable form, but when that lesson is well learned there is very little doubt that an extremely lucrative and prosperous business will spring up. It is quite reasonable to have made some of our smaller possessions depend on things of this sort. When Sir William Robinson was made Governor of the Bermuda that Colony was in a very depressed state, and he was so impressed by it that he started the industry of rumen growing for the New York market. He had the disadvantages of land equally to contend with, and in the first instance in 1875 he only succeeded in dispatching two cases, but in 1878 he estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 cases would be sent off. For a time he succeeded a profitable industry; subsequently he gave up his idea and the industry flagged, but the thing was done. The Bermudas too, would not be solvent were it not for the curious industry of rumen growing, which though not quite recognised as a fruit trade, shows what opportunities even such a temporary and restricted industry can have. The seed cannot be grown in the Bermudas, but has to be taken from the Canaries, then cultivated and afterwards exported, and

that is the principal trade of Bermuda. It is perfectly true that the Colonies will have to contend with the middleman, but I think I may say that that is not an infliction which is by any means peculiar to them. It is very curious that this morning I was reading what one may call the home side of this question—the summary of a discussion which has recently taken place in the papers with regard to our English fruit trade. Fruit is not an object of inconsiderable interest to English growers, and one of our horticultural papers pointed out that our fruit was foolishly grown, foolishly brought to market, and foolishly sold, and the conclusion arrived at was that nothing could be done till the middleman was abolished. But I believe that if people are in earnest in taking up a particular industry, the abolition of the middleman—which simply means improving the method of distribution—will be effected. Fruit is a thing which every person desires and should be able to obtain, and I hope by the knowledge of such facts as the author of the paper has laid before us, and by the great demand for a thing so agreeable in itself as fruit, that the supply will be stimulated, and that not merely shall we encourage our fellow subjects in the Colonies to grow it for consumption in England, but that we shall also promote the growth of fruit in our own country as well.

Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.O.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope): I shall follow the example of my friend Mr. Thiselton Dyer, and not wander into the question of Federation or of free trade or fair trade in regard to the subject which Mr. Morris has so ably brought before the meeting, and which, I need not say, is one of the greatest possible importance to the Colonies, as well as to the people of this country. In penning this paper I rather apprehend that Mr. Morris was somewhat dazzled by the glitter of the diamonds in the Cape Court of the Colonial Exhibition—he was so dazzled by their lustre that he evidently lost sight of the magnificent display of preserved fruits exhibited there. So great was the demand for those preserved fruits that we could not keep up the supply. Every description of preserved fruit exhibited in the Cape Court was sold out over and over again, and at last we were obliged to refuse to supply any more. There is one preserve produced in South Africa which seemed to be a particular favourite. Its native name is "Maibos." It is usually known as "Matrimony," because it is a charming blend of sour and sweet—especially the sweet. I fully endorse what Mr. Thiselton Dyer has just told us of the importance of doing everything that we can to promote the fruit trade between the Colonies and this country, and, so far from agreeing

with what Mr. Morris has told us about the Cape, I wish it to be understood that a very large rural population there occupies itself chiefly in producing fruit of every description. We have at Natal and at the Cape all the fruits of tropical and temperate climates, and I maintain that the exhibition of fruit made here during last year was no test whatever of the fruit production of the different Colonies. It is very well known that that exhibition took place at a time when the raw fruits in the Colonies of the southern hemisphere were not available ; therefore our show of fruit was limited entirely to preserves. It was not possible to display the magnificent specimens of raw fruits grown in any part of the southern hemisphere. There is another point on which I would make a remark. Mr. Morris said that Mauritius might find a good fruit market in South Africa, more especially in Kimberley. Now, that cannot be. The communication by vessel between Mauritius and South Africa is neither rapid nor frequent, and the former will find no market for its fruit in South Africa, simply because it is not wanted ; we have more than enough of our own. I would remind Mr. Morris that he made much too little of the magnificent display of Cape raisins shown at the recent Exhibition. They were inferior to none in the world, and I believe that South Africa is capable of supplying the English market with raisins to almost any extent. Two experiments, which I may perhaps be permitted to mention to the meeting, were made during last year in the exportation and importation of fruit. One was from here to the Cape. They were grapes from Spain, brought here on the deck of a vessel, as I was assured by the importer, and then shipped by mail steamer to the Cape. They were eight or nine days on the voyage here, and after remaining in London a week were twenty days in transit to the Cape, where they arrived in first-rate order, and were much enjoyed by the people who had the pleasure of tasting them. The second experiment was made in the reverse manner—some grapes were sent from the Cape. Apropos of what was said by the first speaker with regard to the middlemen, I took two bunches to the Army and Navy Stores in February or March last, and asked what they would charge for similar grapes. The answer was from 6s. to 8s. per lb. I then took the identical bunches direct to a large wholesale fruit warehouse in the City, and requested to know what could be got for such grapes if imported. What was the reply ? "From ninepence to fifteenpence per pound." That will give you some idea of what the Colonies will have to contend with in exporting grapes, unless a central colonial co-operative market is established either in

London or in the provinces, where the fruit could be received and sold by people who take an interest in the Colonies, and who will allow the producer a fair price and charge a fair price to the consumer. At present, judging from this one little experiment, it appears to me that the middleman gets all the juice out of the fruit, whilst the producer and consumer have naught but the skins and the rind. Well, I am sure you will all join me in thanking Mr. Morris for his very able paper. I should have been glad, however, if he had given us a little more information about the very valuable fruits of South Africa. I am sure the result of the paper will be most beneficial, and that it will not only go far to promote a trade in fruit between the Colonies and this country, but also to help forward what we all desire—a closer commercial connection between the Mother Country and her Colonies.

MR. C. WASHINGTON EVES: I have great pleasure in complimenting my friend Mr. Morris upon the admirable paper he has just read, which is an additional service rendered by him, not only to Jamaica, but to other Colonies in which fruit might be made an important article of commerce. I am especially glad to have this opportunity of thanking the Assistant-Director of Kew for the valuable advice he gave me in connection with the part I took as Honorary Commissioner in the arrangement of the Jamaica Court at the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition. There is, no doubt, depression in the West Indies generally, but, speaking only for Jamaica, with which Colony I am particularly connected, I believe that, with the maintenance of her main industry, and with the development of the fruit trade—and we have heard from Mr. Morris how this could be developed—as well as other articles which this Colony can produce in such perfection, this beautiful and important island has a bright and prosperous future before her. I have endeavoured to the best of my power during the past year to bring forward as prominently as possible before the British public the claims of Jamaica as a productive Colony. The island only requires to be better known to be better appreciated, and I feel sure that all such information with regard to new industries as that which Mr. Morris has given in so pleasant a form this evening must tend to foster trade, attract capital, and bring about renewed prosperity. I am convinced that a profitable trade in fruit might be carried on between Jamaica and this country, provided that the steamers were fitted up with cool chambers, and were well ventilated, so that the fruit might arrive here in such a state as would be readily acceptable to the English consumer. Indeed, steamers properly and specially

fitted up for this trade would in more senses than one "bear good fruit" for all concerned in the enterprise.

Dr. FORTUNATO MIZZI (who spoke in Italian): I have listened with the deepest interest to Mr. Morris's able paper and the valuable information he has given on the present state of the Colonial fruit trade, as well as his very sensible remarks on and suggestions for its improvement in the future. The small but interesting island of Malta is not altogether unconnected with such trade, and although I am not now able to give statistical details of the annual exportation of fresh fruits for the metropolitan market—details which easily escape the memory—yet one thing I can state, and that is that the exportation of fruit is annually increasing. The average of the annual exportation of oranges to London, in the five years ending 1885, was calculated to be 600,000 dozen, which number, however, is very far from showing the maximum of the possible exportation. With regard to the quality of the Maltese fruits, exporters are well aware that they can stand any competition; nay, their uncontested delicacy and flavour ensure them a success in this market which is a great factor in exportation. There was a time when the trees in Malta suffered some partial and temporary decay, and that was during the Civil War in America. The decay was attributable to the increased attention that was devoted to the cultivation of cotton, which then commanded fabulous prices; but after that time, when the cultivation of cotton was reduced almost to local wants, a rapid amelioration was brought about by the patient care and skilled industry of Maltese horticulturists. The shipment of fruits from Malta to London is comparatively easy and inexpensive, so that even from this point of view Maltese traders have some advantage over those of other Colonies. I quite agree that the expansion of the fruit trade between the Colonies and the Metropolis of the Empire would be of reciprocal advantage. As to Malta, were a more extensive exportation of fruit made fairly remunerative to Maltese horticulturists, they would be in a better condition for cultivating those rocky parts of the island which have not as yet been rendered fertile, owing to the great expense required to bring them under cultivation. This, no doubt, would be a great advantage to the island. I entirely agree with Mr. Morris that a more extensive trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country would tend to bind together every portion of the Empire, which, from a political point of view, is most desirable for promoting union and mutual sympathy. In conclusion, I desire to express my satisfac-

tion in witnessing the interest which is taken by the Royal Colonial Institute in the welfare of the Colonies, and thank the members of the Institute for their beneficent labours. I shall be happy to take home the most accurate information as to the objects and exertions of the Institute, and am sure the Maltese will feel a deep interest in all its proceedings.

Mr. A. E. BATEMAN: I came here as a listener, and not as a speaker, and I have heard read a very interesting paper, and listened to an exceedingly profitable discussion. There are one or two points, however, that I will just refer to at this late hour of the evening. On the third page of his paper Mr. Morris has a note about imports of fruit into the United Kingdom, to the effect that currants, figs, plums, raisins, &c., are "subject to a duty of 7s. per cwt., imposed March 7, 1860." Now, the word "imposed" is a little misleading, since it looks as if we put on the duty at that time, whereas it was a reduction in the duties that took place in 1860, being a part of the free trade policy of this country which had been previously inaugurated by Sir Robert Peel. Fifty years ago the duties on fruit were enormous compared with what they are now, for then every bushel of apples brought into this country paid 4s.; figs, 1½d. per lb.; currants, more than 2½d. per lb.; oranges, 75 per cent. *ad valorem*, or from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a chest. I think, therefore, the note I refer to wants a little alteration. On the fifth page there is an interesting table showing the great increase which has taken place in the imports of fruit into this country since 1845, and from which you will notice that we eat twenty times as much raw fruit—that is, apples, oranges, &c.—now as we did then, and five times as much in our puddings—currants, raisins, &c. But a good deal of these latter fruits does not go, I am sorry to say, into the pudding, but is sent to the South of France, and made into wine, which is not quite fair to wine drinkers, and I certainly should not like to see that champagne come into fashion which Mr. Morris, on page 142, says might easily be made from fruit pulp. In connection with subjects which give rise to a great deal of thought in this country at the present time, namely, the sugar bounty question and the depression in sugar, Mr. Morris gives us two gleams of comfort. One is the possibility of fruit taking the place of sugar in the West Indies generally as a staple article of commerce, which it has already done in Jamaica to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling yearly; and the second is that England, having the command of all this cheap sugar, and being the jam maker of the

world, can import fruit in the form of pulp for the purpose of such supply. In those two ways we may hope to do something towards tiding over the present depression. We lament these bounties, and the distress they have caused amongst various classes, but we must make the best of a bad job, and we are much indebted to gentlemen like Mr. Morris who have done such good work in the West Indies to build up these varied industries to supplement the growth of sugar. Though neither Mr. Morris nor Mr. Thiselton Dyer have said a word about Kew or about those who are sent out from there to the various botanical establishments, I would like to remark that it is to them we owe much of the distribution among our Colonies, not only of fruits but of botanical specimens also, and I believe that when the Imperial Institute is started, and becomes a flourishing concern, it will be found that the work, so far as products of the vegetable kingdom are concerned, has been done for us for years by Kew and those whom it sends forth; that they have been watching keenly the different capabilities of soil and of climate throughout the British Empire, and that this useful and beneficial work has been carried on in a quiet and unpretending way, to the great benefit of the Colonies.

Mr. J. L. OHLSON: After the very exhaustive address to which we have just listened, my spirits revived considerably when I heard the last speaker (Mr. Bateman, of the Board of Trade), who is an important person in an important place, refer to the sugar bounties. I am quite aware that the Board of Trade have been discussing that question for many years, and we who are interested in the sugar trade are equally aware that the Board of Trade have done nothing whatever to help us in the matter; but I did not expect, on seeing Mr. Bateman rise to-night, that the only comfort he had to give us was that an article called jam could be made in England so as to compensate for the depression in the manufacture of sugar of West Indian growth. I do think that when an official of the Board of Trade gets up to address men engaged in Colonial commercial enterprises, it is not too much to expect something more definite and more satisfactory than what has been forthcoming on this occasion. However, I do not wish to enlarge upon that point. I quite agree with the encomiums that have been passed upon the author of the paper. I know that in the Royal Colonial Institute we sometimes travel "from China to Peru" without any very definite purpose, but I believe we have met to-night to discuss a really practical subject, and one upon which Mr. Morris, with his varied experience of tropical countries, is very well able to enlighten

us. There is no political or fiscal question connected with it. There is no fruit question as there is a sugar question. The sugar question has existed to my own knowledge—not personally, of course—for the last hundred years, and the only consolation we who have taken so much part in it, and incurred so much trouble in connection with it, possess is, that future generations will have the full benefit of it too. But I must not travel from the lines laid down by the author in his paper. Some suggestions have been made with regard to—I won't say protection, because that is a word that free-traders never use—but with regard to the proper and just treatment of imports from the Colonies. I do not wish to dilate upon this point, because it touches upon political topics; but, at the same time, as this is the first opportunity I have had of speaking in public since the late change of Ministry, I should like to say that, so far as the West Indies are concerned, they have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the accession to office of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. In him we have a man who has been trained for the office, who understands, at all events, some of the needs and conditions of the Colonies, and to whom those Colonies are not merely geographical abstractions. It is now so late in the evening that, perhaps, it is impossible to enter at any length upon the interesting details which Mr. Morris has supplied to us, but there are one or two things that have not been referred to, and which I will not detain this meeting more than a moment or two in summarising. One is with regard to the botanical departments of the West Indies. Now, these departments have received a large share of attention on the part of planters. I know that we have tried, by suggestion and otherwise, to make them as useful as possible, and sometimes we have succeeded, as in the case of Mr. Morris, whilst in others we have failed; but, be that as it may, we have watched with great interest the recent changes that have occurred, and, with regard to Mr. Fawcett, I think I may say that, although he occupies a difficult position, coming as he does after Mr. Morris, he is accompanied by the best wishes of all the Jamaicans, and that the planters will receive him and his suggestions with all the consideration that they deserve. In Trinidad, for instance—but I will not dwell upon this—there have been changes which we have all noticed with very great interest, and perhaps with some little anxiety. With regard to Kew—well, we are in the presence of high authorities of that institution, but still I think I may suggest, “with bated breath and whispering humbleness,” that we might get a little more out of Kew than we do at the present time. They seem to be possessed with

the notion that if they can collect a few things from different parts of the world, or tie up a lot of stale sugar canes and send them out to Jamaica or Trinidad, that is all which is required. But something more is wanted: we want careful selection of canes, and perhaps it would be good economy to spend a little more money on the further and more effective enlargement and extension of these botanical departments. At the same time, I may say that during the last ten years, although Kew has taken rather a high tone with regard to the Colonies—a tone, no doubt, perfectly justifiable—we have been very much indebted to that institution for many valuable suggestions, and also for many valuable specimens, whilst the relations that have existed between Mr. Morris and the heads of departments at home have been of real service and benefit to us. What we want in Jamaica—and I do not think Mr. Morris has touched upon this—is a good sound system of irrigation. The seasons in Jamaica are changeable to a certain extent, and it is not always possible to secure sufficient rain for proper growth. We also want (and the lecturer has referred to this) a better system of communication by road and by railway. It is no use growing the fruit a few miles from the sea-shore when the cost of transporting it to the coast and embarking it on board ship is so great as to take away all the profit and all the bloom from the transaction. Another point is that fruit culture will be of great service to the population of Jamaica, composed as it is of a people in whom England has always taken a great interest. At one of the recent meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute I ventured to express the opinion that the negroes of Jamaica and of the West Indies had as much right to be considered in the matter of justice as any other class, there or elsewhere where the flag of England waves; but it seems to have been a matter of surprise to some people that such an idea as identity of interest between the planter and his servants should have been put forward. But I have always done and said everything upon this principle, that there is a real identity of interest between the planter and his labourer, between capital and those who make capital productive, in the West Indies as everywhere else. Before sitting down I will only ask to be permitted to express the pleasure I have felt in listening to Mr. Morris's paper. I feel sure that the suggestions he has made and the information he has collected are good in themselves, and that they will have most beneficial results; whilst I trust, as indeed we may all hope, that the good seed he has sown will grow into a noble tree, from whose branches shall drop plenteousness and prosperity to the Colonies and all concerned.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) : I believe the hour has arrived at which it is my duty to close the discussion in the usual way, by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Morris for his very instructive and important paper. It was no doubt a great surprise to most of you, as it was to myself, to learn that the importation of fruit into this country amounts to something like eight millions sterling in value annually, and, certainly it is a pity that the British Colonies should not participate to a larger extent than they do in the benefits of that trade. There are difficulties in the way at present, independently of the remoteness of many of them, one of them being the matter of high wages, which has been already alluded to, but the attention which has been called to the subject by Mr. Morris in his masterly paper will, I am sure, lead to an increase upon the pitiful 4 per cent. to which imports from British possessions now amount. I ask you to join me in a vote of thanks to the author for his valuable paper.

Mr. D. MORRIS, in reply, said : I have to thank you very heartily for the kind vote of thanks you have just passed to me. The preparation of this paper has been to me a source of great pleasure, because in it I have been pursuing a subject which has been under my notice a good many years. I was quite prepared to meet with criticism. I made the paper as short as I could, proposing to touch only upon the main subjects, and leaving for some future time the development of details. I believe this is the first time that a comprehensive review has been taken of the capabilities of our Colonial Empire as regards the production of fruit, and necessarily the subject required a little more opening on that account, whilst the paper itself was obliged to be, in consequence, of a general and somewhat cursory character. The report on the fruits at the Exhibition, which is now being published, will give a large amount of information which I have not included in my paper. That is my answer to what I think Sir Charles Mills very fairly brought up—the slight notice I gave to Cape fruits. When that report is published it will be found that I have spoken very highly indeed of the fruit exhibits from the Cape. The preserved fruits, especially, were brought forward in a very enterprising manner. With regard to Mr. Walpole's remarks, I think I may fairly claim that they do not fall within the scope of my paper. I only undertook to come before you and give a general view of what the fruit industries in the Colonies were capable of becoming. The practical questions of bringing the fruit to England and the details of selling and distribution afterwards surely are matters with which I have nothing to do. All I have to

say is, in certain Colonies there are certain fruits growing; would it not be worth your while to bring them to England or send them elsewhere, and try and sell them? The details I would leave to business men, and there are plenty of capable men in the City who know a great deal more than I do about these purely commercial matters. I leave, then, to Mr. Walpole and to others the problems he has raised, especially as to whether fruit can be brought here from Australia and sold in such a way as to establish a trade. Mr. Thiselton Dyer mentioned one or two points in connection with the export of fruit from the Mediterranean region to America. We can easily understand that large shipments should take place, say, from Palermo across the Atlantic to New Orleans, but it does seem strange that, when thousands of barrels of oranges are wasted in the West Indies, Mediterranean fruit should find its way to the New Orleans market, and after three weeks' voyage be sold there, to the exclusion of West Indian produce. I remember when I was in New Orleans the s.s. *Clara Morris* coming in from the Mediterranean with 40,000 boxes of oranges, and about the same time schooners arrived from Jamaica with oranges in all sorts of conditions, shot out in bulk upon the wharf. Of course, they fetched hardly enough to cover cost of transit. On the other hand, the fruit from Palermo, nicely packed and papered, was sold at relatively high prices. I was so deeply impressed by this incident that I could not help thinking that if the West Indies could only realise what resources they had, and how they neglect them, they would certainly try to do better than they have hitherto done. I have here to-night some oranges just brought in the *Para* from Jamaica. The gentleman who introduced them says that, owing to defective packing, and want of proper storage, the bulk of the oranges were spoiled. Now it is really to draw attention to such matters as this that my paper has been prepared, and I believe when it comes to be circulated in the Colonies it will cause an inquiry to be made, and will help people to believe much more strongly than before that there is money in fruit-growing. With regard to the tables of statistics, Mr. Bateman has very rightly passed them under review, and I am glad that so high an authority has practically accepted their accuracy. With regard to Mr. Ohlson's remarks, although I am connected with Kew, still I think that that connection does not give a fair excuse for bringing the administration of Kew forward for criticism at a lecture of this kind. I have no doubt whatever that if people only knew the amount of work which is being done by that organisation in the Colonies, and the great assistance which

is rendered to them in botanical matters, they would be deeply impressed by them. I can speak on this matter from experience both in the Colonies and at Kew. I received when abroad the greatest assistance and support from Kew, and when in the West Indies and in British Honduras I could always count on the sympathy and support of Kew in everything that tended to develop the resources of the Colonies. With regard to the botanical changes that have lately been made in the West Indies, and the attempts now going on to strengthen their industries, I feel sure that my successor, Mr. Fawcett, will do his utmost to develop the resources of the islands. As to the men who have been trained under me and sent from Jamaica to Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Lucia, I can answer for them that they are qualified for their respective posts, and fitted for the special work of encouraging small industries. I believe it is by such means as these that the West Indies and other parts of the British possessions are likely to develop and extend in other things as well as in the more staple industries which are carried on there at the present time. Again I thank you very much for your kind and patient attention to my paper, and for the hearty manner in which you have responded to the motion for a vote of thanks.

Sir CHARLES MILLS: With your permission, I beg now to propose that the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Henry Barkly, the chairman, for having, as usual, so ably presided. In doing so I may say that I was highly gratified with the remarks Mr. Morris has just made. He has so ably advocated the fruit interest of some of the Colonies that, whenever he is prepared to favour us with another such excellent paper, I shall be very glad indeed to give him a brief for South Africa.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I beg to second the motion. We have had a very interesting and valuable paper presented to us this evening on a very important subject connected with the Colonies, and we have also had a most excellent chairman in Sir Henry Barkly, who has had associations, I may say, with the whole Colonial Empire in various ways, and most especially in connection with his distinguished career in the West Indies, which have formed so large and important a part of the paper. I am sure you will join with the mover and myself in tendering our hearty thanks to our chairman for presiding.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and, the CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

PRESENTATION OF "PROCEEDINGS" TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

February 3, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, respectfully to inquire through you, whether Her Majesty the Queen will be pleased graciously to accept a set of the "Reports of Proceedings" of this Institute, which the Council are desirous of offering in this, the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign.

A specimen Volume in the ordinary binding, together with the Charter and Rules, List of Fellows, &c., is forwarded herewith; and, in the event of Her Majesty being pleased to assent to this proposal, the complete series of seventeen Volumes will be specially and appropriately bound for presentation to Her Majesty. I am further to say that it will afford much gratification to the Council if permission be granted to add to the imprint on the cover of each Volume the words, "Presented to Her Majesty the Queen, 1887."

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the Royal Colonial Institute was founded in 1868, for the express purpose of diffusing a more accurate knowledge of the Colonies and India, and strengthening the ties that bind them in close union and affection to the Mother Country. Since its establishment the Institute has sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded, in recognition whereof Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1882.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

General the Right Hon. SIR HENRY F. PONSONBY, K.C.B.

OSBORNE,

February 5, 1887.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will assure the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute that it will give Her Majesty great pleasure to accept a set of the Reports of their Proceedings.

If you will have the books sent when ready to Buckingham Palace, they will be forwarded to whichever place Her Majesty may be at the time residing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

J. S. O'HALLORAN ESQ.,

Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

Presentation of "Proceedings" to Her Majesty the Queen. 161

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
February 28, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 5th of February has been communicated to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, who unanimously adopted the following Resolution :—

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute respectfully desire to convey to Her Majesty the Queen their sincere thanks for Her gracious acceptance of the Proceedings of the Institute."

I am further instructed to state that a complete set of the Proceedings in 17 Volumes (of which Vols. 1 and 2 are bound together), has been forwarded to Buckingham Palace in conformity with your directions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

General the Right Hon. SIR HENRY F. PONSONBY, K.C.B.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
March 8, 1887.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will convey to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, Her Majesty's thanks for the Volumes of their Proceedings, which they have been good enough to present to Her Majesty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

J. S. O'HALLORAN, Esq.,

Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Nineteenth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland-avenue, on Wednesday, March 2.

In the absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council, the chair was taken by Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., a Member of Council.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the Meeting, and also the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN nominated Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., on behalf of the Council, and Mr. F. Dutton, on behalf of the Fellows, Scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated among the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

In presenting to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute their Nineteenth Annual Report, the Council call attention to the fact that the Annual Meeting has been convened in conformity with a recent alteration in Rule 58, which prescribes that it shall be held in the month of February or March, instead of in the month of June, as hitherto. As a result of this alteration, the Honorary Treasurer's accounts necessarily embrace a broken period from June 12 to December 31, 1886, and do not admit of a close comparison with those previously published. Future accounts will, however, be made up from January 1 to December 31, and show the receipts and payments during each calendar year.

It will be seen, on reference to the financial statements which accompany this Report, that the whole of the Debentures issued in aid of the Building Fund, and representing £6,500, have been paid off at par.

The Council congratulate the Fellows on the acquirement of the freehold of one of the most central and convenient sites in London, on terms which, they are more than ever convinced, are most favourable to the Institute. Any special donations or legacies that may hereafter be received, in addition to the sum of £4,944 2s. already contributed, will be applied to the reduction of the loan of £35,020 which it has been found necessary to raise for the purchase of the freehold, the principal and interest of which would, in the ordinary course, be paid off in forty years by half-yearly instalments

of £897 11s. 9d. The building has now been in occupation for upwards of a year, and admirably fulfils the purposes for which it was designed.

It is worthy of mention that nearly 500 Non-Resident Fellows visited the United Kingdom in 1886, and availed themselves of the privileges and advantages which the Institute affords.

The following figures illustrate the progress of the Institute since its inauguration in 1868, and show that it has not only acquired the confidence of those interested in the Colonies, but has also supplied a national need :—

	No. of Fellows.	Annual Income (exclusive of Building and Conversations Funds).
To June 11, 1869	—	1,124 14 5
„ 1870	—	549 10 8
„ 1871	—	508 16 4
„ 1872	—	478 10 0
„ 1873	—	1,022 9 1
„ 1874	420	906 12 11
„ 1875	551	1,088 15 8
„ 1876	627	1,182 8 8
„ 1877	717	1,222 18 8
„ 1878	796	1,380 18 11
„ 1879	981	1,752 18 2
„ 1880	1,181	2,141 8 10
„ 1881	1,376	2,459 15 6
„ 1882	1,618	3,236 8 8
„ 1883	1,959	3,647 10 0
„ 1884	2,306	4,589 0 10
„ 1885	2,587	5,220 19 0
„ 1886	2,890	6,258 11 0
Dec. 31, 1886	3,005	6,581 2 5

During the period from June 12 to December 31, 1886, 64 Resident and 182 Non-Resident Fellows were elected—together 196. At the close of the year the list comprised 1,181 Resident and 1,824 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 3,005; of whom 7 were Honorary Fellows and 460 were Life Fellows.

Since the last Report the Institute has lost by death 23 Fellows, including the Right Hon. the Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B., one of its original Vice-Presidents; Mr. Henry Blaine, a member of the Council from 1868 to 1882; Sir John C. Molteno, K.C.M.G., formerly Prime Minister of the Cape of Good Hope; General Sir Herbert T. Macpherson, V.C., K.O.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in Burma; and Sir Walter Watson Hughes, the founder of the Adelaide University.

In July last Mr. Frederick Young relinquished the position of Honorary Secretary, which he so ably filled since the lamented

death of Dr. C. W. Eddy, in October, 1874. In recognition of his valuable services to the Institute, the Council have elected him a Vice-President, in succession to the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., subject to confirmation by the Fellows at the Annual Meeting.

The usual annual *Conversazione* was held at the South Kensington Museum on July 1, and was attended by 4,127 persons, the largest number ever present on a similar occasion.

In view of the largely-increased attendance at the ordinary meetings, the Council have engaged Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, for the current session. The following papers have already been read:—

1. "The Colonies in Relation to the Empire." By Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.
2. "The Trade of India, and its Further Development." By Dr. George Watt, C.I.E.
3. "New Guinea—Past, Present, and Future." By the Rev. James Chalmers, of Port Moresby.
4. "Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce." By Mr. D. Morris, M.A., F.L.S., Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew.

Further papers have been promised by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster, on "British Columbia"; Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S., on "The Mineral Wealth of South Africa"; and Mr. George Baden Powell, C.M.G., M.P., on "Colonial Investments, Government and Municipal."

The Library is consulted with increasing frequency, and the printed catalogue alluded to last year—which is obtainable by Fellows at the nominal charge of 2s. 6d. a copy—greatly facilitates reference to its contents. Since the issue of the last Report, 867 volumes and 184 pamphlets have been added, raising the total to 5,507 volumes and 1,784 pamphlets.

The Council gladly afforded all the support in their power to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, which was visited by upwards of five million persons, and fully realised all anticipations that it would prove of national importance in awakening a more general and adequate appreciation of the extent and resources of the outlying parts of the Empire, the fields they offer to the sober and industrious emigrant from these shores, and their value to the Mother Country as markets for her manufactures.

The Council recommend to the Fellows for adoption a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen, expressing heartfelt joy

and thankfulness that Her Majesty has been spared to rule for fifty years over an Empire which is now estimated to comprise one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, and to contain a population equal to one-sixth of the human race.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased graciously to accept a complete set of the "Proceedings" of the Institute from the time of its inauguration.

When towards the close of the past year a letter was published from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, suggesting the establishment of an Imperial Institute, the Council at once gave serious consideration to the proposal, and, on 19th October last, passed the following resolution:—

"That the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute are desirous of giving their most cordial support to any well-considered celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in June, 1887.

"It appears to this Council that, as representing the Royal Colonial Institute, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is President, it would be most fitting that their support be given to the suggestion of His Royal Highness the President, for the establishment of an Imperial and Colonial Institution, to represent the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the Queen's Colonial and Indian Empire, so far as may be consistent with the maintenance of the privileges granted to this Institute by Royal Charter, under date September 26, 1882."

On the 5th November last, at the invitation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute, the Council deputed one of their number, Mr. Neville Lubbock, to join the temporary Committee formed by His Royal Highness for the purpose of conferring with the Representatives of the Colonies, in regard to the proposed scheme of an Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. As a consultative Committee, to confer with Mr. Neville Lubbock, the Council deputed Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., Mr. Gisborne Molineux, and Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G., who placed themselves in communication with a Sub-Committee of the Imperial Institute Committee, and received satisfactory assurances of their desire that the union of the Royal Colonial Institute with the Imperial Institute should be so arranged as not to deprive the Fellows of the former of any privileges which they now possess. The report of the Imperial Institute Committee has since been published, and one of its recommendations is that provision should

be made for "the incorporation in some form into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute, if, as is hoped, it be possible to bring about such a union." The Council have had the honour of subsequently receiving the following important letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Institute:—

" MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, S.W.

" *February 5, 1887.*

" SIR,

" The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute is doubtless acquainted with the nature of the scheme for the establishment of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, which has been prepared by the Committee appointed by me for that purpose, and which has been approved by Her Majesty as a very fitting memorial of the completion of the fiftieth year of Her reign.

" The objects embraced by that scheme are in so many important respects identified with the functions of the Royal Colonial Institute that its members will, I feel sure, desire to take an active part in promoting their fulfilment.

" I cherish the hope that one of the prominent features connected with the development of this great national undertaking will be its intimate relation with the Royal Colonial Institute, and the cordial co-operation of the members of this important Society with the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your obedient Servant,

" (Signed) ALBERT EDWARD P.,

" *President.*

" THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL,

" Royal Colonial Institute,

" Northumberland Avenue."

The Council believe that the Fellows will be desirous of taking part in the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in the manner suggested by His Royal Highness, their President, in the above letter, and that they will authorise the Council to convey to His Royal Highness the assurance of their willingness cordially to co-operate with the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute.

The Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament, expressing a conviction "that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various

portions of the Empire," afforded much satisfaction to the Council, who regard with feelings of the deepest interest the announcement that a Conference will be held in London in the early part of this year, at which representatives of the principal Colonial Governments will be invited to discuss questions of Imperial concern. In the opinion of the Council it is impossible to over-estimate the significance of this first attempt to bring all parts of the Empire into joint deliberation — a policy completely in harmony with the principles which have guided the Royal Colonial Institute throughout its career.

The Council have had great pleasure in extending the privilege of Honorary Membership of the Institute, during their stay in England, to the several Delegates from the Colonies to the Conference who are not already Fellows.

In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows on the position attained by the Institute financially and numerically, and the growth of the principles it was formed to promote and has steadily kept in view—principles which they feel assured will ere long receive still further and more important developments.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

15th February, 1887.

Secretary.

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(To December 31, 1886.)

					£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports	..	..	..	..	4,831	15	0
F. H. Dangar, Esq., New South Wales	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, Jamaica	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
G. A. Musgrave, Esq.	..	..	..	..	3	3	0
Hamilton Hunter, Esq., Fiji (second donation)	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
P. Haughton James, Esq., Jamaica	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Joseph J. Smith, Esq., Cape Colony	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Z. A. Williams, Esq., Lagos	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
					<hr/>		
					£4,944		
					<hr/>		
					2		
					<hr/>		
					0		

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

(June 12, 1886, to Dec. 31, 1886.)

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co.	W. H. Brereton, Esq.
J. F. Anderson, Esq., Mauritius	Justin McCarty Browne, Esq.,
Alexander Begg, Esq., Canada	Tasmania
Robert Bell, Esq., Canada	L. Bruck, Esq., New South Wales
T. Hesketh Biggs, Esq., India	C. M. Bult, Esq., J.P., Cape Colony
W. J. Black, Esq.	Rev. A. Caldecott
James Bonwick, Esq.	Percy Clarke, Esq., LL.B.
J. G. Bourinot, Esq., Canada	Arthur Clayden, Esq.

- J. F. Conigrave, Esq., South Australia
 Messrs. Donald Currie & Co.
 The Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, M.A.,
 C.M.G.
 Dr. C. Daruty, Mauritius
 Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G.,
 South Australia
 N. Darnell Davis, Esq., British
 Guiana
 A. De Boucherville, Esq., Mauritius
 Hon. G. De Coriolis, Mauritius
 W. Doberck, Esq., Hong Kong
 Alfred Domett, Esq., C.M.G.
 C. Washington Eves, Esq.
 Major S. Flood-Page
 Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G., Western
 Australia
 Hon. Malcolm Fraser, C.M.G.,
 Western Australia
 Professor W. Fream
 The Rev. Canon W. T. Gaul, M.A.,
 Cape Colony
 Morton Green, Esq.
 Sir John Gorrie, Trinidad
 John Haddon, Esq.
 Henry Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., New
 South Wales
 James Hector, Esq., M.D., C.M.G.,
 New Zealand
 O. Humphreys, Esq., Antigua
 Everard F. im Thurn, Esq., British
 Guiana
 F. P. Labilliere, Esq.
 Ellis Lever, Esq.
 Professor A. Liversidge, New South
 Wales
 Sir James Marshall, C.M.G.
 J. T. Matson, Esq., New Zealand
 W. H. Middleton, Esq., Natal
 C. H. Harley Moseley, Esq., Civil
 Commandant, Sherbro'
 Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller,
 K.C.M.G., Victoria
 Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
 J. C. O'Halloran, Esq., Civil Com-
 missioner, Rodrigues, Mauritius
 Mrs. J. C. O'Halloran, Rodrigues,
 Mauritius
 J. S. O'Halloran, Esq.
 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navi-
 gation Company
 Messrs. George Philip & Sons
 Robert Porter, Esq.
 Bernard Quaritch, Esq.
 John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
 Messrs. Richards, Slater & Co., Cape
 Colony
 Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.,
 Governor of Trinidad.
 H. C. Russell, Esq., New South
 Wales
 C. S. Salmon, Esq.
 Messrs. Sands and Macdougall, New
 South Wales
 Mrs. Sawkins
 Dr. R. Schomburgk, South Australia
 Admiral Scott, New Zealand
 A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq., C.M.G.,
 Canada
 The Right Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D.,
 Bishop of New Westminster
 R. Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., New
 South Wales
 G. J. Symons, Esq., F.R.S.
 H. D'Esterre Taylor, Esq., Victoria
 James Thomson, Esq., British Guiana
 Mrs. C. P. Traill, Canada
 Colonel William White, Canada
 J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.
 John Wyndham, Esq., New South
 Wales
 Frederick Young, Esq.
 The Agri-Horticultural Society of
 Madras
 The Anthropological Institute
 „ Anti-Slavery Society
 „ Cambridge University Library
 „ Canadian Institute
 „ Chamber of Commerce—
 Adelaide, South Australia
 Cape Town
 Dunedin, New Zealand
 Maryborough, Queensland
 Melbourne, Victoria
 Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony
 „ College of Agriculture, Downton
 „ Colonial and Indian Exhibition
 Ceylon Commission
 Natal „
 New Zealand „
 Queensland „
 West African „
 Western Australian „
 West Indian „
 „ Colonial Museum, Wellington,
 New Zealand
 „ Colonial Office
 „ Corporation of Durban, Natal
 „ Corporation of London
 „ Crown Agents for the Colonies
 „ East India Association
 „ Emigrants' Information Office
 „ Historical and Scientific Society,
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 „ Imperial Federation League
 „ India Office
 „ Institute of Bankers
 „ Institution of Civil Engineers
 „ Manchester Geographical Society
 „ Minister of Education, Ontario,
 Canada

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| The Proprietors of Bradshaw's Guide to New Zealand | Also Files of the following Papers from the Proprietors:— |
| „ Proprietors of Revue Coloniale Internationale | Anti-Slavery Reporter |
| „ Public Library— | Australian Times and Anglo-New Zealander |
| Adelaide, South Australia | Australian Trading World |
| Dundee | British Australasian |
| Liverpool | British Mercantile Gazette |
| Melbourne, Victoria | British Trade Journal |
| Norwich | Chamber of Commerce Journal |
| Sydney, New South Wales | Colonies and India |
| „ Royal Geographical Society | Eastern Australasian |
| „ Royal Society of Canada | Estates Roll |
| „ Royal Society of South Australia | European Mail |
| „ Royal United Service Institution | Food |
| „ Scottish Geographical Society | Home and Colonial Mail |
| „ Smithsonian Institution, Washington, United States | Imperial Federation |
| „ Society of Arts | Journal of the Society of Arts |
| „ Statistical Society | Meteorological Magazine |
| „ Victoria Institute | New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Circular |
| „ Wool Brokers' Association (Catalogue of Sales) | Planters' Gazette |
| „ Government of— | Provincial Medical Journal |
| Bahamas | Scottish News |
| British Honduras | United Service Gazette |
| Canada | Weekly Official Intelligencer |
| „ Government of— | Wool Exchange Circular |
| British Columbia (Provincial) | Africa, South |
| Manitoba | Cape of Good Hope— |
| Ontario | Beaufort Courier |
| Quebec | Budget, Port Alfred |
| Cape of Good Hope | Commercial Report, Prices Current |
| Ceylon | Diamond Fields Advertiser |
| India | Eastern Star, Grahamstown |
| Leeward Islands | Farmers' Chronicle, Cathcart |
| Malta | Fort Beaufort Advocate |
| Mauritius | Free Press, Queenstown |
| Natal | Natal— |
| New South Wales | Advertiser |
| New Zealand | Mercury |
| Queensland | Witness |
| South Australia | Orange Free State— |
| Straits Settlements | Friend of the Free State |
| Tasmania | Africa, West— |
| Victoria | Early Dawn, Sherbro' |
| Western Australia | Methodist Herald, Sierra Leone |
| „ Court of Policy, British Guiana | Weekly News, Sierra Leone |
| „ Department of State, Washington, United States | Australasia |
| „ Agents-General for— | Fiji— |
| British Columbia | Fiji Times |
| Cape of Good Hope | Suva Times |
| New South Wales | New South Wales— |
| New Zealand | Australasian Medical Gazette |
| Queensland | Silver Age, Silverton |
| South Australia | Sydney Bulletin |
| Victoria | „ Daily Telegraph |
| „ Registrar-General of— | „ Echo |
| Jamaica | „ Illustrated News |
| Queensland | „ Mail |
| | „ Morning Herald |
| | „ Tribune |

- New Zealand—
 Auckland Weekly News
 Canterbury Times
 Lyttelton Times
 Otago Daily Times
 Timaru Herald
- Queensland—
 Brisbane Daily Courier
 Capricornian
 Figaro
 Government Gazette
 Mackay Standard
 Maryborough Colonist
 Queenslander
- South Australia—
 Kapunda Herald
 Northern Territory Times
 Pictorial Australian
 Port Adelaide News
 South Australian Advertiser
 South Australian Register
- Tasmania—
 Examiner, Launceston
 Mercury, Hobart
- Victoria—
 Age
 Argus
 Australasian
 Australasian Sketcher
 Ballarat Star
 Illustrated Australian News
 Imperial Review
 Insurance and Banking Record
 Leader
 Melbourne Review
 Warrnambool Standard
- Western Australia—
 Enquirer and Commercial News,
 Perth
 Government Gazette
 Victorian Express, Geraldton
 Western Mail, Perth
- Borneo—
 North Borneo Herald
- Canada—
 Commercial, Manitoba
 Daily Witness, Montreal
 Globe, Toronto
 Leader, Regina
- Canada—
 Manitoba Free Press
 Manitoba Gazette
 Weekly Sun, New Brunswick
 Weekly British Colonist, British
 Columbia
 Weekly Examiner, Prince Edward
 Island
- Ceylon—
 Observer
 Times of Ceylon
 Tropical Agriculturist
- Malta—
 Times
- Mauritius—
 Government Gazette
 Merchant and Planter's Gazette
- Straits Settlements—
 Government Gazette
 Singapore Free Press
- West Indies—
 Antigua—
 Standard
 Bahamas—
 Nassau Guardian
 Barbados—
 Globe
 Herald
 British Guiana—
 Argosy
 Asylum Journal
 Daily Chronicle
 Royal Gazette
 British Honduras—
 Angelos
 Colonial Guardian
 Government Gazette
- Dominica—
 Dial
- Grenada—
 Equilibrium
 People
 St. George's Chronicle
- Jamaica—
 Colonial Standard
 Gleaner
- St. Lucia—
 Voice

(*Notes.*—The total number of Papers filed is 163.)

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING JUNE 12, AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per last Account.....		523	5	2	Salaries and Wages.....		572	12	8
On Deposit at Interest with London and Westminster Bank.....		2,000	0	0	Printing.....		251	2	9
Cash in the hands of the Secretary ..		5	14	10	Advertising Meetings.....		17	4	3
12 Life Subscriptions of £20		£240	0	0	Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses		20	4	9
32 " " " 10		320	0	0	Reporting Meetings		21	0	0
1 " " " to complete		8	19	0	Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows.....		74	13	0
65 Entrance Fees of £3		195	0	0	Postages.....		166	10	1
148 " " " £1 la.		155	8	0	Stationery.....		76	14	3
1 " " " to complete		1	19	0	Newspapers		26	13	2
167 Subscriptions of £2		334	0	0	Library—Printing extra copies of Catalogue		55	8	0
348 " " " £1 la.		365	8	0	Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c.		44	6	8
85 " " " £1 and under to		80	17	0	Furniture, Repairs, &c.		60	17	0
Amount received in connection with the		1,701	11	0	Guests' Dinner Fund		8	16	7
Conversations		647	5	0	Rates and Taxes		143	18	3
Rent for 3 quarters to December 25, 1886, less Property Tax.....		870	0	0	Fire Insurance.....		18	0	3
Interest on Deposits		5	13	5	Conversations—				
Building Fund.....		112	7	0	Retractions supplied.....		£499	8	0
Donations in aid of.....					Use of South Kensington Museum and Attendance		55	0	0
Balance of Advances on security of Mortgage applied in part re-payment of Debentures.....		4,500	0	0	Attendance of Guards' Band.....		31	10	0
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.					Attendance of Band of 1st West India Regiment.....		10	10	0
					Printing.....		23	12	6
					Hire of Lamps		6	0	0
					New Building, Northumberland Avenue (Balance of Account).....		626	0	6
					Principal of Debentures redeemed.....		231	18	6
					Interest on Debentures (Balance of Account).....		6,500	0	0
					Gratuity.....		174	1	4
					Miscellaneous		80	0	0
							33	11	9
							9,193	13	9
					Balance in hand as per Bank Book		£1,187	15	7
					Cash in the hands of the Secretary		0	14	7
							1,188	10	2
							£10,362	3	11

W O SARGENT.

STATEMENT OF THE BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT, DECEMBER, 31, 1886.

Dr.	£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.	
To Donations		112 7 0	By Paid Contractors		81 16 6
„ Balance of Advance on security of Mortgage, applied to the repayment of Debentures	4,500 0 0		„ Furniture		160 3 0
			„ Principal of Debentures created to provide funds for the erection of New Building, redeemed.....		6,500 0 0
„ Amount transferred from General Account....	4,612 7 0				
	2,119 11 6				
	£6,731 18 6				£6,731 18 6

January 1, 1887.

W. O. SARGEANT,
Hon. Treasurer.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DECEMBER 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts		908	16	10	By Subscriptions outstanding.....		336	13	0
„ Advance for Purchase of Site and to pay off					„ Property of the Institute—				
Debitures on security of Mortgage	35,020	0	0		New Building and Furniture				
					(cost price)	£21,823	11	6	
					Books, &c., valued at.....	1,000	0	0	
Balance in favour of Assets	18,939	17	10		„ Cost of Freehold		22,823	11	6
							30,620	0	0
					Balance at Bank	£1,187	16	7	
					„ in hands of Secretary		0	14	7
							1,188	10	2
							£54,868	14	8

W. C. SARGEANT,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 1, 1887.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrears on the 31st December, 1886, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £336 13s.

W. WESTGARTH, }
G. MOLINEUX, } Auditors.

January 19, 1887.

Sir W. C. SARGEANT, K.C.M.G. (Honorary Treasurer): I am sure when I tell you I am suffering a great deal to-day you will excuse me for being brief. I have again to congratulate the Fellows of the Institute on the satisfactory state of the accounts. The receipts have been greater this year than ever they were before, and we have finished the year with a considerable balance in hand, showing that, though our receipts have increased, the expenditure has been kept well in hand. There is not this year any large financial operation to bring under your notice. I think everything is prospering in connection with the Royal Colonial Institute. If there is anything in the accounts respecting which you require any further information I shall be most happy to afford it.

The CHAIRMAN: In the absence of the Chairman of Council, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, who is, as usual, engaged in acquiring knowledge of the more distant possessions of the Empire, I have been asked by my colleagues to take the chair, and I feel very much the honour that has been paid me by this fact, especially considering the importance of the occasion. It is not necessary, I think, for me to say much in the way of preface, because all matters of importance that have occurred during the year are fully detailed in the Report. So far as the Colonies of the British Empire and those connected with the Colonies are concerned, the past year has been one of the most eventful in our history, and the Council have endeavoured to keep pace as far as they possibly could with the great movement in favour of the Colonies that has arisen out of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and from the attention which has been drawn to the subject of Federation and other matters. They have also naturally been very desirous to do what they could in connection with the grander design which has grown out of the Exhibition—the establishment of an Imperial Institute in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. You will see from the Report what has passed so far as the Council of this Institute are concerned. It was not for them to offer their advice or to suggest anything as to details. They have nothing whatever to do with the site which has been selected for the Imperial Institute or the motives for its selection. When the matter was brought under their notice they had merely to do what they could to show those connected with the Imperial Institute that they took a sincere interest in the design, and felt very deeply that it was one of great grandeur and importance. They felt assured the desire of the Fellows would be to evince their loyalty and respect and affection for a Sovereign whose beneficent reign the Colonies have made such wonderful

progress and prospered so exceedingly during the last fifty years, and that they would wish to evince that loyalty by doing what lay in their power to co-operate in a design that was understood to be personally pleasing and interesting to Her Majesty. They were confident, on the other hand, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of this Institute, would not and could not wish the Council of that Institute to do anything that would in the slightest degree curtail the privileges its members enjoy, or that would circumscribe the exercise of those functions which they have hitherto efficiently discharged. They, therefore, had no hesitation whatever in giving a general assurance of the desire to co-operate with the Committee appointed in connection with the Imperial Institute. Further than that they did not feel authorised to go. It would be necessary, they felt, to come to the Fellows to obtain their sanction to any arrangement whenever any arrangement was proposed to them. It can hardly be said as yet that things have gone so far as that. Communications have taken place between the two Committees, and, having been a member of the Committee of this Institute, I am happy to say we were met in a spirit of great cordiality, and there is every prospect of a harmonious arrangement—an arrangement by which our Institute will be in no way injured, but materially advanced in some respects, by the foundation of the Imperial Institute. Further than that it is not necessary for me to go. You will find all we have done written in the Report. We shall be glad to have your approval of the course we have pursued, and to know that we enjoy your confidence in pursuing any negotiations that may arise in the future. With these few words, I beg to move the adoption of the Report.

Mr. J. A. YOUNG, C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Rev. ALFRED CALDECOTT, M.A.: There is a strong feeling among the Fellows that the Institute has not been altogether courteously treated in the matter of the proposed Imperial Institute. It was some weeks after the appearance of the proposals before any cognisance of its existence was taken, and the Committee of Advice was formed without our being noticed at all. This mistake has been rectified, however, and the Fellows are glad to see that there is also a sub-committee of their Council working in connection with the Imperial Institute Committee. At the same time, I venture to suggest that it would be a more cordial recognition of the peculiar position of this Institute if His Royal Highness the President were to preside at a special meeting for considering how

best we can help the new Institute without detriment to our own flourishing and satisfactory condition. And, as the Imperial Institute still lingers in cloudland in some very important respects, such a meeting of colonists and former residents in the Colonies could hardly fail to give some helpful counsel to those promoting the new scheme.

MAJOR S. FLOOD-PAGE : I think there can be no question that the great body of the Fellows will entirely support the action of the Council, so far as they have gone, with regard to the Imperial Institute. There is, however, this difficulty—that the Council know a great deal more than we do in regard to that matter, and yet they ask the Fellows to authorise them “to convey to His Royal Highness the assurance of their willingness cordially to co-operate with the governing body of the Imperial Institute.” It is a common expression that to give a blank cheque is rather a dangerous thing, and I cannot help thinking that while we have not the slightest wish to express anything but confidence in the judgment of the Council, we are asked to draw largely on a bank we know nothing about. I think I am right in saying that while every man in the room cordially approves of the Imperial Institute in the abstract, I am no less correct in saying that there is hardly a member of this Institute who would not cordially disapprove of our being in any way absorbed into the Imperial Institute. Further, while we are thoroughly in sympathy with the abstract idea, I am sure we one and all feel, or nearly all, that such an institution situated at Kensington could not adequately fulfil its important functions. Therefore, while I do not wish to suggest any want of confidence in the Council, I do think that before we give them this authorisation we are entitled to ask for a little more information as to what is to be the position of this Institute in relation to the Imperial Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN : It may perhaps save time and prevent misconception if I say that the Council do not know much more of the scheme—in fact, I may say no more—than is communicated to the Fellows in the Report. I will ask Mr. Nevile Lubbock, a member of Council, and who was a member of the Imperial Institute Committee, to say a few words. They will, perhaps, tend to allay any impression that there is a desire on the part of the Prince or the Imperial Institute to swamp this Institute, or to put an end to its existence.

MR. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : It gives me great pleasure to be able to state what has passed, so far as the Council of this Institute is con-

cerned, with regard to any commitment to the Imperial Institute. It will naturally occur to you that when the sub-committee of the Council was appointed, one of the first things they did was to consult together on what they thought would be the basis on which any arrangement with the Imperial Institute could be brought about. It will allay the anxiety of the gentleman who spoke last when I state that one of the first points on which they agreed was that it was desirable that we should retain the present house. We felt very certain that the Fellows would not like to leave Northumberland Avenue and go to South Kensington, and we therefore unanimously came to the conclusion that one of the first points we would lay before the Committee of the Imperial Institute was the necessity of allowing the Fellows to remain in the present house. We also thought the Fellows would be very anxious that the present organisation should be maintained. I do not know that I can go very much farther than that, because, as you know, the Imperial Institute is at present in its inception, and in all probability a great deal will have to be arranged hereafter. The Committee of your Council did meet the Committee of the Imperial Institute, and mentioned to them the views I have stated, and on the part of the Committee of the Imperial Institute no objection whatever was made. You may, therefore, make your minds quite easy with regard to our leaving this building and going to South Kensington. I think that will allay a good deal of the anxiety I have seen expressed in some quarters, and I will only add that while I believe the Fellows have every confidence in the Council they have this further security—that no arrangement can be finally concluded without its being submitted to the Fellows for their approval.

Mr. G. R. Godson: There should be an understanding, I think, that we will have nothing whatever to do with this undertaking financially. It is not more than twenty years ago that a society just as flourishing as ours—a society with plenty of funds, and in an independent position—was induced by the Commissioners to go to South Kensington, and invested money to the extent of some £40,000 on buildings alone, and which they thought would be their own property. Not only so, but the Commissioners asked the Royal Horticultural Society to advance money to carry out some of the works that they themselves had undertaken to do, and this they did to the extent of £16,000. Neither sum has ever been paid to this day. The Commissioners have taken possession of the whole of that land, and they are the very people who now want you to go to South Kensington. While we should help the scheme in every

possible way, we ought, in my opinion, to keep clear of any financial entanglements. We are in a most central position, and the record of the ups and downs of our society, as set forth in the Report, shows our strength at the present moment. We ought to tie the Council so that none of our money should go to South Kensington.

MR. CATTERSON SMITH: In support of what the first speaker said, I would also urge that a meeting should be called in some convenient building, with the Prince of Wales in the chair, if possible, and that this question should be fully discussed. Do not let us sanction anything whereby we may be tied. We must speak now or never. As a commercial man, I must say there is a feeling in the City that the Royal Colonial Institute has a valuable commercial side. It is a rendezvous for people from various parts of the world—a dignified place of meeting, too. To remove this Institute further West would, I think, be to lose some of that influence which is part of its sinew and backbone. There should be a distinct understanding that on some convenient day the Fellows should come together and discuss what our relations with the Imperial Institute shall be. As a young man, I insured my life in a City office, on account of its convenience, but one day we (the shareholders) were summoned by the directors, and informed we were to be taken over by the Eagle Insurance Company, Pall Mall, and now it is a much more serious matter to attend their meetings; therefore I, for one Fellow, say, do not let an Imperial Eagle carry us so far as South Kensington. Let us alone.

MR. G. R. GODSON: Would the Council mind the insertion of words in the Report to the effect that they will not enter into any *financial* engagements without the express sanction of the Fellows?

SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.: The Council have already undertaken not to enter into any financial or other final arrangement whatever without the sanction of the Fellows. If you cannot depend on the Council and on their promise not to move without your consent, the sooner you abolish the Council the better. I do not see why the Council should be restricted with regard to financial any more than any other arrangements when they are made provisionally, subject to your approval. The negotiations are delicate and pressing, and must be carried on by the Council. It is impossible to have a large meeting of Fellows, and to expect the Prince of Wales to attend here for the purpose of such negotiations. ("Impossible?") It is impossible to bring His Royal Highness here

unless he deigns to come, which is not at all likely. Whenever things are so far advanced that a meeting of Fellows is necessary, a meeting will be called, and whatever arrangement the Council propose to make will be submitted for your approval. A safer arrangement you cannot possibly have. It is not fair, I think, to hamper the Council in regard to these matters. The Imperial Institute is being formed for the purpose of practically promoting the interests of India and the Colonies, and for improving their commercial relations. It would, I think, ill become this Institute to hold back from giving such an enterprise all possible support, without yielding any of our rights and privileges. Those rights and privileges will, I assure you, be perfectly safe in the hands of the Council, and, indeed, they cannot be touched or encroached upon without your full consent.

MR. FREDERICK YOUNG : As you are aware, I have for many a long year taken a deep interest in the affairs of this Institute, and no one can be more gratified than I am to see the remarkable progress it has made. It was founded to supply a national want, and I rejoice to say it has to a great extent supplied that want. I may therefore claim your indulgence for a moment while I call the attention of the large number of Fellows assembled here to-day to the fact that they have the whole of the question before us in their hands. It would, I think, be extremely unfortunate if the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute should fail to express their cordial sympathy with the grand conception of an Imperial Institute which has been put forward by the Prince of Wales, their President, when that conception has been brought by His Royal Highness under their notice. At the same time, the Royal Colonial Institute being a successful going concern, we have a right to feel somewhat sensitive as to how this proposal will affect us and our future interests. There can be no doubt, from what you have read in the Report now under consideration, that the Council, while negotiating in a sympathetic spirit with the promoters of the Imperial Institute, are in the position of waiting to have any proposal for amalgamation or union made to them, and are not called upon to propose any plan for such union themselves. Whenever, therefore, the question is put before the Royal Colonial Institute in detail, the Council have pledged themselves—and rightly pledged themselves—that they will not in any way commit this Institute without previous consultation with and acquiescence in it by the great body of the Fellows. It is, then, undesirable and unnecessary that the Council should pledge themselves any further at this moment not

to undertake any financial or other engagement with respect to the proposed new Institute. We ought to wait patiently, and in a dignified way, steadily pursuing our own work, which is going on as satisfactorily as possible; and when a distinct proposal is made to the Council by the originators of the Imperial Institute, the Fellows will be specially called together to accept or to reject such proposal. I thought it necessary to say these few words, because there is no one who is likely to feel more deeply, or more sensitively, than myself that the Royal Colonial Institute should preserve its autonomy, and continue to carry on the great work for which it was called into existence eighteen years ago, and which it has up to the present time performed so successfully and satisfactorily.

Mr. JOHN A'DEANE: I would beg to suggest that before any arrangement is made with the projectors of the Imperial Institute the whole of the Fellows should have at least a month's notice, and that they should be able to vote, if necessary, by proxy. This Institute has done good work in the past, and will do better work in the future; and what I fear is that, by misjudged enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the Council, we might in some way be pledged to arrangements that would be objectionable to the majority of the Fellows. The sound financial position of this Institute might be jeopardised by being affiliated with the Imperial Institute, and I am very much afraid that a large number of Fellows would retire if such an alteration of its constitution was contemplated by the Council without the previous sanction of the Fellows themselves.

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE: I may point out that, according to the Rules, no alteration materially affecting the constitution of the Institute can be made except after a month's notice being given of the meeting at which the proposal to make such alteration is brought forward, so that the Fellows are amply protected by the Rules from any project of the nature under discussion being hurried through. One word as to what has been said with regard to the Council giving a pledge not to commit the credit of the Royal Colonial Institute in this matter. It would be utterly opposed to the very Rules and Constitution of this Institute were the Council to attempt to do anything of the kind. In fact, I cannot conceive anything more in the nature of misappropriation than for the Council to pledge a single farthing or particle of the property of this Institute to the purposes of the Imperial Institute, or anything else, without consulting the Fellows on the subject. I, for one, would be no party

to such a thing, and I do not believe there is a single member of the Council who would entertain the idea for a moment.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE : It would be inexpedient, I think, to hamper the Council with regard to financial negotiations. We are all satisfied that there is no intention on their part to give any of our property to the Imperial Institute, but they may want to get financial advantages from the Imperial Institute for us. We do not wish to show any want of confidence in them. At the same time, we cannot forget that the Council are a close body, and this year there is no change beyond the new position of Mr. Young. Where, however, there is doubt is with regard to the parties with whom they are negotiating. We cannot conceal from ourselves that the Imperial Institute has had a rather unhappy experience so far. It has already undergone modifications that give us cause for mistrust. Nobody knows what its future will be. We cannot forget there has been some degree of discourtesy towards this Institute and towards the Society of Arts. What communication has there been with either of these two societies (whose titles and objects have been taken) except for the purpose of asking contributions? I trust our Council will not think our confidence in them is diminished; on the contrary, every expression has been in favour of continuing that confidence, and of allowing them to carry on the negotiations unfettered; on the other hand, the members of this Institute wish to feel that when the result of these negotiations is laid before them they also are unfettered.

Mr. J. G. GRANT, C.M.G. : I have not the slightest doubt that, as stated by the Prince of Wales, the objects embraced by the Imperial Institute are in many important respects identical with the functions of this institution. At the same time, I quite agree with members who say that what we are called upon to affirm should be distinctly placed before the meeting; and that if we adopt the paragraph in the Report stating "The Council believe the Fellows will be desirous of taking part in the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in the manner suggested by His Royal Highness, their President, in the above letter, and that they will authorise the Council to convey to His Royal Highness the assurance of their willingness cordially to co-operate with the governing body of the Imperial Institute," it should be distinctly understood that in giving that power to the Council we shall be consulted before any definite measures are adopted. I would therefore like to ask Mr. Neville Lubbock whether, in adopting this Report, we are pledging ourselves in any way to adopt what the Council may suggest, or will it be left entirely to

the discretion of the Fellows whether any resolution submitted to them shall be adopted?

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : I have no hesitation in saying that any arrangement which is ultimately come to will have to be submitted to the Fellows and receive their sanction.

The CHAIRMAN : I think Mr. Neville Lubbock has answered that question satisfactorily. There is only one point I will advert to. It was suggested by one speaker that the Fellows should be allowed to vote by proxy. I am informed by the solicitor to the Institute that this is contrary to the constitution. It is only those who attend who can vote. A month's notice is required, and therefore nobody will be taken by surprise.

Mr. G. R. GODSON : We only wish to ask the Council not to sign anything beforehand. We are very much afraid, from the wording of the Report, that we may be made a catspaw of, and that there is a hidden meaning in the words of the Report.

Mr. JAMES A. YOUL, C.M.G. : Permit me to assure the meeting that the Council have by no means lost sight of what previous speakers referred to when they dwelt on the fact that the financial position of this Institute was in anything but a flourishing condition in the earlier stages of its existence. Having been an active member of the Finance Committee from the very commencement, no one is more fully aware that it was only by carefully watching every item of expenditure that the early difficulties of this Institute were surmounted and its present position attained. Those difficulties were chiefly due to the inconvenience of the locality in the neighbourhood of Westminster, in which we first had rooms, and it was not until we removed to a central position at Charing Cross that the tide began to turn—thus showing that locality has a great deal to do with the successful carrying out of the objects for which this Institute was formed. I hope, therefore, the meeting will rest assured that the Council are fully sensible of the importance of retaining this building, which offers so many advantages to Fellows from its central situation, and was specially designed to meet their requirements. It is obviously impossible at this stage to elaborate any definite scheme for amalgamation with the Imperial Institute. At the same time, our communications with the representatives of the Imperial Institute have been of the most cordial character, and no doubt will continue so, seeing that they fully recognise the vested rights and privileges which are secured to the Fellows of this Institute by Royal Charter.

Mr. A'DEANE : I would point out that more than half the

Fellows—some 1,800—are non-resident, and I think that to make any alteration in the constitution without consulting them would be suicidal.

The CHAIRMAN: We can hardly go into that question now.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to report on behalf of the Scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council that the list recommended by the Council is adopted. The following constitute the governing body for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian, K.G.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery.

The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford, K.P.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.

Frederick Young, Esq.

COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Esq.,
F.R.S.

Sir Charles Clifford.

Sir John Cooke, K.C.M.G.

General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney
G.C.B.

Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.

H. J. Jourdain, Esq., C.M.G.

F. P. Labilliere, Esq.

Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.

Neville Lubbock, Esq.

Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Gisborne Molineux, Esq.

Jacob Montefiore, Esq.

Charles Parbury, Esq.

John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Peter Redpath, Esq.

Alexander Rivington, Esq.

Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

H. B. T. Strangways, Esq.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.,

C.I.E., M.P.

J. Duncan Thomson, Esq.

William Walker, Esq.

J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.

James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

The CHAIRMAN: It is mentioned in the Report that an Address to the Queen has been adopted by the Council on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. As it runs in the name of the Council and Fellows, I will ask the Secretary to read it.

The SECRETARY read the Address.

Dr. F. J. MOUAT: The resolution which has been put into my hands will, I am sure, excite the sympathy and obtain the cordial approval of everyone present. It is as follows:—"That the Fellows heartily unite with the Council on the occasion of the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's reign in offering to Her Majesty a congratulatory address." The language of eulogy, the language of devotion, the language of loyalty, and the language of affection have been exhausted in every part of Her Majesty's wide dominions by those who have written or spoken of the happy advent of the 50th year of her reign. Whether we regard her as a Sovereign—probably the most strictly constitutional who ever sat on the throne of England—or whether we consider the marvellous development of almost every part of her dominions, their progress in wealth, intelligence, and civilisation, and everything that illustrates what, I think, must be considered the greatest Empire which the world has ever seen—in every one of these respects, I say, Her Majesty's reign will be conspicuous in the annals of this country. In sympathy for the sufferings and participation in the joys and sorrows of her subjects, as well as in harmony with all that has tended to their progress in every branch of human happiness, Her Majesty has exhibited herself in the light of a perfect woman as well as a perfect Sovereign. She has admitted us—the whole of the peoples over whom she has ruled with such beneficence and success—to a knowledge of her inner life and domestic relations, to an extent exhibited by no other ruler of any age, and has shown us a model household, which is not the least remarkable feature and characteristic of her reign, and which is deserving of all honour and respect. What more, then, need be said to prove that she reigns in the hearts and affections of all races of her subjects, or to recommend to the heartiest concurrence of this thoroughly representative meeting the motion which it is my privilege to propose.

Mr. J. R. MOSSE: I rise to second this resolution most fervently. No one can be a subject of Her Majesty—no one can have been in the Colonies—without feeling how much this recognition is deserved.

The motion was adopted by acclamation, and the common seal of the Institute was affixed to the Address.

Sir WALTER L. BULLER, K.C.M.G. : I have been asked to propose a resolution which, I feel sure, will be carried with acclamation. It is a vote of thanks to certain gentlemen who for a period of nearly twenty years—ever since the establishment of this Institute, nineteen years ago—have performed very onerous and responsible duties without fee or reward. I refer to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, and the Honorary Auditors, Mr. William Westgarth and Mr. Gisborne Molineux. I include also the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries—twenty-two in number—in the various Colonies, who, since the date of the last Annual Report, have rendered valuable service to the Institute. I think people are too apt to accept these gratuitous services as a matter of course, but those of us who have performed similar functions from day to day and year to year, in connection with other kindred societies, know how much toil and labour the conscientious discharge of such duties necessarily involve, and you will, I am sure, agree with me that a cordial vote of thanks is due to these gentlemen. I beg to move—"That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir William C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. William Westgarth and Gisborne Molineux), for their services since the last annual meeting."

Captain CHALLIS, R.N. : I cordially second the motion before the meeting. As a naval officer, I have had the opportunity of visiting a great many of our Colonies, and am intimately acquainted with most. I may be allowed to say I am very glad to be a member of this Institute, and should be glad to see more naval officers included in its list of Fellows.

The motion was cordially adopted.

Sir W. C. SARGEAUNT, K.C.M.G. : I beg to return you my most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have recognised my humble services, and that not for the first time. The work of your Honorary Treasurer, I am happy to say, increases from year to year. Long may it do so, and so long as I retain your confidence I shall—all things being as they are at present—have great pleasure in doing the work for you.

Lieut.-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B. : You have just passed a very hearty and very deserved acknowledgment to our honorary officers. I invite you now to make another—and, to my mind, not less deserved one—to the permanent officials. I have ventured to say on former occasions—and dare to do so again on the present—that I do not think any institution could be more indebted than is this

to a valuable, energetic, and most efficient Secretary. We who are intimately acquainted with the working of this rapidly-growing corporation know—from year to year increasingly—the value of Mr. O'Halloran's services, whilst all its members and visitors must experience his unfailing and courteous attention. I am sure, too, it will meet with your cordial concurrence and approval when I add he is supported in just the same spirit, and in their degree with the same efficiency, by his immediate subordinates, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Boosé. They have been in the service of the Royal Colonial Institute from the first, and the services of both have tended in no small degree to its well-doing. I am satisfied I am expressing the sense of our late honoured and Honorary Secretary, whom we greet here to-day as one of our vice-presidents, when I say how thoroughly and ably he always found himself supported in the great work he did for the Institute, not only by Mr. O'Halloran and the two officials I have just named, but by all the members of its permanent staff. With constantly-increasing work to do—work happily intensified by the large influx of visitors from the Colonies during the past important year—a spirit of love and loyalty to that work, and its performance, seems to have animated and pervaded all ranks, from Secretary to the junior official. I ask you, therefore, to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. O'Halloran and the other officers of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Permit me to second most heartily the eloquent remarks that have been made by my friend General Lowry. There is no one, perhaps, who has had more opportunity of seeing the efficiency of our staff than I have, and I can entirely corroborate all that General Lowry has said with regard to it. It is, in fact, one of the features connected with our success. I beg to second the motion.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. J. S. O'HALLORAN (Secretary): It has been truly observed that when a man's duty and inclination go hand in hand he has no feeble stimulus to action, and that saying can in all sincerity be applied to each member of the permanent staff, on whose behalf I have the honour to respond. We share the pride that you feel in the progress of an Institute which was founded on sound principles, has been wisely governed, and whose organisation admits of unlimited expansion. In the light of my experience, both at home and in the Colonies, it is a matter of no surprise that the number of Fellows has more than doubled during the last five years, for it has always appeared to me that the privileges of membership must

inevitably be more widely appreciated as the objects and work of this Institute become better known. The past rate of progress will, in my opinion, not only be maintained, but even exceeded in time to come, and I assure you that no efforts will be wanted on the part of the permanent staff to aid in the further development of the Royal Colonial Institute, the record of whose career has few, if any, parallels in the history of kindred societies.

On the motion of Major FLOOD-PAGE, seconded by Mr. CATTERSON SMITH, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Council was unanimously accorded.

Sir HENRY BARKLY responded, and the meeting separated.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The following is the Address which was adopted at the Annual General Meeting of Fellows :—

" To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

" The Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute unite with all the loyal subjects of your Majesty in rejoicing that your Majesty has been spared to rule for fifty years over an Empire which is now estimated to comprise one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, and to contain a population equal to one-sixth of the human race.

" The marvellous expansion and progress of the Empire by which the reign of your Majesty has been pre-eminently distinguished afford the highest gratification to the Members of this Institute, founded in the year 1868 for the express purpose of diffusing accurate knowledge of the extent and resources of the Colonial Possessions of your Majesty, and of strengthening the ties which bind them in close union and affection to the Mother Country.

" In gracious approval of those objects which this Institute has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued, your Majesty was pleased to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation in September, 1882.

" The Council and Fellows earnestly pray that your Majesty may long be preserved in health and happiness to reign over a loyal, contented, and united people.

" Given under the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute this second day of March, 1887.



" HENRY BARKLY,
" Chairman of the Meeting,
" G. MOLINEUX,
" FREDERICK YOUNG.
" J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary."

} Members of
the Council.

(Copy.)

[REPLY.]

Secretary of State, Home Department.

WHITEHALL,

March 15th, 1887.

SIR,—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful Address of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, on the occasion of Her Majesty attaining the fiftieth year of Her Reign, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

INSTITUTE,
Aldershot Avenue,
London, W.C.

HENRY MATTHEWS.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at Prince's Hall, on Tuesday, March 8, 1887.

FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., a Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that since the last meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident and 17 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

William Bridge Collyns, Esq., Charles Royal Dawson, Esq., William Dunn, Esq., Andrew John Macdonald, Esq., William Fleetwood Sheppard, Esq., John Williamson, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Frederick James Bankart, Esq. (British Guiana), Captain Arden Lowndes Bayley (2nd West India Regiment), Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq. (New South Wales), John Bennett, Esq. (South Australia), S. L. Beneusan, Esq. (New South Wales), Archibald Maxwell Borland, Esq. (British Honduras), Anthony Crawley Bovey, Esq. (Ceylon), William Cuddeford, Esq. (Gold Coast Colony), Luke Mullock Hill, Esq., A.M. Inst.C.E. (British Guiana), John Jenkyns, Esq., M.D. (British Honduras), Edward C. Minchin, Esq. (New Zealand), Griffith Montagu Morris, Esq. (New Zealand), John S. Mure, Esq. (Madras), Eustace A. Smith, Esq. (New South Wales), William James Smith, Esq. (New South Wales), Robert Seymour Walpole, Esq. (Victoria), Mr. Justice W. C. Windeyer (New South Wales).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now much pleasure in introducing to you the Right Rev. the BISHOP OF NEW WESTMINSTER, and to call upon him to read the paper which he has kindly promised us this evening, on

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE SCOPE OF THE PAPER.

I must ask your leave to set myself right with you at the outset of my paper, by a few words of explanation as to its scope. I may probably be considered to be taking a liberty in setting up any limits at all within which I propose to restrict myself; but the simple question arose in my mind, shall I read a paper of which a considerable proportion must necessarily be drawn from the published reports of others, or shall I speak only of things within my

own experience, thereby giving you the results of personal observation, and saving myself from any responsibility as regards the statements of others? I decided that since the Council had done me the honour of inviting me to read a paper on British Columbia, you would be best pleased to hear what I could tell you as the result of seven years' personal experience and observation. And there is, perhaps, the less occasion for any apology for so doing, inasmuch as my observation has covered that portion of British Columbia which presents the features of largest interest at the present day.

I propose to myself, therefore, to consider, almost exclusively, the southern half of the mainland of the Province, and as this alone comprises an area of nearly 180,000 square miles, it affords no lack of material for a short paper like this.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Island of Vancouver was discovered so long ago as 1592, but was lost sight of, after that, for just two centuries, and the visit of Vancouver, in 1792, was almost of the character of a re-discovery. Though separated from the mainland only by a narrow strait, there were two distinct and independent governments, one on the island, the other on the mainland, up to 1866. In that year the two Colonies were united, and Victoria, on Vancouver Island, became the capital of the whole. A difficulty arose between the people of Victoria and the people of Queenborough (which was the name of the capital of the mainland Colony), on the question of some pre-eminence supposed to be inherent in the latter's title. The matter was referred to the Colonial Office, and actually laid before Her Majesty in Council, and everybody was made happy by the Royal decision, that Victoria should retain its name and precedence, and that Queenborough should be known henceforth as "New Westminster," and compensate itself for any loss of dignity by the assumption of the title of "Royal City," to mark the distinguished circumstances of its new name.

In 1871 the united Colony voluntarily entered the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, tempted, no doubt, thereto by promises which for many years remained unfulfilled; but whatever disappointment was for a while endured on this account, there is, I venture to think, no British Columbian to-day but is proud of the distinction of citizenship in one of the fairest and most promising dependencies of the Empire.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This citizenship is now a real thing, thanks to the energy which has pushed to its completion so gigantic an undertaking as the Canadian Pacific Railway. Commenced in 1880, and intended to be finished in 1891, the determination of the Company, backed by the goodwill and the material assistance of the Government which inaugurated the work, carried it through in one half of the stipulated time, and at the prodigious average rate of one mile and a quarter per day.

By its means British Columbia is now within fourteen days of London, whereas it is, as it were, but yesterday, or the day before, that it could only be approached by San Francisco, or Panama, or even round Cape Horn itself. And the immediate advantage to the Province in being put into direct communication with Eastern Canada markets, together with the saving of expensive freight through the United States, constituted in itself almost a commercial revolution.

A HIGHWAY TO THE EAST.

This, nevertheless, is but a small part of its usefulness. The importance to British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway is that, instead of being at the end of a blind alley, she now occupies a conspicuous position on the main British high road round the world. She is in the stream of civilisation and commerce. And the effect of this has already been seen, not only in the presence of large numbers of travellers for pleasure or curiosity, but also in the presence in the shops of New Westminster of commercial travellers representing London business houses.

We are now, in fact, in touch with the rest of the world, a sort of stepping-stone between the hemispheres. To appreciate this fully it is necessary to examine a globe. A map, both as regards distances and directions, is very misleading. On a globe, the convenience of British Columbia in respect of our possessions in the East and Australia is most obvious. Estimating Vancouver City, the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at fourteen days' distance from Liverpool, though that can be easily reduced to twelve, then Japan will be within twenty-four or twenty-five days of Liverpool; Hong Kong, thirty to thirty-one; Australia, thirty-one to thirty-two days; Calcutta, thirty-seven to thirty-eight days. And there is every reason to believe that although the Atlantic passage may never be reduced below the present record, the passage on the Pacific will be very greatly accelerated if the Ca

Pacific Railway establish, as is now proposed, their own lines of steamers to China, Japan, and Australia.

A MILITARY ROAD.

And this route to the East must be regarded from still another point of view, viz., from the point of view of the possible failure of the Suez Canal to provide us free access in that direction in time of war. Major C. Abercrombie Cooper, B.A., who wrote an article on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the December number of *The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, says of it: "As if to bear immediate testimony to the value of this trans-continental railway as a military line, the first loaded train that passed over its entire length from east to west was freighted with stores from the War Department transferred from Quebec to Vancouver." And it has been recently stated that the bridges and viaducts have been successfully tested as to their capacity to bear the transit of the heaviest guns, and that, therefore, as a military line, should occasion for its use in that regard unhappily arise, the Canadian Pacific Railway may be fully trusted.

In this connection, mention should be made of the dry dock at Esquimalt, our present Naval station in the North Pacific, a work now approaching completion, and prosecuted conjointly, I believe, by the Dominion and Imperial Governments.

It may be a question whether such a provision for necessary repairs of our fleet should not rather have been on Burrard Inlet, in the neighbourhood of the terminus, and where fortifications for the protection of both might economically have been constructed; but at the time when the dry dock was originally decided upon, the completion of the railway was still in the distant future, and it was beyond all reasonable conjecture that regular traffic would be established in 1886.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Leaving Imperial interests, however, let us now turn to the future development of the Province itself. Although the advantages to British Columbia of the present Trunk line are of enormous importance, it must not be forgotten that the Canadian Pacific Railway is but, as it were, a slender thread drawn across the country.

To the north and south of it are immense districts which still need roads, and railways, and canals to communicate, like veins, with the life-giving artery. Branch railways will doubtless be con-

structed in its own interests by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, as part of its privileges, enjoys a monopoly for a long term of years in this regard.

Roads and canals are within the responsibilities of the Provincial Government, and one cannot view this prospect with the same amount of hopefulness as the other.

POLITICS.

The British Columbia Government has never distinguished itself for broad statesmanship. Isolated as the Province has been with regard to the rest of Canada, it was perhaps scarcely unnatural that its political system should borrow too many of the features of the system prevailing across the boundary line.

Politics are a profession, that is to say, by which men live; and political acts, as well as political speeches, have occasionally a very definite object, which is certainly not the progress and welfare of the country. Public works, therefore, such as roads and bridges, are not always entered upon because they are needed, or where they are most needed, but are frequently the result of political "arrangement." Time will probably do something to remedy this by increasing the electorate, and enlarging the choice of representatives. At present but very few of the better educated men can be prevailed upon to offer themselves for nomination. Still another remedy will be found, perhaps, in the influx of capital, which will not only do much of the work itself, but will also be able to bring irresistible influence to bear upon the Government.

RESOURCES.

The mention of capital naturally suggests the question, How is capital to be invested? or, in other words, What are the resources of the country? In answering this question I must take the liberty of reminding you that I speak entirely for myself, and give you, just for what it is worth, my own opinion.

MINERALS.

On this understanding, I do not hesitate to put first the mineral wealth of the province. British Columbia has been described as a "sea of mountains." It is so in sober reality apart altogether from poetic hyperbole. From the Rocky Mountains, which form its eastern boundary, to the coast, there is nothing which can be called a plain or a prairie. Over range after range, in continuous succession, the iron horse plunges and climbs on his way to the

sea. And these ranges are torn and cleft by thousands of creeks rushing down to swell the magnificence of the two great water-courses of the country, the Fraser and the Columbia. These physical characteristics point indubitably to great mineral deposits.

GOLD.

Let me bring forward the evidence of the past. From 1858 to 1885, over \$49,000,000 was yielded by the gold-fields of British Columbia, or about ten millions of pounds sterling. And this yield was obtained, it has to be borne in mind, by a process the most elementary and inefficient.

Without the capital necessary to introduce machinery, and with very little scientific knowledge, both mining and prospecting have been of the rudest description, so that, at this hour, the re-washing of the "tailings" of Williams Creek is one of the pet projects of Cariboo men.

And if these tailings will repay washing, it follows of necessity that it only needs cheaper communications and the means for working on a sufficiently large scale to render the gravel banks of the great rivers remuneratively productive. An "expert" who had examined some of the Fraser river banks told me that, worked on a large scale, such banks would pay for washing if they only yielded one halfpenny for every cubic yard of dirt.

SILVER.

The same remarks apply to silver mining. Silver ore is known to exist in several localities. It is, however, only worked by men of humble means, who can put into it nothing beyond their own savings from time to time.

Although, however, I have put these precious metals first in order, I do not regard them as altogether first in importance. I believe that as a means to the development of the country, the rich deposits of baser metals are a surer foundation of prosperity, and in this respect, too, British Columbia has the most hopeful prospects.

COAL, IRON, &C.

At Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, most conveniently situated as regards the terminus of the railway, are most extensive fields of bituminous coal; of such excellent quality that, although they possess mines of their own on Puget Sound, the United States Government procure the supply for their Pacific squadron from British Columbia.

The average output of these mines has been above 200,000 tons annually ; in 1885 it amounted to 365,000 tons ; while many other deposits are known to exist, as at Burrard Inlet and Nicola Valley, which will be called into requisition as soon as the demand arises.

But in connection with these coal measures, another important industry of the future must be named, viz., the manufacture of iron. I am not learned in "pigs" of any sort, but I may safely say that the successful manufacture of iron as a commercial enterprise depends upon the convenient juxtaposition of the ingredients, together with the price of labour. In the establishment of such a manufactory in a new country there are two other pre-requisites, viz., capital and a demand for the manufactured article. A general increase in the use of machinery, the increase of steam shipping, the manufacture and repair of locomotives, will, in course of time, supply the latter of these two requisites, and then the necessary capital will not be far to seek.

But, without waiting for the future, there seem to be some grounds for the opinion that even now the local circumstances are so favourable that pig iron could be manufactured in British Columbia at so low a rate that it would be profitable to export it both to the United States and to Europe. I derive this opinion from an article in *The Ironmonger* of November 26, 1886, to which my attention was drawn a month or two since. From this it would appear that charcoal pig could be turned out in British Columbia and Puget Sound at £2 6s. 8d. and coke pig at £1 12s. 8d. per ton, equal to Blaenavon or Pontypool best, and at about half the cost. If these figures be correct, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the fact to British Columbia. The article concludes : " In any case the developments of the Far West are likely to be startling and rapid, particularly now that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed, and these developments are worthy of being carefully watched by those who have trade interests in North America, the Pacific, or the extreme Orient."

Mica.

Another natural production of the country, though one perhaps of lesser interest to English people, is mica, which, a year or two ago, was discovered in great abundance in the neighbourhood of the Clearwater River, a tributary of the Thompson. Mica is extensively used in the manufacture of the ordinary heating stoves of Canada and the United States. I believe it has a marketable value in pieces as small as four inches by two. In the deposits referred to

it is found in sheets which will bear cutting to fourteen inches by ten, in which size it is worth as much as \$8 or \$9 per lb.

COPPER AND LEAD.

Other minerals, which must just be noticed in passing, are copper and lead, which are both found in several localities, though the mines are not at present worked.

LUMBER.

If we take vegetable productions next, our minds instinctively turn to the enormous forests with which for hundred of miles the whole surface of the country is densely covered. These are composed of Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, maple, cottonwood, spruce, and birch, according to climate; the Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, being the most valuable for building purposes and export.

The total annual produce is estimated at 200 millions of feet. The enormous waste involved both in obtaining the logs and in the process of converting them into "lumber" makes one almost wish for the day when greater economy will be necessary.

FRUIT.

The Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute have so lately heard a paper on the subject of fruit culture that I must beware of treading in other people's footsteps; but the opportunities which British Columbia offers are so great that it cannot be omitted from consideration. In the first place, there must be an annually increasing demand for fruit in that enormous district called still the North-West Territory, in which numerous towns are springing up, and where the conditions would appear unfavourable to the growth of most kinds of fruit. The railway affords ample facilities for speedy transport, and in one part or another of British Columbia almost every kind of fruit can be ripened in perfection.

Wild berries of most unusual quality grow in profusion in almost every district, while plums, apples, and pears are as readily cultivated as in England. In the hotter regions, as at Lillooet, the Thompson Valley, and Okanagan, grapes, melons, and peaches thrive admirably with irrigation. Along the Thompson River, and on parts of the Fraser, I see no reason why vines should not be cultivated with as much success as on the Rhine, both soil and being of similar character.

Hops.

Hops have never yet been grown as an article of commerce, but for ornamental purposes they grow so luxuriantly, and with so little trouble, that I am surprised at the absence of any attempt to emulate the large fortunes which are being derived from their cultivation by our neighbours in Oregon.

AGRICULTURE.

One word only as to agriculture. It is a mistake to suppose that there is no agricultural land whatever in British Columbia. There are large farms of 800 and 400 acres that produce splendid crops of wheat, barley, and oats; but, in the first place, these districts are very limited in area, and are already, for the most part, occupied; and, in the second place, the North-West and Oregon are so close at hand that it will always be very difficult to compete with them in prices.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

A large business is done in the breeding of cattle and horses. Scattered here and there among the higher mountain ranges are hills of lesser altitude, covered with a grass which, from the character of its growth, is called "bunch" grass, and which forms most splendid pasture for cattle.

In early days, the men who first engaged in this business had the whole country before them, and pastured their cattle for nothing. Large fortunes were made. A Frenchman still in the country, who on his first arrival carried all his belongings on his back, is reputed to be worth a quarter of a million of dollars.

Since the country has filled up a little, and horses and cattle have multiplied, the ranges, as they are called, have been a good deal eaten off, and the ranchers have been compelled to purchase large tracts of land and fence them in. Even under these less advantageous conditions the business must remain largely profitable, by reason of the increasing demand both for beef and horses in the Province and in the North-West.

Land suitable for ranges can be purchased from the Government at \$1 per acre; but it would be difficult to find any within 150 miles of the railway.

FISH.

In a country where a 15-lb. salmon can sometimes be bought for a halfpenny, it must be perfectly certain that the fisheries will

constitute an important industry ; and the salmon "canneries" afford occupation to large numbers of Indians, Chinese, and white men during the summer months.

The establishment of an artificial hatchery has in great measure removed the fear for which serious grounds existed some years ago—that the natural increase of the fish would not keep pace with the catch. Even now there is terrible waste, and more especially as regards a species largely caught in the Fraser, which is sometimes streaked with white, and is sometimes all white ; a fish that is indistinguishable in taste from the ordinary salmon, but which is never canned because the consumer cannot be persuaded to accept it for salmon. Externally it cannot be distinguished from the other, and its fate is, therefore, to be cut open and thrown away.

The market has been somewhat spoilt by over-production and by careless canning, for both of which I see no remedy but very strict Government supervision. The total produce in 1885 was over 5,000,000 lbs.

Sturgeon are extremely plentiful in the Fraser, but are not much used as an article of food except by Indians and Chinese. This is difficult to understand, as, properly cooked, the sturgeon forms, in my opinion, an excellent dish, and a most agreeable change from perpetual salmon. No attempt has been made to prepare caviare, which, it is reasonable to suppose, should be a remunerative business.

The oolachan is a small fish rather like a smelt in appearance, of most delicate flavour and very rich. It runs in the Fraser for about three weeks in the month of May. It is so full of oil that it is dried by the Indians and used for giving light. Attempts have been made to "can" it for exportation, but without success.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There is every indication that in many parts of British Columbia hot springs exist of valuable medicinal properties. At Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, the railway company is so confident of the value of the springs there found that they are incurring enormous expense in the erection of a first-class hotel with baths attached, and the Government is supporting them by reserving a large tract of country in the neighbourhood for a public park. At Harrison Lake, also, about 50 miles from New Westminster, baths have been erected, and a large hotel, and the springs here are already being largely patronised.

INDIANS.

The Indians of British Columbia number about 35,000, and are largely engaged in the capture of wild animals for the fur traders, in fishing, and, to some extent, in agriculture and horse breeding. In disposition they are very superior to their brethren east of the Rocky Mountains, being peaceable, docile, and anxious to improve themselves. In fact, they give the Government so little trouble that the Government feel under no necessity to give themselves any trouble on their behalf. A number of officials are employed to look after them whose duties are certainly the reverse of arduous. The title of "Old To-morrow," applied by the Indians themselves to a very prominent Canadian statesman, sums up epigrammatically the character of Indian administration in British Columbia during the past. This policy of promises is as unsafe as it is unjust, and, considering the disadvantages which have been imposed upon the Indians through our occupation, it is as cruel as it is short-sighted.

EMIGRATION.

With a few words on emigration I will bring this paper to a close. There needs to be some caution exercised in sending out emigrants to British Columbia. A good many have gone out and have been disappointed, and the country has had the discredit of their failure, although quite unjustly, in my opinion. If men rush heedlessly to a land they know nothing about, they have no right to blame the land for their own want of inquiry. And large numbers of men have gone out for whom there could be no employment. Amongst them have been clerks, and farmers with insufficient capital. These are two classes of people who should avoid British Columbia. On the other hand, anyone connected with the building trade—carpenters, bricklayers, and painters are bound to find plenty to do. As regards labourers, large numbers of Chinese are employed, and constitute, indeed, our only domestic servants. They are a very undesirable people, however, and we would gladly be rid of them, but they are likely to remain for a time, and while they do they rather monopolise the labour market; for women servants prefer the bonds of matrimony to those of domestic service, and unless they went out by hundreds they would only unsettle us. There is room for a few land surveyors, printers, and perhaps, gardeners. As to them, however, I would say, let them make all possible inquiries before they start; intending emigrants may readily obtain particulars either at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, or at the

British Columbia Government Agency. The Emigrants' Information Office, and also the Church Emigration Society, will give abundant information about all the Colonies. If possible, let intending emigrants have some definite field of work in view, and keep a little money in hand to enable them to look round before settling down.

CONCLUSION.

It has happened, no doubt, that Colonies, like children, have failed to realise their early promises, and to justify the hopes entertained regarding them, and disappointment, therefore, may await us in regard to British Columbia. I cannot help thinking, however, that my "child" on this occasion has, in the first place, too robust a constitution, and, in the second place, too many separate characteristics, of widely varied application, to admit the possibility of failure in regard to all of them. One or another of our hopes may prove delusive; they cannot all be dreams. The Canadian Pacific Railway has proved the resolute enterprise of the Dominion. It needs only the sympathy and judicious action of the Mother Country to make Canada at once the most loyal and the most helpful of her children.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. H. C. BEETON: I have great pleasure, in the first place, in thanking the Bishop of New Westminster for the very interesting paper he has just read; on behalf of the Government of British Columbia I tender him our hearty thanks. To me his paper is especially interesting. I feel that his lordship has in some measure descended from the spiritual to the material on this occasion, and I must congratulate him on the fact that he takes such interest in the material welfare of British Columbia. I would like first of all to advert to the reference made in the paper to that portion of British Columbia with which he is more particularly acquainted, and as I have myself travelled over some portion of it, I can follow him very closely. His lordship has confined himself to an area of only 180,000 square miles, but, as he has touched on the future of British Columbia, I would like you to bear in mind that the total area is 350,000 square miles, with a population of something like 80,000 persons. Now, if you compare those figures with the figures of the United Kingdom, which has a population of 35,000,000, you can form some idea of the amount of filling up in the future which will have to be done before British Columbia can become in any sense of the word a populous Province. According to Mr. Giffen's

estimate, there are 288 persons to the square mile in this country, whereas in British Columbia there is to each square mile only a quarter of a man—if you can conceive of such a thing; whilst Japan, on the other side of the Pacific, has a population of 37,000,000, or 238 persons to the square mile. Owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway, British Columbia has added very considerably to its population. Perhaps it will interest you to know what is the annual increase of population in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Having studied the official figures I can vouch for their accuracy. In the United Kingdom the increase is 1 per cent. per annum, in the United States 2 per cent., and in Canada 2 per cent. Our Australian friends have been specially productive, their additions to the population being no less than 4 per cent. per annum. While bearing these figures in mind, I want you to realise the importance of British Columbia as an exporting country compared with the Sister Provinces in the Dominion. Take first Ontario, with an estimated population in 1885 of 2,816,000; there the exports amount to \$28,000,000 or \$23 per head. Then comes Quebec with a population of 1,577,000 and \$40,000,000 of exports, or \$25 per capita; Nova Scotia, 476,000 population, and exports to the value of \$9,000,000 or \$19 per head; New Brunswick, 347,560 population, exports \$6,500,000 or \$19 per head; Manitoba—that rising province, whose capital, Winnipeg, has 30,000 souls at this day—71,000 population, exports \$1,083,000, or \$15 per head; British Columbia—I want you to mark this—with an estimated population in 1885 of 70,000, exports \$3,237,804, or \$46 per head; and Prince Edward Island with 117,960 population, exports \$1,500,000, or \$13 per head; so you will see from these statistics that the export value per head in all these provinces ranges from \$13 up to \$46; British Columbia standing at the head of the list, some 27 per cent. above the average of her sister provinces. These figures speak for themselves, and in my opinion they give us every reason to believe that British Columbia has before it a great and glorious future. His lordship has expressed the opinion that Burrard Inlet would have been a better site for the dry dock than Esquimalt. Well, of course, that is a matter of opinion; my own view is that Esquimalt was well chosen for the dry dock and also for our naval station on the Pacific, being nearer the ocean than Burrard Inlet, and situated at the eastern end of the beautiful straits of San Juan de Fuca, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. I believe that Esquimalt harbour will prove to be an admirable place for Her Majesty's ships to repair, and for any

offensive purposes that may be necessary in the event of any future troubles. The paper has touched upon the Canadian Pacific Railway, stating that branch lines will doubtless be constructed by the company in its own interests. That railway enjoys a very great monopoly, and it remains to be proved how far that monopoly will be compatible with the general interests of the Dominion, but on this occasion I will not enter upon that argument. I merely wish to remark that the charter of the company gives it a monopoly of 20 years of the territory between its lines and the United States on the southern side, the northern side being perfectly free for the making of branch lines by the local government. I think his lordship was somewhat incorrect in saying that as regards the construction of these lines it was left to the tender mercy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the fact being that at this moment Bills are passing through the local House in Victoria for the making of local railways both north and south of the line; but how far these projects for a southern extension are consistent with the charter of the company I cannot say. Now, we look forward to the development of the railway system in our country as a means of opening up the rich mineral deposits to which his lordship has referred. The question has been asked in the paper—and it is a most important question—How is capital to be invested, or, in other words, what are the resources of the country? I am glad to see that the Bishop has taken up this point, and I heartily congratulate him upon his keen insight into material things which he so evidently possesses. Bishop Sillitoe having been born in Australia, is peculiarly fitted for the work in which he has been engaged for the last seven or eight years, and, remembering the sort of population to be dealt with, particularly in mining countries, we greatly want men of his stamp. I am therefore delighted to find him so appreciative of the material resources of the country. Now, of these resources, he has rightly placed minerals at the head. But the question arises, Why have we not developed our quartz mines before? When I was in British Columbia ten years ago I was greatly struck by the unmistakable indications of mineral wealth—of gold and silver, and I know not what other metals, but certainly precious metals. The reason is easily given. The fact is that we have been isolated; we have had no roads excepting the trunk road leading to Cariboo, and we have had the surface of our country so covered with dense wood that it has been almost impracticable for the explorer. Owing, then, to this isolation, and to the want of railway communication, we have suffered much, and here, I think, will be found the true explanation

why the mineral wealth of the Province has been left almost uncared for. But the time is very near—I believe we are upon the very eve—when most important mineral developments will take place in British Columbia. Ten years ago, as I have already said, I was in the Province. At that time the Mackenzie Ministry was in power, Sir John Macdonald not then having attained office, and the feeling of the country was that, owing to the disagreements rife at the time, we should not have our railway. Well, I said to my friends there, “Let us see what we can do.” And I had the satisfaction of taking a leading part in the formation of a company to test the value of our quartz mines. I am bound to say, however, that we did not get farther than ordering our mill and placing it on the ground, for, as we were a small community with only small means, the scheme collapsed. In Victoria, however, at this very moment, the project has been revived, and the enterprise has been renewed, which is a proof that the people of the country have faith in its quartz mines. I would like to point to the fact as a reason why we should work to their utmost extent our mineral resources, that south of the line—in California, Colorado, and Nevada—the gold and silver yield from 1870 to 1886 was, gold \$617,000,000, and silver \$582,000,000. You may say that these are fabulous figures, but they are official statistics, and for the last year the yield of gold was \$52,000,000, and of silver \$80,000,000. You may also say that British Columbia is not California, or Colorado, or Nevada. True, but when I tell you that we have the same geological strata, you will agree with me that there is every prospect that we shall bring out the precious metal from our rocks. In conclusion, I will just make one reference to the all-important question of emigration, which concerns both the Mother Country and her Colonies, and that is with regard to the judicious selection of her emigrants. Mr. Giffen has lately shown us that the total emigration of persons of British origin from 1881 to 1885 was 1,292,809, and the total of immigrants for the same period was 858,046, which proves the existence of a flood and ebb tide of emigration. The 27½ per cent. of people who come back to the old country are, no doubt, largely made up of those unfitted for the work of a new country. As regards the movement of population to British Columbia, the probability is that, with the tendency of migration westward on the American Continent, the eastern parts of Canada will furnish a good contingent. My business is to direct a stream of emigration from the Mother Country, and to recommend only those who are wanted in the Colony, and are therefore likely to succeed.

Mr. J. G. COLMER: I gladly take this opportunity of saying a few words—and I promise you they shall be few—in reference to the very interesting and instructive paper with which we have been favoured this evening. I am sure I shall be expressing the opinion of the meeting in saying that it has been delivered at a most opportune time, and that it possesses the singular merit of being very brief, very concise, and very much to the point. I do not like to utter anything in the nature of criticism upon this excellent paper, especially when there is so much matter in it which deserves favourable, rather than adverse comment, but there are just one or two points to which I should like to direct attention. As to the reflections of his lordship upon British Columbia politics and politicians, I think that we may leave those questions to take care of themselves. I have no doubt his lordship has considered the subject very fully before making these remarks, but I quite expect when he returns to British Columbia he will hear something more about them. There is another question, however—the question of the treatment of the Indians in British Columbia. No one knows better than the Bishop the difficulties that have been in the way of its settlement. The Indians themselves are under the control of the Dominion Government, but the land promised to them is under the control of the Local Government. This joint authority has caused, I fear, a little friction and delay. As the Bishop has stated in his paper, however, the Indians are generally well off, and I may mention that Sir John Macdonald, who is not only the Premier of Canada but the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, has the matter at heart quite as much as his lordship, and I feel sanguine that before long a satisfactory settlement will be come to. As regards the Indians in the other Provinces, I am sure his lordship will be the first to admit that in the North-West, for instance, they are fairly contented, happy, and prosperous. They have been helped and assisted by the Government, grants of land, seed, implements, and cattle have been given to them, and the Government have done everything they could to put them safely into those paths which lead to civilisation and industry. His lordship has made a reference to the loyalty of the Canadians, and it has occurred to me that I might say a word on that subject, as he rather implied, although I know not intentionally, that it was a question not so much of the past as of the future. The loyalty of the Canadians is as great now as ever it was; I believe it will ever remain so; and I may safely say that in the rejoicings which will take place this year in connection with

Her Majesty's Jubilee, no more loyal celebration of the event will take place in any part of the Empire than in the Dominion of Canada. Reference has been made to the so-called monopoly of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but that monopoly simply applies to lines running in a south-easterly direction to the United States frontier, and therefore no impediment can arise in this connection to impede the progress of the Pacific Province. His lordship has mentioned that the Province has hitherto remained somewhat in the shade, because it has been practically inaccessible—people having been unable to reach it except through the United States, and at a very great cost. But now all this is changed, and British Columbia can be reached from England in fourteen days. It is the general belief that this Province will now begin to receive the attention which its importance deserves, and will attract not only the notice of people who desire to settle there, but of those persons who travel round the world in search of beautiful scenery, health, and a splendid climate. Personally, I have always regarded British Columbia as one of the most favoured parts of North America, as it possesses all those advantages which have given to Great Britain the power and wealth which she possesses. In the first place, as the Bishop has told us, the Province has coal and iron in juxtaposition; it has also immense forests, extensive fisheries, and fine harbours, and therefore it seems to me that British Columbia is likely to be in the future not only a great mineral producing country, but also a manufacturing centre. At her very doors, as it were, are the great markets of China, Japan, and Australia, which Canada ought to be able to supply at a much cheaper rate than any part of Europe. It is a most important point in connection with the development of British Columbia that a line of steamers should be organised in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver to China, Japan, and Australia, and this is under the consideration of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also of Her Majesty's Government. Before long let us hope that steamers will be running regularly between these places, carrying passengers and cargo, and also Her Majesty's mails. This great railway is not only important as a means of opening up fertile lands, and for local development, but also as providing an alternative route to the East to that *via* Suez and the Red Sea, which at certain times would be precarious and liable to interruption. There is but one more point upon which I will speak, and that is Imperial Federation, a subject which I know is always very warmly welcomed here. The Canadian Pacific Railway is in full operation, and when steamers are running to

India, Australia, China, and Japan, and when that cable is laid between British Columbia and Australia which is being so much talked of, and which is very necessary, it will be recognised, even if it is not now, how very great a part indeed Canada has performed in bringing about that closer union between the Mother Country and her Colonies which is so dear to the hearts of all members of the Royal Colonial Institute. I will not attempt to add anything to the wise words the Bishop has uttered on the subject of emigration, but will simply say in conclusion, that the development of the Province has already received considerable impetus from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the attention it has already received will be considerably enlarged by the wide distribution which I have no doubt will take place of the very able paper which his lordship has read to us this evening.

MR. JOHN COLES : I came here this evening quite unprepared to make any remarks upon British Columbia, and, now that I have risen to speak, I shall have to trust in a great measure to my memory of the journeys I performed in that country many years ago, for I believe I was the first settler who had never been connected with the Hudson Bay Company who took up land there. Therefore, any remarks I now make can only be valuable or interesting [as showing the difference between the state of things which then existed and those which have been described in the Bishop's paper. I started on my journey out from Gravesend, and reached Vancouver Island, or Fort Victoria as it was called at that time, in 4 months 25 days, and when I landed, the Governor, Mr. Douglas, shook me by the hand and heartily congratulated me upon the fastest passage ever made to British Columbia, or rather to New Caledonia as it was then called ; but its name was changed because some French gentlemen chose to give another settlement the same title, which led us to give way, and re-christen the Colony British Columbia. I think, in describing the then condition of the Province, I cannot do better than use the language of the people of Port Townshend, who used to speak of Fort Victoria as a very one-horse place. And the description was well merited, for the only vehicle in the place was a one-horse chaise belonging to the Governor. To show how land has increased in value since then, and how foolish some people are who get opportunities, when I landed I was offered the option of taking up the greater part of the land round Fort Victoria, but I refused it because I did not think the ground was good enough for growing potatoes. If I had not refused, I should

now be standing here the owner of the greater part of the town of Victoria. Reference has been made to the gold mines of the country. In 1851, I was in Her Majesty's service and was stationed at Vancouver Island, but after the Russian War I left the service and went to settle in the Colony. Shortly after gold was discovered, and, like most young people who seek their fortunes in a new country, I tried my hand at everything, and went to the diggings, working there for two years, so that I know something about it. Well, I travelled about for two years and went prospecting up the country to Fort George, Quesnel River, Thompson River, and right on to Williams Creek, where I finally settled down to work; and it will give you some idea of the richness of the land when I tell you that I never prospected any stream where I thought there was gold but that I found it. There was not, of course, always sufficient "colour" to pay, but after panning out I was bound to get colour everywhere. And that was also the case in some parts of Vancouver Island. The reason, however, why the diggings in Cariboo did not pay was that the price of provisions was so high—a cup of flour at that time cost a dollar, which was the price we had to pay unless we carried our flour on our backs. There was no means of getting provisions at any reasonable cost at that time. Once I started away up the Lillooet River with three Indians and a 50-lb. sack of flour, and it was whilst passing up there that I discovered that warm spring to which the Bishop has referred. Walking just above Harrison Lake, I suddenly put my foot into what I thought at first was a pool of very cold water, but I quickly discovered that it was uncommonly hot, and the fact that I was wearing mocassins, which do not keep the water out very well, speedily helped me to realise my mistake. That is the way, then, in which the spring was first discovered by a white man. Another reason for the failure of the diggings was, besides want of provisions, the want of capital; there was not even enough money to purchase a waterwheel, which had to be made simply with axes and augurs; altogether the arrangements were very rough and ready indeed, but I still believe that if those tailings were thoroughly washed out they would pay very well. The reader of the paper said there were no prairies in the country. That is a mistake; there are some capital prairies in British Columbia, and plenty of bunch grass. From Lake Le Hash and Williams Lake down as far south as Buonaparte River there is plenty of food. I believe that the people most needed in the Province are men with a little capital. Those who have it and will work are bound to get on. The country has

great mineral wealth, the soil can produce almost anything, and the climate is remarkably healthy; so that with the combination of a stout heart, a strong arm, and a determination to succeed, a man can do well in British Columbia if he can do well anywhere.

MR. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P.: Upon the interesting paper which has been read to us by the Lord Bishop comment has been made by Mr. Beeton, by Mr. Colmer, and by the last speaker. It remains for me to say a few words on the one topic to which they have not alluded. The Lord Bishop has spoken of those travellers who visit British Columbia from curiosity or for pleasure, and it is in that light I would endeavour to bring British Columbia before you. It is not now as it was in the days when I had the pleasure of first making the acquaintance of that part of the Rocky Mountains—when one sought one's way into British Columbia with a pack-train through one of the Southern Kootenay passes, or further north at the Crow's Nest, or still further north at Kicking Horse Pass (then known as Vermilion Pass), or Yellowstone Pass, or by way of the Peace River, running through the gap in the Rocky Mountains. The mountain barrier is now crossed in a few hours. With this readier access we shall find that to British Columbia people will be led in large numbers, either by curiosity or in their search after health and pleasure, and there, in that modern Switzerland, will find scenes of interest which they could hardly have discovered in the older Helvetia, with which it may compare. There may be some difficulties in the way at present, but, even now, I wonder why travellers are not induced to cross the Atlantic in larger numbers and visit that country. We have now very rapid passages, and I for one, who enjoy nothing so much as the complete holiday of an Atlantic steamer, regret to see that our old journey of eight or nine days has been reduced to six days nine hours and eighteen minutes; and that the time is coming when we shall scarcely know who is on board before we get into port. We must give up the pleasure of the older and longer voyage for the benefit of more speedily reaching the country to which we are bound. And when we do get there we shall be rolled across that huge piece of the Dominion in three or four days by the Canadian Pacific Railway. I have taken great interest in the rapid completion of that undertaking, of which I have witnessed the advance across the prairie at the rate not only of a mile and a half in a day, but at such a pace that between the time that I sat down to eat my dinner and the end of a two hours' visit I had to go back a mile and a half to pick up

my waggon at the place where I had picketed my horse on my arrival. Within that boundary of the Rocky Mountains are hills and lakes, waterfalls and fishing-places that have never been seen since the world began ; your Indian has never dared to wander so far from the trail into those mountains ; but let your exploring holiday party get there about August 20, when the mosquito and the bull-fly have been killed by the frost, and they will enjoy a bright sun, the clear dry air, the glorious mountain scenery, and the sport to be found there ; and I believe that on account of these attractions, no less than for the reasons put forward in the paper, they will find British Columbia a place to be sought after, not for its gold or silver, or iron, not even for that mica which is so useful to us in our telegraphic work, but also as a place in which to spend most pleasantly that which will ever remain so dear to us—our long vacation holiday.

Professor TANNER : I am afraid that the remarks which have fallen from the Bishop have rather a tendency to discourage two important classes of emigrants, and I venture to think that erroneous conclusions may very easily be drawn from them. I quite agree with Mr. Colmer that where there is so much to admire in the paper it seems almost fastidious to take notice of what appears to be an error ; but the words of the Bishop will carry with them very great force ; they will be considered far and wide with that amount of attention which they so well merit, and I would, therefore, point out certain remarks which I think may lead to some misconception. In speaking of agricultural lands, which the Bishop has remarked are very generally taken up, he does not, I think, attach to those words the full amount of meaning and force which they usually carry with us, because we carefully distinguish between tillage lands and those lands which are available for general agricultural purposes. I believe his statement was that the agricultural lands are for the most part occupied. Now that is a most discouraging statement for emigrants who are thinking of emigrating for the purpose of taking up land in British Columbia. It was my duty to visit British Columbia during the last autumn, and I made a point of calling at the Government Land Offices in Victoria and New Westminster, and of obtaining official evidence as to these vacant lands, and as a matter of fact I may say that we have in Vancouver Island at the present time fully two million acres of good agricultural land—that is, land available for general agricultural purposes, in contradistinction to what I think the Bishop really means—land used for tillage, and the fact of such an extent

of agricultural lands being vacant is fully supported by official figures. Then, if we take the districts of Kamloops, Lillooet, and Kootenay, even in these there is a very considerable quantity of vacant land suitable for agriculture, whilst in the two great northern districts of Cariboo and Chilcotin there are from forty to fifty million acres of agricultural land, extending up into that grand district bordering on the Peace River, which is so well known in the North-West. I desire to draw attention to this fact, because it must be intensely discouraging to emigrants who are going over there with capital to be told that the lands are already for the most part occupied; and, therefore, I venture to suggest that the term "agricultural land," as used by the British, has a more limited application in the Bishop's mind than it has with us. Then there is another class of emigrants—those who seek labour. Now, I think, with all respect, that the remarks in the paper on this head are unfortunate, inasmuch as they state that the Chinese monopolise the labour market. If that were so then it would be a further discouragement to emigrants who seek to gain a livelihood by their own labour. But what are the facts? I will take a single instance. The contractors for the Victoria and Nanaimo Railway, and the contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway, offered from 8s. to 16s. a day for white labour for the construction of those lines, and after holding out this offer for four months the contractor for the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Onderdonk, I know was obliged to resort to Chinese workmen, and 6,000 of these were taken on in order to complete the work; but for that assistance the railway would not have been finished to this day. I hold it of extreme importance that this should be fully realised. The Royal Commissioners who have recently taken evidence on Chinese labour in British Columbia have issued their report, and they have laid it down that the Chinese are law-abiding, honest, industrious workmen, and that without them the great manufacturers in British Columbia would come to a standstill, and nearly all domestic labour would cease; and yet if there were sufficient white labour at hand—and of a good character—it would readily supplant the Chinese. But white labour in British Columbia, unfortunately, has not always been of a good type. Those who have had any experience of the pay-car passing along the Canadian Pacific during its construction and early working know full well what is the difference between the conduct of the labourers east and west of the second crossing of the Columbia River. As the pay-car reached the Chinese they received their money quietly, and were ready for work the next day, whilst

at the same time they maintained peace and harmony with the people around them. But when the car passed the second crossing of the Columbia, and the white workmen received their pay, some of the most fearful scenes followed the payment of wages. As I travelled along the track on one occasion I was joined by a clergyman of New York who had stayed the night at one of the places where the men had been paid, and he told me that in all his experiences he had never seen anything to compare with the horrors he witnessed on the night of one of the pay days, the whole place being a scene of riot, debauchery, drunkenness, and crime. Although we may object to the Chinese on account of their religion, and by reason of many of their habits, still, with all their faults, they set the white labourer a good example in many respects. I would, however, state that those who wish to obtain employment in British Columbia may rest assured—and I am sure the Bishop will support me in this—that there are plenty of opportunities for good and honest labourers, provided they will carry out their duties in a right and proper manner, and go over in moderate numbers under prudent organisations. I must apologise for venturing to criticise these matters, but I hold that they are of immense importance, and coming as they do from the Bishop of New Westminster, they will command a very large share of attention in this country.

MR. ROBERT WARD: Although not a member of the Institute, I had intended to take part in this discussion, but have refrained from rising until this moment, because, although I have only just come from British Columbia, I have learnt a great deal more about the country to-night than I knew before. Our friend Mr. Coles is a pioneer in that country. I heard of him long ago, and I regret that he did not tell us about his wonderful ascent of Mount Baker, in the neighbouring Washington Territory, about which many here to-night no doubt have heard. He is a great explorer, and no one can speak with more authority than he. As to the paper, I can only say, as a resident of 17 years in British Columbia, that the statements it contains are most fairly set forth, and without exaggeration; and I think we could not have had a better exposition of the country's resources. Lord Dufferin during his visit to British Columbia, described it as a "glorious country—a country of which you ought to feel proud;" and I think his lordship was not very far wrong. We have plenty of undeveloped mineral resources—the richer minerals; lots of coal, lots of fish, and lots of timber. Personally, I feel much obliged to the Bishop for his word of caution to intending emigrants. We do not want a pro-

miscuous crowd of people to come out. The men who are mostly wanted are those with a small capital, men with a trade; and those who have it practically possess a fortune, for mechanics are always in request, and can earn very good wages. The paper has been ably discussed, and I shall not, therefore, take up your time with any further remarks.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Frederick Young): It now becomes my duty, and also a great pleasure, to offer on behalf of the meeting our hearty thanks to the Right Rev. Bishop of New Westminster for the very interesting paper he has read this evening. It has been the desire for many years of those who have had the management of the Royal Colonial Institute to get a paper on British Columbia, but, unfortunately, we have not been able to succeed until to-night; and I think we ought to consider ourselves fortunate that we have at last been able to obtain so excellent and admirable a paper as the one to which we have just listened, and that it should have been delivered by so distinguished an individual as the Bishop of New Westminster. I am reminded by the Secretary that on one occasion a paper was offered when our programme was full, but the fact remains that we have never yet had the opportunity of publishing one on British Columbia in our Proceedings. Now I think we must all feel highly indebted to the Lord Bishop for the very succinct as well as valuable paper he has given us to-night, and he has added to our indebtedness to him by having elicited a very important and useful discussion. We have had some extremely valuable statistics given us by Mr. Beeton. Mr. Colmer has also contributed to our information and entertainment this evening by his pleasant and lively speech. We have had, further, a very amusing and interesting address from Mr. Coles, who described his early experiences and the length of time which it took him to reach British Columbia. This, many of us recollect, was the usual period at that time for a journey out to the various Colonies of the British Empire. I confess that Mr. Staveley Hill, in his eloquent and graphic description of the charms and beauty of British Columbia, quite "made my mouth water," and inspired me with a desire to see with my own eyes that beautiful country. We also had an important contribution to the discussion from Professor Tanner, who differs in some respects from the Lord Bishop; but it is one of the advantages of the papers read before the Institute that we always invite and do elicit exchanges of opinion with regard to the subjects which are introduced at our meetings, and this interchange of thought is not only of very great importance to the members

themselves but to the larger audience which is appealed to through this medium, viz., the general British public. I do not think I can conclude without a slight allusion to the reference made by Mr. Beeton to the personality of the Right Rev. Bishop. It is a most interesting fact, that having been born in Australia, he is now performing his high and sacred mission in quite an opposite end of the Empire; and thus he becomes one of those links of union which we are so fond of cherishing and promoting in this Institute between the various portions of the British Dominions. I have now very great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for his excellent paper.

The Right Rev. the BISHOP of NEW WESTMINSTER, in reply, said: After reading a paper one feels almost in the position of the carcass spoken of in Scripture, because as a rule there are half a dozen or more gentlemen taking voluminous notes, and ready to come down upon one the moment the end has come. That certainly seems to have been the case to-night. I do not complain of the criticism, because I fully expected it. But please bear in mind that in my paper I spoke simply for myself. I have given you my views on this understanding, and I am prepared to stand by them, in spite of all the criticism, to the very end. I may not be so well informed as other people on many points of our subject; I simply am convinced of the opinions I myself have formed from observation, and those opinions I must be allowed to maintain. I will only speak on one or two points raised in the discussion, and will begin with the remarks made on the subject of agricultural land in British Columbia. I most distinctly said in my paper that it would be a mistake to suppose that there was no agricultural land whatever, but that, at the same time, there was the difficulty of the greater part of the land being already occupied. Now I am perfectly certain that I have not exaggerated in any degree in saying so. I am not speaking of Vancouver Island—I distinctly said so at the beginning. There may be two million acres fit for agriculture in Vancouver Island, but, so far as regards the mainland of British Columbia, about which I spoke, I do most distinctly traverse what has been said. I heard one gentleman in the room speak of Douglas Lake. I know Douglas Lake; I know the whole country around it, and for the life of me I cannot understand how any man can call that a prairie district. Why, the mountains there are something like 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea level. There is plenty of grass, I know, and there are large bands of cattle and horses there, but it is not agricultural land, and never can be made so. No

teams of oxen could drag a plough over the mountains constituting the Douglas Lake District. With regard to Chilcotin I know it is what is called a rolling prairie country—that is to say, grassland—consisting not of hills, but of considerable mounds. That is the character of the land for some hundreds of miles; but when you come to the question of agriculture, how is it to be met? In the first place, this country will not raise grain crops, though it produces excellent grass for pasture in abundance. You must have quite another description of ground for growing grain, and immediately opposite the Chilcotin country, on the Fraser River, there are some magnificent farms. The Australian Rancho is one of them—a large and splendid farm, where good crops are raised nearly every year. But what sometimes happens? Why, the early frost will kill the wheat entirely. You may raise oats pretty regularly, but you can never make perfectly sure of the wheat. Therefore, this is not an agricultural land in the sense in which the term is commonly used. It is not a land to which a farmer might go and be perfectly certain of making a good living. With regard to the Indian question, I feel sore about it, and I would like to draw your attention to this particular circumstance. Mr. Colmer, in his very eloquent speech on behalf of the Canadian Government, mentioned names. Now, I did not. But in that speech what did he do? He did not venture to contradict anything. He simply tried to explain what I said, and the cause of it. And what did the explanation amount to? It seems to me that between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government the Indian administration has got into such a muddle that nothing can be done for the Indians. And so it positively is. I quite agree with him that the Dominion Government claims certain rights and prerogatives, and that the Provincial Government claims others, but, at all events, between the two, the “poor Indian” gets nothing, and that is what I complain of. I do not know that I need say anything of the monopoly of the Canadian Pacific Railway as to branch lines. What I meant to say is this: We have to depend principally upon that company for such lines, and it is a most fortunate thing for us that it has a self-interest in their construction. It is not that the Provincial Government will not make them, but simply that the process of getting anything of the kind out of them is a peculiarly slow one. I have papers here relating to one branch line from the Canadian Pacific at Sickamoose to Okanagan. What are the facts with regard to it? It was promoted by private individuals interested in the district through which it was to pass, and

for three sessions of the Provincial Government they have been trying to get a charter, and have not got it yet—or, if they have, it must be very recently. There is no reason why that charter should not have been obtained three years ago, except that a process of wire-pulling had to be gone through, and until that process was thoroughly exhausted the charter could not be got. This is plain speaking, but I would use just the same language if I had to speak on the subject in Victoria. With regard to Chinese labour, I said that the Chinese are most undesirable, and so they are. I would give anything to see the last Chinaman pass clean out of British Columbia, but, nevertheless, so long as they remain there, and until the field of labour is very much more extended than at present, it would be most foolish for labouring men to emigrate there in any numbers. We can find occupation for a few from time to time, and we do so. I make occupation for a number of men every year for whom there is really no work, and others, like myself, do this with the hope of encouraging people to settle down. I have had to turn dozens of men from my door during the last two years—men who went out there expecting to find labour ready to hand and employers scrambling for their services, but, finding the market overstocked, have come back again, and given the country a bad character. We want emigration to be gradual, and the worst thing that could happen would be a large influx of people before the country was ready for them. Let us by all means get rid of the Chinese—even the Knights of Labour themselves do not desire to see them go any more than I do—but remember this, that if the Knights of Labour were successful in ousting the Chinese from British Columbia (as they were in some parts of Puget Sound), a strike would at once follow, and so it will continue to be until we can supply our labour market from some other source. I will not detain you further than to thank you very cordially for your kind vote of thanks to myself, and to express my feeling that the thanks are rather due from me for the gratifying opportunity given me of making better known the advantages of my adopted country.

Mr. J. G. COLMER: I beg to propose a vote of thanks to our Chairman, and I am sure no words of mine are needed to commend the proposal to you.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE seconded the motion. The resolution was heartily agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN having replied, the proceedings terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at Prince's Hall, on Tuesday, April 5, 1887. Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B., Member of Council, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that since the last meeting 20 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident and 14 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

William Andrews, Esq., Henry Augustus Johnston, Esq., Daniel Nicholson, Esq., Alfred Radford, Esq., Peter Ranken, Esq., William Harrold Tottie, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Barrow Lewis Barnet, Esq. (Queensland), Albert Brodrick, Esq. (Transvaal), Arthur Day, Esq. (South Australia), Felix R. Dias, Esq. (Ceylon), Hon. John Stokell Dodds, M.E.C. (Tasmania), John Baldwin Greathead, Esq., M.B., C.M., Edin. (Cape Colony), Albert Hess, Esq., C.E. (Cape Colony), Leopold Loewenthal, Esq. (Cape Colony), Walter Henry Pigott, Esq. (Cape Colony), Charles Powers, Esq. (Queensland), William Smyth, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), Hildebrand W. H. Stevens, Esq. (Northern Territory, South Australia), Alfred Woodhouse, Esq., M.E. (Barberton, South Africa), Arthur James Wright, Esq. (Victoria).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to apologise in the first instance for the absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, who has been unavoidably detained on the Continent, and so is unable to be here this evening. In the next place, I have to apologise for myself, his very inefficient substitute, who has at the eleventh hour been unexpectedly called upon to preside at this unusually important meeting. I say unusually important meeting, because we have the honour to-night of the presence of many eminent representative Colonial statesmen, who have come from distant parts of Her Majesty's dominions to promote the welfare and interests of their respective Colonies and of this great Empire at the Conference which is now being held in London. On behalf of the Council and the Fellows of this Institute, I beg offer them a hearty welcome and to wish them every success in their labours. In the circumstances under which I have been called to the chair I have, I hope, your indulgence and your forbearance. I have the consolation of knowing, however, that you will be compensated for all my shortcomings by the very

interesting and important information which will be imparted to you by my learned friend Professor T. Rupert Jones, whom I now beg to introduce to the meeting.

Professor Jones then read his paper on

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

§ I. INTRODUCTION.—The general features of any country depend upon its geological structure ; and necessarily its special characteristics, whether of hills and valleys externally, or of mineral produce beneath its surface, are to be studied with the light of geology. Hence some general notes on the physical structure of South Africa precede any special descriptions of its mineral-bearing formations.

The somewhat semicircular contour of the south coast is parallel with the "outcrop" of strata in the interior, from the Orange River on the west coast southward to the Cape, and then eastward to about 88° 30' S. lat. Here the outcropping edges of some of the strata, formerly bending round to the north, have been swept away ; but in part they continue along the coast, and the outcrop is again more fully seen on the east coast at St. John's River (81° 40' S. lat.), where the strata trend ("strike") northward through Natal, and stretch into south-eastern Transvaal, Zululand, Swaziland, and higher up.

Dr. John Shaw* has defined three successive terraces and an upland plateau in Cape Colony ; and of the groups of geological formations now to be mentioned, Nos. 1, 2, and 8 may be said to constitute the "coast-belt of land ;" Nos. 4 and 5, Dr. Shaw's "first intramontane belt ;" Nos. 6 and 7, the "second intramontane belt ;" and No. 8, the "upland plateau."

The rock formations more particularly concerned in giving the rounded contour to the South-African coast are :—

(1.) Schists, with gneissic and other rocks, which towards the north-west characterise a broad region, including the copper-bearing district of Namaqualand, and stretch along the course of the Orange River into Griqualand West, Bechuanaland, and the Transvaal. These old schists are not much exposed along the south coast, but on the east of Mossel Bay they form the coast towards Cape St. Francis, and can be traced again in Natal, and northward into Zululand, Swaziland, and Transvaal, where, with the next series, they form the Tugela gold-bearing rocks, and the Kaap and neighbouring gold-fields.

* See his very instructive memoir on the Geology of South Africa in the Trans. South-African Phil. Soc., vol. i. part i., 1878.

(2.) Slates, mica-schists, and some limestone (E. J. Dunn's "Malmesbury Series") range south from Oliphant's River on the west, and then eastward along the south coast to Aliwal South, with a varying breadth of from 80 to 70 miles. They are locally present north of the Orange River and in the Transvaal. These, as well as the older series, are interrupted at many places by intrusive granites, particularly near Malmesbury, Cape Town, and in the George district. On the Knysna, in George, gold has lately been discovered.

(3.) On the slates or altered shales, in the south, lies (unconformably) a sandstone, 4,000 feet thick, in great patches and ridges along the country. Table Mountain is one of these isolated cap-pings, and gives its name to this great sandstone. The ridges form the crests of the hills ranging N.—S. from Clanwilliam to False Bay; and W.—E. from Worcester to Cape St. Francis; and Griesbach notes a similar sandstone in Natal; Dunn also maps some in the Transvaal.

(4 and 5.) Schistose rocks (4), characterised by abundant Devonian fossils, constitute the Warm and Cold Bokkeveld, and stretch away eastward to the Kromme River, the Coxcomb Range, and Cape Recife, near Uitenhage. Within and north of the curved edge of the "Malmesbury" strata of the Cape Colony is a parallel and concentric region, about 40 miles wide, occupied by these "Bokkeveld beds" (about 1,100 feet thick); and (5) a great sandstone formation (1,000 feet thick) in succession: each takes up about half the space in parallel bands. The former reaches eastward to Cape Recife; and the latter, as folded and hardened beds of quartzite, includes the Wittebergen and the Zwartebergen of the Cape district, and the Zuurbergen of the Eastern Province, and reaches to the Kowie mouth, where coal-plants have been found. Remains of *Lepidodendron*, apparently of Carboniferous age (Rubidge), and "strings and shreds" of coal (Green) have been noticed in the Wittebergen; and *Calamites* and *Lepidodendron* in the Zuurbergen. The coal noticed near Oudtshoorn, in George, may also belong to this, if not to a much later series. Where the valleys of the Sunday and some neighbouring rivers open into Algoa Bay, formations of much later age (Jurassic) cover extensive hollows in these Carboniferous and Devonian rocks.

In the far north, Devonian rocks have been met with by Karl Mauch in the Transvaal; and Devonian fossils occur in the gravel, both of the head-waters and the mouth of the Orange River (Geol. Mag., 1871, p. 57, note).

(6 and 7.) The next succeeding bands concentric with the others are the (6) "Ecca or Dwyka conglomerate," and (7) the "Ecca beds." Taken together, their outcrop has been traced all round the interior of the Colony, from the Vaal River, north of Kimberley, westward to the borders of Namaqualand (E. J. Dunn); then south between 19° and 20° E. long., through Clanwilliam and Tulbagh to Worcester; and then due east to the Great Fish River and East London. Thence to about 32° S. lat., a large portion of these strata have been washed away; but they again appear in force northward through Natal, towards Zululand, and probably exist further to the north.

The "Ecca conglomerate" (500 feet thick) forms, for the most part, a relatively narrow band, but Mr. Dunn finds that it widens out in the Kijen Veldt, along the region south of the Orange River, from the Bushman Karoo to Hope Town. Within this belt of conglomerate, which lies at their base, the "Ecca beds" (2,700 feet thick) form a broad, irregular expanse of country (30 to 50 miles wide), and contain indications of coal here and there; for instance, below Pietermaritzburg,* in Natal, and at the southern foot of the Nieuwveldt and Camdeboo Hills, near Beaufort West. Mr. Dunn regards the carbonaceous shales at the Kimberley diamond-fields as a part of the northern extension of these beds, and he thinks that coal may be found by sinking to them through the overlying beds. The "Kimberley shales" ("Olive shales" of G. W. Stow), more than 1,000 feet thick, are regarded by others as belonging to the lower part of the "Karoo formation."

(8.) The interior of the Colony is mainly occupied by the wide and thick sandstones and shales, carrying coal-seams at some places, and known as the great "Karoo formation" of A. G. Bain, the pioneer of South-African geology. From near Calvinia, on the west, eastward to the Stormberg, is a broad, hilly range of these strata, rich at places with fossil bones and plant remains, but without coal; and these underlie the Stormberg and the Draakensberg, which limit (on the south) the Hooge Veldt, or High Veldt of the Orange-Free-State and Transvaal. Altogether, the "Karoo beds" are estimated to have a thickness of 6,750 feet. In the "Stormberg beds," however, there are some seams of coal; and in Natal, below the eastern face of the Draakensberg, there are still thicker and better coals, belonging to these "Stormberg beds" of the "Karoo formation."

* The "Pietermaritzburg shales" of Dr. Sutherland; and possibly the Umvoti and Victoria coal-fields near the coast.

The western outcrop of these carbonaceous strata ranges from near Burghersdorp towards Aliwal North, the vicinity of Bloemfontein, Heidelberg, and Middleburg. Thence south-eastward by Lake Chrissie, to Newcastle and Ladysmith in Natal, and along the east foot of the Draakensberg to the Stormberg above Queens-town.* The coals come out to-day more especially at Molteno, where they are worked by the Great Stormberg Coal-mining Company and the Cyferghat Company; at some spots in the Wynburg district, near the junction of the Rhinoster River with the Vaal (Orange-Free-State Coal and Iron Company), and of the Wilge with the Vaal (London and South African Coal-mining Company), also nearer to Heidelberg (Waldrift Coal-mining Company), and at many spots on the High Veldt. The coal is now used on the Colonial railways; see the Cape G. H. Official Handbook, p. 125. In Wakkenstroom district coal is found on the Pongola River, 27° to 27° 30' S., and near Utrecht; and at places in New Scotland, including Lake Chrissie; also in Swaziland. It is extensively worked in the Klip River coalfield in Natal.

Thus, the whole region may be said, in a general way, to consist of—(1) A basis of micaceous and other schists and slaty rocks, interstratified at places with limestones, sandstones, and quartzites. (2) Overlying schistose rocks or altered shales and other strata, of later age. Both series are traversed with quartz veins and greenstone dykes. (3) An extensive unconformable sandstone. (4 and 5) Devonian shales and Carboniferous sandstones. (6 and 7) The "Ecca conglomerate and shales," with sandstones and some limestone. (8) The "Karoo sandstones and shales," penetrated by innumerable dykes of igneous rock.

Of these several geological floors, diminishing in area successively from below upwards, the lower (older) sets have been more or less disturbed by crush and folding, and sometimes by intruding granite, especially near the Cape; but the last set caps the others almost centrally and quite horizontally, its highest portion forming the restricted area of the High Veldt in the Free State and Transvaal.

The platform exposing the strata of Nos. 1 and 2 formations

* See the Official Geological Reports, by E. J. Dunn (1873 and 1878); F. W. North (1878); A. H. Green (1883); also Mr. Penning's paper, Q. J. G. S. vol. xI. pp. 68, &c. For Natal, C. L. Griesbach, Q. J. G. S. vol. xxvii. p. 57; F. W. North, Report, 1881. Also Catalogue of Exhibits Cape G. H., Col. and Ind. Exhib. 1886, p. 119; *Mining Journal*, December 4, 1886; Natal Official Handbook, Col. and Ind. Exhib., 1886, pp. 28—33, 91, &c.

yield copper and gold in workable quantities, besides iron, silver cobalt, bismuth, and other metals. No. 3 is barren of metals. No. 4 is valuable for its fossils. No. 5 has indications of coal, so has No. 7. No. 6 is of much interest, but not metalliferous. No. 8 is rich with fossils, and its upper part has workable coal in the Stormberg, at many places around the High Veldt, and in Natal.

§ II. NAMAQUALAND : COPPER, &c.—The copper-ores of Little Namaqualand (northern part of Clanwilliam) occur in mica-schist and gneiss, much folded, associated with granite, and penetrated by quartz veins and greenstone (diorite) dykes. The descriptions of the rocks, as given by Rubidge, Wylie, and Delesse, differ somewhat in detail (the schist country and the granite district not being always kept distinct); but the strike of the schistose rocks and of their veins appears to be nearly north and south, and the dipping of the folds nearly east and west. Their quartz veins are often ferruginous with specular-iron and pyrites. Rubidge states that the copper-ores lie especially in the curves of the contorted gneiss and in fissures. The latter form quartzose veins, sometimes two yards wide, and nearly vertical (Delesse). Granite under the convex folds or saddles forms "horses," which have less ore, though stained green, like the neighbouring schists. Wylie states that the greenstone dykes in the gneiss contain copper-pyrites, and that the felspar dykes, decomposed into kaolin, are also cupriferous. From 28° 5' S. Lat. southwards, mica-schist and gneiss form the maritime districts, and diggings for copper have ranged in it from Konolosip and T'Khodas, on the Orange River for many miles S. by E. High, flat hills of "Table-Mountain sandstone," without copper-ores, succeed inland, lying on the gneiss, and at their southern foot are the mines at present worked, namely, Spektakle on the W., and on the E. Concordia (Hester Maria, Wheal Julia, &c.), and Springbok, with Ookiep. The rail from Port Nolloth reaches these mines. The annual produce is 20,213 tons. "Cape G. H. Official Handbook," 1886, p. 283. Further east the cupriferous schists have been opened at Eendop. Most of the veins in the gneiss or granite run nearly E.—W., thus differing in direction from those on the later schists near the Orange River mouth. With the copper-ores of Springbok and Spektakle Mr. Dunn found specks and little leaves of gold.

The ores may be described, in general words, as chiefly purple and yellow sulphides, red and black oxides, green and blue silicates, and blue carbonates:—more particularly as, native copper; red,

copper, in crystals and nodules (the latter termed "horseflesh" at the mines); copper glance; peacock ore and yellow ore; grey-copper (fahlerz), with much antimony and some silver; black oxide of copper; arseniate of copper; malachite; azurite, and chrysocolla. The yield at the mines now worked is 70 to 80 per cent. of copper to the ore.

Iron-pyrites, iron oxides (some magnetic), manganese, molybdenum, tungstate, phosphate, sulphate, and carbonate of lime, prehnite, epidote, tourmaline, schorl, tremolite (?), garnet, agate, and chalcedony, have been noted by Rubidge, Dunn, or others, in or near the veins. Steatite occurs with the schists and large mica in some of the granites. Some of the veins are crossed by smaller granite veins (pegmatite, &c.), and by threads of iron-pyrites. Gold (to the extent of 2 per cent.) has been found in copper got by the natives in this region. Delesse notes plumbago in schist near Clanwilliam, and rubies (?) near the mouth of the Orange River. The water-pans are brackish with chloride of sodium, due to the decomposition of the soda-felspar (Rubidge); and calcareous tufa, probably from the decomposition of lime-felspar, if not from limestones on the east, coats some of the low grounds.

See Rubidge, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xiii. p. 233, &c.; Wylie's and Dunn's Reports to the Cape Government; Delesse, *Annales des Mines*, ser. 5, vol. viii.; *Mining Journal*, July 17, 1886; Dunn's Geological Map.

Copper-bearing schists are continued northward in Damaraland.

In the notes on the Geology of Namaqualand, supplied to the *Mining Journal* of March to November, 1857, by a disciple of the late Mr. Evan Hopkins, among very much that is purely hypothetical, we find the schists described as forming parallel bands of "hornblendic, pyritous, talcose, chloritic, argillaceous, and quartzose" rocks, with parallel lines of milky quartz, and some granitic and basaltic bands, all running nearly north and south ("meridional"); and generally of uniform breadth, but the clay-schists widening in the valleys and narrowing in the hills. He describes the deposits of copper-ore as not being real lodes (excepting at Concordia); but as bunches, and "runs" tapering into veins and strings, and dying out in mere spots, among the quartzose gangue or in the schist. The largest and richest are where quartz veins or greenstones cross "the meridional grain of the country," heaving the N.—S. quartz veins. He also alluded to a beautiful white saccharoid marble in this region.

Mr. Griesbach has observed that there is a diorite, piercing the

Devonian beds and the Table-Mountain sandstone, which is always accompanied by copper-ores in Namaqualand, the Cape, and Natal.

§ III. GRIQUALAND: CROCIDOLITES, JASPER, GOLD.—Little is known of the territory along the north margin of the Orange River from its mouth as far west as 22° E. long., but here Mr. G. W. Stow (Q. J. G. S., vol. xxx. p. 581, &c.) fully explains that the micaceous and schistose rocks near 'Kheis form the N.—S. Schurfde Bergen of the Kalahari Desert, and are succeeded by the parallel, quartzite and jasper ranges of the Matsap Hills, and then further to the east by the long N.—S. ranges of the Griquatown jaspers, with magnetite, which constitute the "Asbestos" (or, rather, *Crocidolite*) Mountains and the Doornberg, where the Orange River cuts them, near Prieska. These jaspideous and magnetitic rocks are evidently highly altered shales, pushed up from beneath the great, siliceo-calcareous, wide-spread, horizontal strata of the Campbell-Randt. The crocidolites (both the true "blue" and the changed "yellow") are seams of the altered rock, which have taken on a fibrous, instead of a solid condition, with the fibres at right angles to the enclosing planes. The scientific description of these crocidolites in *The Mining Journal*, July 17, 1886, is very valuable. A gold-field was opened in 1886 close to Griquatown (S. H. Farrar).

§ IV. KIMBERLEY SHALES.—Against the old rocks of "Campbell-Randt," or the "Kaap Plateau," Mr. Stow shows that the "Olive shales" of Kimberley set in on the east, with their glacial conglomerate, their numerous dykes of igneous rock, and their valuable nests of diamonds. The denudation of the country, having been enormous, has left, in the gravels of the Vaal River and its valley, agates in abundance, derived from the amygdaloidal dolerites and other igneous rocks, perhaps as high as the Draakensberg, and diamonds, too, from old infillings or "necks," reaching once probably many hundreds of feet above where now Kimberley and its pits excavate some of the rich magnesian material of those old volcanoes. And these were of later age than the igneous dolerites, diorites, diabases, and melaphyres, which previously had welled out over the region, rather from great fissures than from restricted craters.

§ V. GEORGE DISTRICT: GOLD.—In the district of George, on the south coast of Cape Colony, which consists of granite, gneiss, slates, and other old rocks, there have lately been discovered both reefs and alluvium yielding gold on and near the Knysna River. This is supplied by the reefs (quartz veins) running east and west, more especially in or near the Millwood Gully, at the southern

foot of the Otiniqua range (and yielding more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the ton), and in the watershed between the Millwood and Knysna Rivers. The quartz reefs have brecciated bands along them, which are also auriferous. Where the river crosses a reef the alluvium is rich. So also is a terrace 50 feet above the present river. The gold-reefs have been followed some miles west of the Millwood area; indeed, the Knysna goldfield is estimated at 42 square miles, at least. Hoogeberg, near Knysna Port, is worked for gold; and prospecting has been carried on also at Blanco and near Mossel Bay to the east. The alluvium is deep, but promising; the river gravels too coarse with boulders (Farrar). Some of the reefs are high up in the beautifully wooded mountains, and the forests, almost as valuable as gold to the country, are unfortunately useful to the miners in many ways, and will pass away quickly enough, if not protected, without the destruction which seems to have begun already in the use of fire to "clear the jungle."

§ VI. MAITLAND MINES.—On Van Staden's River, four miles from its mouth and 21 from Port Elizabeth, is an outcrop of old schists, quartzose, micaceous, and chloritic, with magnesian limestone and a peculiar gritstone, altogether resembling (according to Mr. Dunn) the Namaqualand schists. In the schists are quartz veins bearing iron-pyrites and some copper-ore, and in the limestone argentiferous galena and zinc-blende are disseminated. Many thousands of pounds have been sunk in these *Maitland Mines* without profit (Wylie and Dunn).

§ VII. NATAL: GOLD, &c.—In Natal, as in Namaqualand, gneiss, mica-schist, crystalline limestone, and clay-slate, with intrusive granite and greenstones, form the base of the country, and are exposed along the maritime region northwards into Zululand. Iron-ore, copper, gold, graphite (Haverlock Mines), white marble, steatite, and hone-stone, are found among these old rocks.* Gold in the alluvium is mentioned by Sutherland, Q. J. G. S., xxv. p. 169. The copper-ore occurs as malachite in a highly contorted gneiss, which passes from micaceous to hornblendic. It is much diffused in the rock, and its outcrops are poor. The rock is probably continuous with that of the Transvaal (Q. J. G. S., xi. p. 467). Copper-ores have been found also in a diorite of later age, in the basin of the St. John's River, which give 100 grains of gold to the ton of ore (Q. J. G. S., xxv. p. 169).

On the Tugela River, below (north of) Greytown, near where the

* See also Gricabach, Q. J. G. S., vol. xxvii. p. 55.

M'Fongosi (Lafengose) and the Inzuzi (Anzuzi) Rivers join the Tugela, gold has been found in quartz reefs. These dip southward at an angle of about 45° , and strike N.E.—S.W., and seem to run in nearly vertical micaceous and other old schists. These are overlain by horizontal sandstone, conglomerate, and trap rock, which probably belong to the "Ecca" or "Lower Karoo" series.

§ VIII. TRANSVAAL: GOLD, &c.—Excepting the triangular northern part of the High Veldt and its immediate margin, along which outcrops of the Stormberg coal seams are met with, the whole of the Transvaal consists of schistose, granitic, and other old rocks, with some outliers of the "Karoo beds" (as in the Megaliesberg:—Rubidge). Dykes of greenstone and other igneous rocks are frequent, and sometimes auriferous. The schists are associated with old limestones and sandstones, and are traversed by quartz veins, often auriferous; and ores of copper, cobalt, silver, lead, and iron are widely distributed. Nickel is also quoted; and tin ore is said to occur in Southern Transvaal. Mauch first discovered gold in this region in 1867, and the Murchison quartz range in 1869. Button discovered gold at Marabastad in 1871. The auriferous alluvium of Lydenburg was noted in 1878.

In the Kaap gold-fields, between the Transvaal and Swaziland, on the headwaters of the Krokodil and Komati Rivers, the gold is found in two successive series of schists and veins, as described by W. H. Penning (Q. J. G. S., vol. xli. pp. 570, &c. See also E. J. Dunn, *Geological Magazine*, 1885, pp. 171—2). The lower set are altered shales and sandstones, schists, and conglomerate, some being auriferous, thrown into nearly vertical positions by intrusive granite.

On these lie unconformably other somewhat similar rocks. Both sets have seams and veins of auriferous quartz. Some dioritic dykes pierce the lower rocks, and others penetrate both series. No fossils indicative of relative age have been found; but these rocks probably belong to one or both series of the old basal schists, Nos. 1 and 2 of the Introduction, § I. Level with the top of all are the horizontal "Stormberg beds" of the High Veldt, not far off on the S.W.

Further to the N. are the gold-fields of Pilgrim's Rest and Lydenburg, in altered shales, with limestone, sandstone, and auriferous seams and veins of quartz, like the upper portion of the Kaap rocks, and probably belonging to the "Malmesbury beds" (Dunn). Gold also is locally obtained in the alluvium of the valleys and in the old river-terraces above the present channels.

In the middle of the Kaap gold-fields, and about 50 miles from Lydenburg, is the rich "Pioneer reef" (2 oz. to a ton), on "Moodie's" farm, in vertical schists. Some smaller veins on the same property have given remarkable returns. To the east are the Umvoti reefs, and the Umcouchwa, Barber's, or Sheba reef, both very rich.* The working of the latter has given rise to the town of Barberton.† The Umvoti is a thin, dark grey, probably bedded quartz.

One of the Sheba reefs is a creamy white compact quartz vein 4 to 6 feet wide, "dipping" 70° to east, and "striking" east of north. There is also a bar or seam of quartzite, with a quartz vein in it, at Barberton. Several other reefs within ten or twelve miles are known and worked; but the rich Thomas's (on one of the maps) runs parallel with the Sheba on its north side, about half a mile distant. Mr. A. Woodhouse informs me that the "Sheba," like the greater proportion of lodes in De Kaap, runs E.—W.; and that "Thomas's" runs N.—S., like "Bon Accord," "Golden Vein," "Victoria," and "Republic." The junctions of shales and diorite dykes sometimes yield gold. In the excellent article on the South-African gold-mines in *The Times* of August 25, 1886, the aggregate capital of the Kaap mining companies is stated to be about three-fourths of a million sterling, and the export of gold from South Africa in eight months of 1886 amounted to about £122,000. The yield of gold varies from less than 1 or 2 oz., to 4 and 8, 12 (Thomas's) and even 16 and 20 oz. and upwards (Umvoti and Pioneer), per ton (2,000 lb.) of quartz.‡ Of course the returns or profits depend on the cost of working.

North of Lydenburg ores of iron, copper, and lead have been observed, and indications of copper, cobalt, and nickel not far off to the south-west. In the centre of the Transvaal, gold is known near Nylstroom, and copper at many spots to the west crossing the Limpopo; and schists, limestone, sandstone, and gold have been noticed on or near the Marico at about 25° S. Away north of this, in Transvaal and beyond, the country seems to be mostly gneiss, with some lead and more copper at scattered spots, until we reach the Tati goldfields, on the Shasha and the Tuli Rivers, at about 20° 51' S., in a gneissose district. Between 17° 10' and 18°

* A face of the 35-foot reef now exposed is estimated to give a million tons of good gold quartz without any digging below ground (Newspaper).

† Barberton, about six days' journey from Natal, has grown to have a population of 2,000 within three years; and Eureka, not far off, is rivalling it as a mining town.

‡ See also Catal. Natal Contrib. Col. and Ind. Exhib., 1886, p. 42.

20' S., and between 80° and 88° E., in the Mashona country, gold seems to abound, including the Kaiser-Wilhelm goldfield. Also gold occurs further north-west, near the Zambeze, at about 29° 40' E. Elsewhere gold has been noted—north-west of Tati, near Inyati, 29° 10' E, 19° 40' S.; and due south of Inyati at Marabastad and Eersteling about 21° S., 29° 30' E.; and due west of the last at the Murchison Range, thus approaching Nylstroom and Lydenburg. At Marabastad the gold rock is a quartz reef, dipping with the schists to the west at an angle of about 50°. Near Pretoria horn-silver has been found, and sulphides of silver and copper at the Albert Mine (Woodhouse).

In the plateau of the Wittewater Randt, about thirty-five miles south of Pretoria, is an area of auriferous, E.—W. parallel quartz reefs, accompanied by a siliceous conglomerate of white quartz pebbles, called "banket" by the Boers, because it looks like the almond-rock sweetmeat. In another specimen that I have seen there are both white and dark grey quartz pebbles in a gritty siliceous and partly ferruginous cement. At the "Livingstone" the ore gives from 1½ to 2½ oz. in a ton.

Directly west of this is the quartziferous and gold-bearing Lichtenburg district, continuous probably with the Wittewater Randt and Barberton (450 miles distant); and at Malmani (said to have been bought for £45,000) thirty miles distant, about twenty miles from Mafeking, and not far from Zeerust, the quartz (in gneiss?) is also reported as being productive. The alluvium is thought to be highly promising in this district of the headwaters of the Marico.

Thanks to Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, I can state that among his specimens from De Kaap, all rich with gold, I have seen:—

1. *Woodstock*.—Ten miles north of Barberton. Dark and light grey quartz breccia, with brown (iron-oxide) facing.

2. *Victoria*.—Eight miles north of Barberton. Talcose schist, with quartz veins parallel with the laminæ.

3. *Republic*.—Four miles north of Barberton. Quartz vein, dark grey, with pyrites and gold; pyrites partly gone, leaving gold. This vein is from a quartzite.

—— Quartz vein, with brown (iron-oxide) and pyritic cavities, and gold.

—— Grey and brown homogeneous quartz, with pyrites and gold.

4. *Sheba*.—Twelve miles north-east of Barberton. Dark grey quartzite, with pyrites and gold, and numerous thin quartz veins.

5. *Joe's Luck*.—Under one mile north-west of Sheba. Brecciated quartz, with numerous thin quartz veins, and with spongy gold in nests of rotten stone.

—— Brecciated grey quartz, with pyrites along a vein; brown outside.

—— Brecciated grey quartz, with thin quartz veins, and flat gold, left by a vein on one face.

—— Breccia of grey quartz, with thin quartz veins and pyrites.

—— An irregular piece of light-grey quartz, with an imbedded fragment of dark quartz, and a brown nest with gold.

6. *Bon Accord*.—100 yards east of Joe's Luck. Siliceous schist, with thin quartz veins running in and with the laminae.

7. *Thomas's*.—200 yards north of Joe's Luck. Breccia of grey quartz.

8. *Kimberley Sheba*.—About halfway between Barberton and Sheba. Black quartz vein carrying gold.

9. *Golden Vein*.—Half a mile north of Sheba. Light grey quartzite, with dark quartz vein carrying gold.

10. *Kidson*.—Two miles west of Sheba. Homogeneous fine-grained quartzite (? = "chalcodonite," of Penning).

11. *Victory*.—On the Sheba Range, two miles west of Sheba. Dark grey quartz, with brown nests and gold.

12. *Pioneer*.—On Moodie's Farms, seven miles west of Barberton. Quartz vein; geodic cavities, with brown stain and gold.

13. *Whitehead, Pioneer*.—On Moodie's Farms. White quartz vein, with brown facings, with gold and green copper ore.

14. *Alpine Leader*.—On Moodie's Farms. White quartz vein, with brown specks and facings.

15. *Ivy Reef, No. 5, Moodie's*.—On Moodie's Farms. Quartz breccia (?), with brown facings and cavities.

16. *Doorn Hock, Komati*.—Thirty miles south of Barberton. Brecciated quartz vein with parallel brown irregular lines of iron-oxide (decomposed pyrites), called laminated quartz.

—— Breccia of white and yellow quartz, with brown nests and lines of iron oxide (decomposed pyrites), with gold and green copper ore.

—— White quartz vein, with brown nests in geodic cavities.

17. *Forbes's Concession*.—About forty miles south-south-east of Barberton. Coarse quartzite, or grit.

18. *Pigg's Peak*.—Twenty-five miles south-east of Barberton. White argyry quartz, probably an altered sandstone, with thin
z veins.

19. *Nil Desperandum*.—About 500 yards west of the Sheba mine. Whitish quartz, rather laminated, with brown facings and gold.

20. *Guinea, Roo de Poort*.—Quartz grit, with brown nests and facings. (Iron-oxide seems to constitute the cement.)

21. *New Callao*.—Dark grey quartz, cavernous, with brown coatings (breccia?).

22. *Benoni*.—Quartz pebbles in quartz grit; brown facings (looks as if burnt).

23. *Eerstelling*.—Quartz vein, brown with iron oxide.

Mr. E. Baring-Gould has shown me—

24. *Mount Marie*.—Dark grey brecciated quartz, with gold and pyrites.

25. *Equifa Reef*.—Brecciated grey quartz with a white siliceous cement full of finely brecciated quartz, with gold.

The gold discoveries have necessarily had a very favourable influence on the revenues of the Transvaal Government.

NOTE.—In 1854 a little gold was found in the Orange-Free-State (near Smithfield), in small quartz veins, in a trap dyke, and quartz surrounding a piece of limestone entangled in the dyke, which passes through "Stormberg beds;" there was also some in the alluvium close by. In Cape Colony small nuggets were reported in 1878 to have been found in the Gouph, near Prince Albert; also some gold-dust from Caledon and Swellendam (1871). In a breccia with melaphyre in the "Ecca beds," near the Pataties River, gold has been seen by a friend of mine. Two nuggets found at the junction of the "Ecca conglomerate" with the "Witteberg sandstone" (Prosser) may have come from the former, and have been originally derived from older and distant rocks. In Namaqualand Mr. Dunn found alluvial gold over a large area, but in a very small quantity; also a trace with some of the copper-ore. None of these indications have been of any practical value.

§ IX. ECCA BEDS: COAL.—The next higher succeeding groups of strata above the basal schists are the "Ecca beds," with their great conglomerate (of ancient glacial origin), and, in the north of Cape Colony, the "Olive shales" of the Kimberley and neighbouring regions. These shales also rest on glacial conglomerates and glaciated surfaces of old rocks (G. W. Stow). Mention has been already made of the indications of coal in the "Ecca beds" and "Kimberley shale," and of the importance set on them by Mr. Dunn. This subject was alluded to more fully in my paper "On the Coal Deposits of South Africa," in *The Mining Journal*, December 4, 1886; and in my lecture "On the Geology and Mineral Products

of South Africa,"* in *The Mining Journal*, July 8, 1886. In the latter, allusion was also made to the wonderful diamond mines in the shales at and near Kimberley.

§ X. KIMBERLEY: DIAMONDS.—The diamantiferous pipes at or near Kimberley were referred to in my lecture of June 19, 1886; and their products, as shown in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, were more fully treated of by Davies and Etheridge in *The Mining Journal*, July 24, 1886. The alluvial, "wet," or river diggings, are also alluded to there; but are described in detail in *The Mining Journal*, March 4, 1871, and *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxviii., pp. 3, &c. The "wet" diggings are situated on both banks of the Vaal, from the junction of the Vaal and the Harts rivers to above Hebron on the Vaal, about 70 miles along the winding river (Reunert, C.G.H. Official Report, 1886, pp. 213—219). Diamonds weighing 288, $148\frac{1}{2}$, $147\frac{1}{2}$ carats,† and other large stones have been got from these river diggings. The "Star of South Africa" (from the Vaal?), weighing $83\frac{1}{2}$ carats, and valued at £25,000, was "cut" as a jewel ($46\frac{1}{2}$ carats), and belongs to the Countess of Dudley. These river diggings were discovered about 1867; the rich "stuff" at Dutoitspan, 35 miles to the south, in 1870, also at Bultfontein; and in 1871, two miles to the north-west from Dutoit's, De Beer's, or Old Rush, and De Beer's New Rush, or Colesberg Kopje (now Kimberley), were discovered. These valuable localities ‡ lie within a limited circuit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles diameter. Kimberley mine is elliptical, and about 11 acres in extent, with good, but locally unequal produce. The Kimberley Central Diamond-mining Company have the largest holdings.§ De Beer's, irregular oblique oval (15 acres) gives good produce. This farm, also known as the Voornitzigt estate, was sold at first for £6,000, and ultimately for £100,000. Bultfontein, roundish in area (360 yards across), gives a good supply, tolerably equal all over. Dutoit's, semilunar at surface (80 acres), is said to be not so reliable as the others. The first and second (one mile apart) and the third and fourth (less than a quarter of a mile apart) are thought by some to have underground connection. Jagersfontein, 80 miles south of Kimberley, has a

* Unfortunately printed without press corrections.

† Carat = 3·17 or $3\frac{1}{5}$ grains; therefore, $151\frac{1}{2}$ carats = 1 oz. troy. For rough stones, multiply the square of the weight in carats by 2, which, not long since, gave the approximate value in pounds sterling. For polished, multiply by 8.

‡ Mr. H. Reunert's valuable report above mentioned gives a full account of the history and conditions of the diamond-fields, pp. 179—219.

§ In ten months of 1886 this Company raised 215,221 carats, and in January, 1887, 35,427 carats.

rather uncertain yield of about £50,000 annually, but very fine and good diamonds have been got there. Some dry diggings of little value have been discovered in the Barkly district, at the junction of the Harts and Vaal Rivers.

Many descriptions of the "dry diggings," their rich "pipes" and surroundings, have been published. As for the origin of the diamonds in their magnesian matrix, Mr. Hudleston* has suggested that heat and water acting on the carbonaceous shale, intruded upon by volcanic magnesian silicates, would cause some hydrocarbon to be evolved, which, within the influence of the magnesium in the muddy magnesian mud, under great pressure, with superheated steam, would set the carbon free, to be crystallised as the clear and transparent diamond.†

Professor Carvill Lewis (*Geological Magazine*, Ser. 8, vol. iv. p. 24) mentions that some of the material obtained from a depth of 600 feet is a hard, heavy, dark, "basic," and "serpentinic" rock ("peridotite"), with abundant crystals of olivine in the mass, and biotite (mica), enstatite, garnet, and ilmenite. This he regards as a typical volcanic lava. It has no diamonds; but another dense portion of the serpentinic (magnesian-silicate) material with the biotite, &c., is crowded with fragments of black shale, through which these pipes have been "punched," as it were, and contains diamonds. This latter hard diamond-breccia becomes loosened, decomposed, and broken up into the common "blue ground," or "blue stuff" of the miners, higher up in the pipes, and there represents a volcanic tuff, ash, or agglomerate above a true lava. The "blue stuff" is known to contain a vast quantity of broken shale ("floating reef," if large), sometimes with fossil shells, broken and rounded pieces of serpentinites, dolerites, chlorite-schist, and mica-schist; also rare bits of quartzite, grit, gneiss, granite, and carbonised wood (in one instance with a diamond attached to it: Messrs. Spencer & Son); and, besides the minerals mentioned above, there are magnetite, zircon, and smaragdite. The top of the "necks" or diamond-pipes have usually been mounds or slight hills (kopjes) and Mr. Dunn (in letter) accounts for this condition by the calcareous tufa (formed by the rainwater from the decomposing lime-felspars of the dolerites, &c.) swelling and pushing the pipe-stuff upwards, and thus also producing such slight upward bending of the edges of the

* "Proceedings of the Geologists' Association," vol. viii., 1883, pp. 65, &c.; and *Mineralogical Magazine*, 1883, pp. 199, &c.

† Professor Simmler has suggested that, if liquid carbonic acid were present in rocks under great pressure, it might dissolve some carbon, and when released from pressure this might crystallise.

enclosing shale ("reef" of the miners) as has been here and there observed.

In January, 1887, the diamonds got by the Kimberley Central Company were valued at £41,400. In 1886 the small mine St. Augustine ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of Kimberley) raised about 240 carats, value £325. Jagersfontein exported in November, 1886, 5,393 carats, value £8,052 10s. De Beer's mine produced in 1886 diamonds up to 795,895 carats, valued at £754,735; and the Kimberley 889,864 carats, value £883,504. In four years these two mines produced £5,093,638 17s. 5d. The Dutoitspan and Bultfontein for the last three years, £5,318,379 15s. 7d. The declared value of diamonds shipped from South Africa in 36 months (in 1882-1885) was £8,292,878. In October, 1882, the value of the exported diamonds was £355,315; in January, 1887, £400,000. South Africa exported in 1886, 11,050,407 carats of diamonds, valued at £12,706,049. In November, 1884, a 119 carat diamond, and in January, 1887, one of 179 carats and one of 50 carats were reported from De Beer's. One weighing 180 carats, of good colour, has been reported from Beaconsfield. In May, 1883, one of 273 $\frac{1}{4}$ carats was found at Dutoitspan. The "Miller Diamond" from Jagersfontein was 582 carats (3 ounces 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ dwts.); and other diamonds 49 $\frac{1}{4}$, 50, 60 $\frac{1}{4}$, 70, 116 carats in 1883. The "Victoria Diamond," of fine "water," weighed 405 carats (Streeter). It is stated that one weighing 457 carats (white stone), surreptitiously removed from the Kimberley district, was sold for £19,000 (Newspaper).

§ XI. STORMBERG BEDS: COAL.—The coal-beds of South Africa have been alluded to above (§ I. 8.) and references given to the best sources of information on the subject.

To treat of the Mineral Wealth of South Africa in an hour's lecture at all fully would be impossible, as the limited observations and condensed descriptions in the above notes sufficiently indicate. At the invitation, however, of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, and especially at the request of Sir Charles Mills, who presided at a lecture on the same subject in the Conference Room of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year, I have endeavoured to call attention to some of the chief points of interest to be noticed in this very wide field of inquiry. In this lecture I have looked on this subject, the mineral wealth of South Africa, as based on the geological researches of those who have studied the rocks and fossils of Cape Colony and the neighbouring regions.

I need not say that there is very much yet to be learned about

the geological structure and mineral wealth of that country, rich as well to the Naturalist as to the Merchant; and I trust that such observations as I have made this evening will, on one hand, be of some use in arranging and systematising what is known, and, on the other hand, attract the attention and arouse the enthusiasm of those who can add to the stock of knowledge already obtained. It is hoped that, of the many here present who are acquainted with South Africa, some will give the Institute and myself the benefit of their experiences with regard to the various localities referred to, and any neighbouring districts with which they may be acquainted.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.): In inviting the late Premier and present Attorney-General of the Cape of Good Hope to open the discussion, I believe I am only expressing the wishes of this meeting if I say that it will not be limited to South Africa alone, but that we shall be very glad to receive any information regarding the mineral wealth of other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

Mr. THOMAS UPINGTON, Q.C. (Delegate for the Cape of Good Hope to the Colonial Conference): Before responding to the invitation of the Chairman to open the discussion upon this very important subject, I must express my astonishment at the wealth of knowledge displayed by Professor Jones, not only of the geological formation of South Africa, but also of its geographical features, bearing in mind the fact of his never having set foot in the Colony. He has spoken of his doubts of being able to teach us anything more in connection with it than we already know, but though I have lived in South Africa I must say that Professor Rupert Jones has taught me a great deal. At the present moment, when the eyes of a great portion of Europe are turned upon places from which there may be an output of gold, it cannot but be a subject of interest to any audience in London to hear something of the South African gold fields. There may be gold fields in other parts of the world, probably as rich or richer than those of South Africa, but the demand for gold is so great that the discovery of gold fields in South Africa must prove to be an advantage to the community at large. If I were to attempt to follow Professor Jones into the technical details which he has so learnedly brought to our notice, I might get into difficulties from which, perhaps, I might not be able to extricate myself, but I think there are one or two observations I might make by way of supplement to what has been so admirably

stated by the lecturer. Speaking roughly, the great minerals and precious stones of South Africa are copper, diamonds, coal, and gold. Of the mines now worked regularly, the first worked were the copper mines of Namaqualand. They still continue in operation, with profit, I am glad to say, to those concerned in them, although the mines are not near the coast. The company has been obliged to run a light rail or tramway a great distance into the interior in order to carry the ore to the coast, and yet, notwithstanding the great expense of so doing, I believe the result of the work is most satisfactory. Not only is copper to be found in this district, but also in great quantities much higher up the country. In Damaraland there are some of the richest copper mines, whilst the same holds good in what was known as Ovampaland. The chief mines are known as the Otavi Mines. They were discovered very many years ago, but it was only recently the land was obtained from the Ovampa chief, the place being named after myself (Upingtonia), because, as I take it, the pioneers who went into the country supposed it would be a sort of compliment to me to do so, knowing that I had been desirous of securing for the British Crown the whole of Damaraland. But, though the Otavi mines are so rich in copper, they are also far removed from the coast, and the expense of transporting the ore thither would be so great as perhaps to prevent the mines being worked at a profit. The copper mines of Namaqualand, however, have undoubtedly been a success, and possibly the same may happen in Damaraland. It is curious to find that the Ovampos—a low class of native—possess a rough knowledge of smelting. But the greatest discovery in South Africa was, as the lecturer stated, the discovery of diamonds. I believe that now most subjects of the Queen are well aware what the diamond fields of South Africa really are. The value of the diamonds found there amounts on an average to three millions sterling annually. I must say, however, that I have been astonished, on coming to London, to find the extraordinary notions entertained by well-informed people here as to South African diamonds. There is an impression, fostered probably by interested persons, that every diamond found in South Africa is a yellow, cheap stone; but I should like to know where any other diamonds, white or coloured, now come from except from South Africa. Some are found in India, I know, but of recent years the exports seem never to have exceeded 100 carats. I should be glad to hear from anyone who is an authority whether any diamonds are now exported from the Brazils. My own belief is that the Brazilian mines are not worked, and that as the discovery of the

Brazilian mines ruined the Indian trade, so the African mines have in turn ruined those of Brazil. I do not think there are any diamonds of value exported from any part of the globe save and except from South Africa at the present time, which leads me to remark that within the Queen's own dominions her subjects have got everything that they can possibly require : they have not only the necessaries of life, but the greatest luxuries of life—including the purest gems in the world. It is to be regretted that any mistaken notion should prevail as to the purity of South African diamonds, and I cannot help thinking that it is made prevalent by certain persons for their own ends. That African diamonds are poor in quality, and of comparatively little value is wholly contrary to fact. I wish I had for exhibition a South African diamond which I inspected the other day, at the invitation of my friend Sir Charles Mills, at Mr. Ochs' office, in Hatton-garden ; I found it to be a perfectly pure white South African stone. I believe if that diamond were exhibited in public, as it ought to be, and as I hope it will be, it would do much to correct the false notion which exists concerning South African diamonds. Its equal I have never seen, and I doubt whether there is any diamond which at all approaches it. We have been accustomed to look upon the Koh-i-noor as a marvellous stone : but when this South African stone is placed beside the Koh-i-noor, I am confident that the latter could not bear comparison with it as a cut diamond of the purest water. The stone is 180 carats in weight, whereas the Koh-i-noor is but 106 carats in weight, and is a misshapen diamond in comparison with the exquisitely deep and beautiful South African stone. This will give an idea of the wealth of South African diamond fields, and of the necessity of our developing our own mineral wealth in binding together every portion of this great Empire. But besides the great wealth of the diamond fields, which have been of so great advantage to the Colony, and have produced millions of pounds worth of diamonds, they have been of further advantage in creating an important trade centre—I refer to Kimberley ; and if the diamonds were to be exhausted to morrow I believe that Kimberley, as a trade centre, would maintain its prosperity. I believe Kimberley to be the key to interior Africa. And that important place has arisen because its wealth of minerals first made it important. If it had not been for the presence of precious stones Kimberley would not have been heard of for a long time, but now that it has reached its present status it will continue to remain a great trading centre, whatever

happens. With regard to coal, Professor Jones has not given us much encouragement as to the quantity to be found either in the Colony at large or in Natal, but I think our prospects will turn out better than he expects. At present the coal mines are not much developed, the two most important being the Molteno and the Indwe mines. The coal won from the latter is said to be better than that got from Molteno, but it is greatly handicapped by being 58 miles distant from the railway. Over the whole of the line, from East London to Aliwal North, not a single ton of imported coal is now used, and we find the colonial coal suits admirably. Not only do we use it for driving engines, but in the railway works also, and we find it answers exceedingly well. When we first began to use it we were paying at East London for imported coal 45s. 9d. per ton, whereas a contract for colonial coal was afterwards entered into at the cost of only 16s. per ton in trucks loaded on the railway, and I think in time it will be very much lower. If we can in future raise superior coal in larger quantities when the workings are carried lower down—Natal, too, is much interested in this—we might easily supply Her Majesty's vessels at a rate which would mean an enormous saving in the expenditure of the Mother Country, while it would benefit greatly the Cape Colony—Natal, too—for, instead of vessels going to India or to Australia needing to carry quantities of coal, or it being necessary to maintain large supplies at coaling stations, they could be supplied to meet their requirements in South African ports. And then, if this can be accomplished, Her Majesty's ships will also have an enormous advantage in time of war over foreign vessels, for at present the storage at coaling stations might be accessible to enemies. For this reason, any inquiry as to coal is of great importance to the Empire, as well as to the Colony itself. The last discovery is that of gold, and great attention has been paid to it. I have no personal knowledge of the Transvaal gold fields. Even if I had I should refrain from hazarding loose opinions regarding them. I should be sorry to advise people to plunge headlong into the speculation, because I am opposed to the sudden waves of speculation in new countries, which often do more harm than good. I have, however, heard that the Transvaal gold fields are of undoubted wealth. Professor Jones has referred to the gold fields close to George, which, I regret to say, have not, so far, produced such a substantial output of gold as I could wish. I may state that I know of no place more fitted for a gold field than Knysna. The mines are within a few miles of a land-locked harbour, perfectly accessible, and from which the

required machinery could be conveyed, whilst there is enough wood and water to last for all time. The lecturer was somewhat afraid of the wood being wasted, but I can assure him that the Cape Government is careful of it, stringent regulations being enforced with regard to it. I quite agree that it would be a misfortune if the forests there were destroyed. Knysna is a most beautiful district, and perfectly suited for the residence of Europeans. I sincerely trust that gold may yet be found there in largely-paying quantities—and I believe it will when the place is properly developed. An infinitesimally small quantity, in comparison with other mines, will pay there, because of its proximity to the coast; for, of course, the transport of heavy appliances into the interior entails great cost. I sincerely trust that the gold fields of the Transvaal, the Cape Colony, and all other parts of South Africa will be successful, and that the greatness and stability of the Empire may be augmented thereby. I beg, Mr. Chairman, to tender my hearty thanks to Professor Rupert Jones for the very valuable information he has imparted to us at this especially opportune moment, when gentlemen from every part of Her Majesty's dominions are met in London to discuss how we can maintain the pre-eminence and dignity of the great British Empire.

Mr. JOHN ROBINSON (Delegate for Natal to the Colonial Conference): After the very valuable paper and the eloquent speech to which we have just listened, I do not think it desirable that I should occupy your time for any length at this late hour. I wish, however, to join with Mr. Upington in heartily thanking Professor Rupert Jones for his paper. When I arrived in this country a fortnight ago, and was told the subject of the paper to be read to-night, I naturally asked if the author had been in South Africa, and when I was informed that he had never trodden its shores, I thought there was a considerable amount of courage shown in his choice of a theme. But after having heard the paper, I can only say that no South African colonist could have possibly put before the people of this country, in a more vivid manner, a truer picture of the mineral conditions of the country. I am much pleased that the task has been accomplished by one who is wholly disinterested as regards South African speculations and interests. I think you must have been convinced by what you have heard that that much-despised and long-suffering country has at last reached a new era in its history—the era of mineral development. South Africa has hitherto been a country of great pastoral interests, but of small agricultural development; it has been a country needing population and industries; and we

now look to the development of our mineral resources for the extension of those industries and for the establishment of those manufacturing centres which will, I believe, elevate South Africa to a position equal to that held by the other great Colonies of the British Crown. With regard to the question of diamond mining, I may be permitted to say that six weeks ago I visited Kimberley for the express purpose of bringing from that extraordinary spot the latest impressions. I had never before visited the place, and I was astounded when I saw what had been done in the course of seventeen years by British industry and European enterprise. I consider that Kimberley is one of the wonders of the world. When you consider that in that small area, only a few acres in extent, there are means of producing wealth to the extent of three or four millions sterling per annum, and when you consider that there is not the slightest evidence of any diminution in the production of that wealth likely to occur for years to come, I think you will agree with me that there is in that part of Africa a point to which the whole world may well look with interest and satisfaction. But what I more particularly wish to bring before you to-night, apart from diamonds, is that at this moment Africa has a source of wealth which I firmly believe will be to her in the future what it has been to this great country in the past—I mean her coal fields. I regret to say that Professor Jones has not to my mind fully realised the extent of the South African coal fields. I believe that in the northern district of Natal there is a coal deposit which will prove a source of untold wealth to the district, and of vast importance to the Empire at large. I regret that my friend Mr. North—a gentleman thoroughly well qualified to give an opinion on the subject—is not here to bear testimony in this direction. I had the pleasure of an interview with him this afternoon, but I have since had a telegram from him expressing his deep regret that he was not able to be present with us to-night to bear unqualified testimony to the vast value of the coal fields of Natal, of which, I may add, he has made a complete, detailed, scientific, and practical inspection. Those coal fields hitherto have not been of the slightest value to Natal or to the world, simply because they were not accessible from the coast by railway; but after years of effort we colonists in Natal have constructed a line out of our own resources to within thirteen miles of the nearest coal field. I asked Mr. North whether he still considered that that coal field was likely to produce coal commercially valuable, and he answered, "Undoubtedly." During the session which has just terminated, we in the

Natal Legislative Council made arrangements to raise money to extend this railway from its present terminus right on to the mines, and I hope before long that the Empire will be able to obtain at Durban as much coal as it needs for naval purposes. I am astonished that the naval authorities of this country do not attach greater value to this subject, and do more than they have done, or are doing, to make use of the vast resources open to them in Natal for promoting the naval interests of England. It may be said that the coal is there, but is the port there? Well, I tell you that the harbour works of Durban have reached that state of advancement—thanks to the exertions of those engaged in them—which promises most certainly, in the course of two or three years, to make that port accessible to vessels of any tonnage, no matter whether they be of a commercial or naval character. Now, a word about gold. I believe I have brought to this country the latest information with regard to the present development of gold discovery in South Africa. I won't say anything about the Transvaal gold fields, though I am in a position to form an opinion upon them. But quite apart from all speculative considerations, and apart from the question whether speculative development has not reached extravagant proportions, I am convinced that in the Transvaal there is an amount of mineral wealth which will in the immediate future produce a very great effect upon the destinies of the world. But that development of auriferous wealth is rapidly going to the southward. If you take a straight line from Lydenburg, you will find, following the parallel of longitude, that gold is found in Swaziland largely developed; and Swaziland, I may say, is at this moment the scene of great activity on the part of all sorts of adventurers. Gold is also developed in the centre of what is called the New Republic, and it is found again a little lower down, at the Umfongosi, a tributary of the Tugela; and, although the lecturer professes to be fully informed with regard to the state of things there, he will perhaps allow me to inform him that at the present time there are a large number of diggers, who have been working there for months, who are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained. But the latest development has been found upon the coast lands of Natal. I am not permitted to say to what point I refer, but I may tell you that I brought over a small quantity of auriferous formation from a district within sixty miles of Durban, and placed it in the hands of an eminent firm of assayers, with the result that it has yielded at the rate of 18 ozs. to the ton of 20 cwt. That is the latest outcome of gold discovery in South Africa, and I believe

that we shall find in Natal a large and profitable gold field. I need not tell you what that will mean. Natal is a British Colony. It is under the British flag; and, if we can develop permanent industries there we shall not have to trouble ourselves as regards our neighbours in the Republics, or in the Cape Colony, or anywhere else. We look forward with the utmost confidence to the time when these two great factors—gold and coal—will make Natal a possession which will not only contribute largely to the prosperity of South Africa itself, but will add in no insignificant extent to the dignity, the greatness, and the wealth of that great empire to which we are all so proud to belong.

MR. E. S. ROBERTS: I think Mr. Upington said that copper was first discovered at Port Nolloth, but it is in my memory that in 1843-44 large quantities were brought from Angra Pequena, or from ground a little inside that, to the magnificent harbour which has been given away to a foreign Government. I was then a shipowner, and had samples brought me by one of my captains, who had himself walked over the ground for eight or ten miles round, and a good many tons of ore were sent home at that time. Whether the mines have been found fruitful I do not know, but I believe the first discovery of copper was in Angra Pequena, in 1842-43-44-45. At that time Africa was of the greatest benefit to the shipping interest of this country. In 1843 it was most depressed, and ships were lying idle and filling the docks all over the country, but the guano traffic which arose with Africa resuscitated that trade, and many thousands of shipowners were made rich.

MR. UPINGTON: The last speaker is perfectly correct in stating that copper was found at Angra Pequena, and at the time he has mentioned; but my observations dealt only with places where copper was found in large quantities and provided a continuous industry, and the only place where that condition of things exists is Port Nolloth.

MR. T. COLLINGWOOD KITTO: I should not presume to speak at this meeting after the very eloquent address of Mr. Upington and the valuable remarks of other gentlemen, if I were not called upon by you, sir, to do so. I had a conversation with a friend from South Africa three or four days ago, and I said I should like to come to this meeting, and he remarked, "I think you had better not, because you will be sure to put your head in a hornet's nest." I have ventured to come, and the paper which has been for me very interesting and instructive. There are no doubt aware that I was appointed by the

Government to examine the diamond mines and gold-fields, and I think I shall be borne out by Mr. Upington and others when I say that eight years ago I wrote of the gold-fields in terms which have since been confirmed to the letter. I have also reported on the Kimberley mine for the Government. I know Mr. Dunn to be a very able geologist, but he has had occasion, no doubt, to change his opinion. When he first interested himself in South Africa he utterly scouted the idea of gold being found in anything like paying quantities in any part of South Africa, but his views have now considerably altered on that point, and they have likewise been materially modified with regard to diamonds. Professor Rupert Jones (quoting Mr. Dunn) has said that the carbonaceous shales of Kimberley are likely to produce coal if they sink through them. I do not agree with that. I have been up and down the Vaal River, and have followed it to the Orange River until it falls at least 2,000 feet. You will find the hard igneous rock underlying the black shale along the whole extent from Kimberley downwards, and I maintain that the hard rock comes in and cuts out the whole of the shale. I think the Professor will agree with me that the big hole which contains the diamond soil was made from below. At any rate, that is my opinion. If that is correct, the diamond soil having entered the igneous rock, it will go down deeper into the earth, and instead of disappearing or getting smaller it will grow richer and better as far as mechanical appliances may be found to cope with it. I believe that better diamonds have been taken out of Kimberley than have been found in any part of the world. Of course, we know that in a place where such an enormous number of diamonds is found there must necessarily be some yellow stones, and that may be the reason why people speak lightly of them as a whole. With regard to Brazil, there are plenty of diamonds to be got there, but the large production of Kimberley stones has quite driven them out of the market. With regard to the copper mines of South Africa, when they were first started copper realised about £120 per ton. At that time the celebrated Burra Burra Mine, the Wallaroo Mine, and the well-known Moonta Mines of South Australia, were considered to be the richest in the world; at any rate, they paid enormous dividends—something like £200,000 or £300,000 a year but eventually copper went down to £80 a ton, and the dividends were lowered. The Cape Copper Mine, however, by increasing the output, maintained its dividend. The value of copper has since further fallen to £45 a ton, and some of the richest mines in Australia have been closed in consequence, but the Cape Copper Mine still con-

tinues to work and pay as before. I take it that the diamond fields of Kimberley and the copper mines of Namaqualand, which are at present in their infancy, would be considered two splendid industries in any country. By means of an introduction I got from Sir Bartle Frere to Sir Charles Warren, I was appointed to examine the whole of Griqualand West, and the whole of the minerals said by the Professor to exist there I found in large quantities. I have seen in that country the most beautiful blocks of jasper to be met with probably in the world, and they could be cut out in slabs at least nine feet square, and from a foot and a half to two feet thick. I have never seen anything like it, and it is something really very extraordinary. I have seen very large quantities of crocidolites in the Transvaal, but not in such large quantities as in Griqualand West. With regard to the George and Kynsna districts, I examined them from Mossel Bay to the George, and from thence to the Knysna and Plettenberg Bay. I found gold in two places—the Deep River and at the Karatara. The best prospects I found anywhere were those in the neighbourhood of Karatara River. Professor Rupert Jones has said that the best people to send out are not miners or engineers. Unfortunately I am both, so that the Government seem to have done very wrong, and ought not to have appointed me. However, I visited the whole district of George, and reduced the matter to a practical test. Upon the river I obtained about half an ounce of alluvial gold, and found small quantities of auriferous quartz. Then I visited Oudtshoorn, and was much disappointed with it. There are large quartz reefs, extending for miles, from 6 to 30 feet broad, but there is no sign of gold anywhere. One gentleman showed me some nuggets of gold, which, I believe, have become historical throughout Africa. When he showed me the place where he said they had been found, I was rather amused, and said I thought they had come from Australia : at any rate, they never came from the place pointed out. With regard to the Transvaal gold-fields, they seem to be worthy of attention, and the De Kaap diggings I thoroughly believe to be a genuine paying concern ; but I also believe that field to be the only one in South Africa which has been found, up to the present time, that will pay to work, though I am of opinion that equally good fields will be found elsewhere. I think it would have been well if more had been said in the paper about the Lydenburg gold field, which is dismissed with a line, whilst whole pages are given to the De Kaap : and this, in my opinion, speaks volumes. I have no doubt these latter are all that Professor Rupert Jones claims them to be, but

the Lydenburg gold fields I do not think worth a cent. It has been said, over and over again, that English people do not subscribe to Colonial projects as they ought, and that if English capital were put into certain properties, they would pay remarkably well. Now, the Lydenburg has been subscribed to in England more than in any other country, and fifteen tons of English gold have been spent on it. But what is the return? Practically nothing: and I say that in the interests of South Africans themselves they should take something like the course adopted by the Premier of Queensland a short time ago, and say at once that the scheme is worth nothing. It is very painful, after spending so much money, to be told the concern is of no value; but there are too many good things to be had to allow the bad ones to go before the public. It ruins the country, and everybody connected with it. I am thoroughly satisfied that the De Kaap is a good, sound thing; but I am also satisfied that it forms the only field in South Africa at the present time which is worth working. In conclusion, I beg to thank Professor Rupert Jones for the valuable information he has given us this evening, and I, for one, shall try to profit by it. I would like, however, to make just one correction, and express my opinion that there is a reasonable prospect of finding gold at Witwatersrand in paying quantities.

Mr. ALFRED WOODHOUSE: As one personally acquainted with several places that have been mentioned this evening, it has given me great pleasure to listen to the mass of accurate information which Professor Rupert Jones has placed within our reach. The De Kaap district is one with which I am most familiar, and from what I have seen, I consider that the future of gold mining in the Transvaal generally is most encouraging. The quartz lodes or veins carry the precious metal in quantities that will compare favourably with any other country. These lodes generally lie in a bed or bar of quartzite of considerable thickness, and extend in many instances for several miles. It must not be supposed, however, that every portion of a lode is equally rich, or, indeed, that all auriferous mines will pay to work. The richer deposits are usually found in shoots, or "chimneys," as they are termed, caused by certain well-known laws of nature. Professor Rupert Jones has mentioned the vast denudation that must in former ages have taken place in the Kimberley shales, and the same denudation is to be found in the De Kaap valley. As an instance of this, I may mention the discoveries of alluvial gold. Alluvial gold is produced by the disintegration of the original matrix, usually quartz, by which

means the particles of metal are liberated, and, being of a greater specific gravity than the particles of sand, are not carried to any very great distance, and then by chemical, and possibly electrical, action, are amalgamated together in the form of nuggets. Now, at the Devil's Kantoor, some thirty miles north-west of Barberton, the capital of the De Kapp gold fields, alluvial gold has been found on the highest hill in the district lying underneath great boulders ; and the same thing has happened on Moodie's farms, where alluvial gold has been taken from near the summit of the mountain. As gold does not naturally ascend, you will see that the country all round must at one time have been of a very much greater altitude. Now a word about the difficulties of gold mining. All the necessary machinery and other goods are at present carried up from the coast by means of waggons drawn by a team of 16 oxen. In fine weather twenty or perhaps twenty-five miles a day may be covered, but in wet I have known as many as seventy or eighty days occupied in completing a journey of 300 miles. These waggons are drawn over tracks where no bridges have ever been constructed or road-making attempted, and when little difficulties like deep morasses and steep hills are encountered, team after team of extra oxen are added, until by mere brute force either the waggon is made to move or—something breaks. In a country larger than France, and which is at present without any railway, development must naturally be of slow growth. The Transvaal Government, however, are only too anxious, when the new fields are proved of permanent value, to afford facilities by which foreign capital may complete the work so ably commenced by colonial enterprise.

Mr. J. H. HOFMEYER (Delegate for the Cape of Good Hope to the Colonial Conference): Suffering as I am from a rather severe cold, it is almost as great an infliction to me to speak as it must be to you to listen to me. I will, therefore, make only a few remarks. In the first place, I want to say something about the South African diamond mines, and to draw attention to the dividends paid by many of those mines. There is one company which has paid regularly for some time past a dividend of 8 per cent. per month, whilst last year it divided amongst its shareholders a dividend of 42 per cent. This is a fact so eloquent in itself that it needs no comment. There is another concern which pays 5 per cent. per quarter, or 20 per cent. per annum. Both are Kimberley companies. Another undertaking connected with De Beer's mine also pays 5 per cent. per quarter. But yet another, a Bultfontein company's, paid even a still higher dividend—viz., 24 per cent. per annum. Now these

are facts that require no comment in order to carry conviction to the mind of anyone who pays the least attention to financial matters. It strikes me that if those capitalists who are so fond of investing in Peruvian or Mexican bonds, or in other securities of a similar character, would put some of their money into the South African diamond mines, they would find the results much more satisfactory than they do at present. As to the gold mines of South Africa, we have in Cape Colony itself the gold mines of Knysna—though I believe that up to the present time they are rather gold mines *in spe* than in reality. In fact, they have not been thoroughly tested as yet. We must, in this connection, not forget that those in the Transvaal have been talked over, and investigated, and prospected, and tested for the last twenty years, and that it is only recently that anything tangible has come of them; and the same thing may happen to the Knysna mines. Therefore it will not do for us to cast any cold water upon them—I mean in a figurative sense—because they have not been productive as yet. Besides, I believe that one ounce of gold found in that district would pay better than two found in the Transvaal. One gentleman—Mr. Kitto—has told you that he did not think these latter mines—with the exception of those at Barberton—would pay, but I have met many who, having visited the Transvaal, have backed up their belief in Transvaal gold fields other than those of Barberton by investing their money in them—men of experience and of sound common sense, and who maintain that those of Witwatersrand, for instance, are equal, if not superior, to those of Barberton. Only yesterday I met an English Member of Parliament, some time since returned from South Africa, who had brought over several samples—not pounds, but tons—of quartz from Witwatersrand, and he told me that when crushed they yielded $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ounces of gold per ton, which I should think would pay very well indeed. The Transvaal, you have been reminded, is not a British Colony, but no Englishman with a little money need be afraid of going there to try his luck. The Transvaal has a Supreme Court of three judges, as able, as upright, as honourable, and as fearless as any to be found in the British Empire, men who will see that justice is done between man and man, no matter of what nationality they may be. I understand, moreover, that the best feeling prevails between the Boers and the colonial Englishmen, and Englishmen or others who have come fresh from abroad. All those who, having arrived, obey the laws, are treated equally well, whatever their nationality may be. I have seen letters from people who have gone out from England

prejudiced against the country and the people, and I find that they have been very agreeably surprised indeed at the state of things they have found there. Everyone admits that the Transvaal Government—especially the President, Mr. Krüger—are doing all they can to meet the wishes of the diggers, who have now simply to make their grievances known to get them investigated and, if possible, redressed. As a case in point I may mention that there is a law in the Transvaal to the effect that a claim, if the licence has not been paid on it within a certain period, lapses and becomes the property of the State. I find from the papers brought by the last mail that a judgment on this matter was given by the Supreme Court, according to which many of the poorer diggers would have lost their all. But in their extremity the diggers made representations to the President of their inability to pay the licence within the prescribed time, and craving some indulgence. The result was that a considerable extension of time was at once allowed by President Krüger. I think there is a great deal of misapprehension in England as to the real state of affairs in the Transvaal, but if things go on as they do at present, and if no fresh complications arise, I believe the time is not far distant when the Transvaal will be in closer and more friendly connection with the British Empire than it has ever been before.

MR. FREDERICK CLENCH: I desire to confirm every word which has fallen from the last speaker. It has been my agreeable lot to spend six months of last year in the Transvaal, and, like most Englishmen who go to South Africa for the first time, I took with me some insular prejudices, but I have come back with every one of them rubbed out. From the day I entered the Transvaal until the day I left it for home I met with nothing but hospitality, and the greatest kindness and consideration was shown to me by every Boer family with whom I came in contact. I can also speak from my own knowledge of the earnest desire of President Krüger and the other members of the Government to redress wrongs, to heal grievances, and to make the lot of the diggers as smooth and easy as possible. I must say that it struck me as really singular that the Transvaal, with its enormous wealth, should be practically thrown open to enterprising Englishmen, and, indeed, to everybody who has peaceful intentions, to enable them to search for riches. And all that is required to become the owner of the fee simple of a claim of 150 ft. by 400 ft. is that a man should pay 10s. a month for a digger's licence, and £1 per month as rent of his claim, and work the same. Remembering also the magnificent climate of the

country, I do not believe there is any other part of the world where enterprising Englishmen with true grit and industry and steadiness could have such a grand opportunity of getting on as in that portion of South Africa. When we recollect how "thick on the ground" we are here, and the number of unemployed artisans complaining in our streets, I think it behoves us all to do our utmost to make the merits of South Africa known, and, at the same time, we shall be promoting our own interests in the best possible way. I should like to say just one word in reference to some of the minerals which have been prominently alluded to as belonging to South Africa. Copper, diamonds, coal, and gold have been eloquently referred to by Mr. Upington. We must for the present leave out diamonds so far as the Transvaal is concerned, but copper, in combination with silver, has been found there in large quantities, and over an extensive area. Coal, too, exists along the Vaal river, and one day in a ride of 40 miles I traced coal without a single break through 46,000 acres—such coal as I have seen burnt in smiths' fires. It is also well known that coal obtains on the High Veldt a'most by the square degree. Then, as to gold, there is that very sound district of Witwatersrand, near Pretoria, where conglomerate beds containing payable gold have been traced for over forty miles from east to west, and about half that distance from north to south. The assays made by the Government assayer have shown up to a much higher number of ounces per ton than I care to mention. I refrain from giving you the exact figures lest you should think I am too much interested in the Witwatersrand. Gold has been traced to within fourteen miles of Pretoria, the capital. It has also been found in the neighbourhood of Rustenberg. And before I left I saw samples of gold-bearing quartz brought to the Government offices from Zeerust. Last, though not least, there are the Kaap gold fields, which, from their extraordinary richness, must prove of enormous value not only to South Africa but to the whole commercial world. I do not think one word too much has been said about that district. And although, from certain local circumstances, it is more expensive to work the reefs in the Kaap region than in some other portions of the Transvaal, yet when the railway is made from Delagoa Bay—and I hope to see it opened very soon—through the Kaap fields to Pretoria and on to the Witwatersrand, joining the Cape system at Kimberley, then I think that those mines will be capable of being not only worked successfully, as is the case now, but that they will produce results of far wider importance, whilst enriching those who are more immediately connected with them.

Mr. E. W. MANN. I do not think you would spare me in this last stage of the proceedings if I were to address you at any length, even if I could give you information as interesting or as scientific as that which we have had the pleasure of listening to this evening. It appears to me that we have certainly had two things proved to us this one being that it is possible that a geologist may be intimately acquainted with the geological features and the mineral wealth of a country which he has never visited; and, secondly, that some of our public men at the Cape do not devote all their time to the study of the currents of political life, but that they make themselves acquainted with what is going on in the search for that mineral wealth with which we have so much reason to believe South Africa is so highly favoured. I think the speech of Mr. Upington to-night will assure you that our public men at the Cape, to whom are entrusted the duties of Government, are aware of the requirements of their Colony, and of the resources which are being, and may be, developed. You could not have asked me to address you to-night in the expectation of my giving you any scientific information, but, as I have travelled a good deal in South Africa, possibly you thought I had seen something or heard something worth relating. I have done some gold digging, and it was very amateur work, I can assure you. And most of the gold digging and gold prospecting in South Africa just now is amateur work. Some people are there, some people have come away from there, who declare themselves to be experts. And when I heard a gentleman just now—who is, I suppose, an expert—declare that there was only one good gold field in South Africa which would pay, I was struck with the audacity of his prophecy. I remember that some years ago an expert who was despatched from England to inquire into the truth of the diamond finds in Griqualand West sent in a report so utterly condemnatory and so utterly silly that it still remains, after all these years, sufficiently ridiculous to provoke laughter whenever reference is made to it. We who are not experts are as perfectly certain that there will be more than one payable gold field in South Africa, just as the amateurs who worked at the Vaal River, and Oudeberg Kopje, and Du Toit's Pan were certain of their finds in the days of old. But what we do now want in South Africa are capable and trustworthy men to report on these fields—directors who know something of gold companies and the development of the fields upon sound business principles. Many of the companies which have been floated have been so done in South Africa upon most meagre reports and the wildest anticipations, and those

who have invested in such companies can hardly avoid grievous disappointment. I do trust that the great mineral wealth of South Africa will not be made an excuse for securing British capital for all sorts of wild speculations. I am told that the success of one company in London, which has done its work on a proper and sound basis, has been such that operations are to be extended. In this way, there is every reason to believe that capital invested will yield an adequate return, and that those who have the interests of South Africa at heart will be glad to know that the country we live in contributes to your prosperity, and you will be pleased to regard South Africa—from which you draw your dividends—as a land of Good Hope.

Mr. F. G. GOODLIFFE : I rise, with much diffidence, to speak of a matter which, though so comprehensive and so full of interest, has not been referred to to-night—the fact that the present is an era in the history of the Royal Colonial Institute, and also in the history of our country. My memory flashes back to the time when, accompanied by one or two other gentlemen, I traversed London for the purpose of stimulating some interest in Colonial matters, and I can assure you that at that period the cold douche was often liberally applied. For a long time it was doubtful whether the present Institute would ever be formed, but, owing to the indomitable courage and perseverance of those connected with its inception the idea was carried into effect. It rose rapidly to a true understanding of its duties, and in one way anticipated history, for I well recollect in the early days that the burning question was as to the formation of a Council which should in some measure represent the wants and wishes of the Colonies, and be, if not legislative, yet consultative with the Imperial Parliament in this country. The result was that a deputation, of which I happened to be a member, waited upon the Colonial Minister, who was distinguished then, as he is now, for mildness, politeness, and gentleness. He said he was delighted to see us, but thought that the project for forming a consultative Council was vain and illusory, and remarked that, much as he desired to see the welfare of the Colonies advanced, yet the British Government would in no wise interfere with or impede the secession of any one Colony if it desired it. That, sir, was the expression of opinion of an English statesman less than 25 years ago. What is the feeling now, when there are gathered together from all parts of the Colonial Empire her most distinguished sons and eminent citizens in consultation with the Imperial Government as to how to advance not only the prosperity of Great Britain but of Greater Britain? It

only shows how faithfully and fully the Royal Colonial Institute is carrying out its design, viz., the bringing of the Colonies and the Mother Country into nearer and dearer connection ; and I am sure that those colonists who had never visited Europe before were on a late occasion not more astonished at her wealth, her resources, and her intellectual standing than were the people of Great Britain at the wonderful productions which the Colonies set before them at the recent Exhibition. In addition to these ocular demonstrations, it is well that accurate information of the wealth and resources of the Colonies should be conveyed to people at home, and this is now being done by this Institute in the most efficient manner. The great problem of the future is how shall we provide for the ever-growing multitude which meets us on every side, and the great Colonial Empire offers the solution. There can be no better prospect for anyone possessing the virtues of industry, thrift, and sobriety, than settlement in a Colony attached to the British Crown, and I have not the least doubt that South Africa will take a very prominent position among the Colonial possessions of Her Majesty. With regard to the diamond fields of South Africa, their present enormous value appears almost like a romance, when we remember how at first it was denied that any precious stones were to be found. The subject is a most interesting one to me, but I will not further encroach on your patience except to say that I hail, in common with all Englishmen, the advent of the Colonial Delegates as a sure and certain pledge of the closer cohesion of Imperial interests, and that, great as Britain is now, she will be even greater in the future.

The CHAIRMAN : It was my intention to offer a few remarks for your consideration, but at this very late hour—the chair must even apply the clôture to the chairman—I must content myself with simply thanking my learned friend, Professor Rupert Jones, for having acceded to my urgent request to repeat his most interesting and instructive lecture which he was kind enough to give at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year. The reason why I pressed him to do so was that there were no reporters present on that occasion, and I considered that there being no record of his lecture was a very great loss indeed to South Africa. It was to have that loss repaired that I prevailed upon my friend to repeat his paper to-night, and the attention with which it has been received has justified my taking that step. I will not further trespass upon your time, but at once call upon Professor Rupert Jones to offer any remarks he may have to make in reply.

Professor T. RUPERT JONES : I do not think there is very much upon which I can reply. It has been stated in the discussion that the coal of Natal is better than that of Molteno, and I believe I said as much, but must refer you to Mr. North's report, whose very cautious remarks express the value of the Natal coal better than I could myself. It is inferior to some better known coal, and it has yet to prove its fitness for navy work, though it has done good service on the railways. Mr. Kitto certainly made a mistake when he said Mr. Dunn had proposed to bore through the Kimberley shales for coal : what he did propose was that borings should be made through the beds that overlaid it to find coal in the shale and its equivalent beds. With regard to what there is not in the paper, I was glad of the compliment he paid me when he said that the gaps spoke volumes. Therefore, what is put down represents a great deal more. I should like to ask where his crocidolite was found. I heard of some the other day from between the Transvaal and Natal, but I did not believe in it, nor do I yet. I should be obliged if anyone could point me to the exact place where any has been found besides at the Doornberg. With regard to Mr. Clench's observations, he would lead us to believe that the High Veldt coal is one continuous layer. It is not, however, one large coal field like those which underlie Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and which are found in America and elsewhere, forming thousands of square miles ; no, there are only limited areas of coal here and there. There may be some acres or a square mile of good coal to be found in this or that district, but do not go and speculate in coal with the idea that you have a coal field as wide as the High Veldt itself. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for having listened to me with so much attention.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

RECEPTION TO THE COLONIAL DELEGATES.

A RECEPTION in honour of the Delegates from the Colonies to the Colonial Conference was held on Saturday evening, the 30th April, at the Galleries of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours and Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, and was attended by 800 guests. The string band of the Royal Artillery, under the direction of Cav. L. Zavertal, performed a selection of music during the evening. The guests were received by His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council; the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., and Frederick Young, Esq., Vice-Presidents, and the following Members of Council:—Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir Charles Clifford, Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.; F. P. Labilliere, Esq., Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Gisborne Molineux, Esq., Jacob Montefiore, Esq., Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., and James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

The following Delegates amongst others from the Colonies were present:—Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G., Newfoundland; Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Canada; Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., New South Wales; Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., New Zealand; Sir John W. Downer, K.C.M.G., South Australia; Mr. John Stockell Dodds, Tasmania; Mr. Alfred Deakin, Victoria; Mr. James Lorimer, Victoria; Mr. James Service, Victoria; Mr. John Forrest, C.M.G., Western Australia; Mr. Septimus Burt, Western Australia; Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Cape of Good Hope; Mr. John Robinson, Natal.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, May 10, 1887, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the SECRETARY announced that 86 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 29 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Thomas Russell Bradberry, Esq., Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P., Basil Armitage Holt, Esq., Julian Joseph, Esq., Thomas Collingwood Kitto, Esq., Joseph Lewis, Esq., Colonel James Bertrand Payne Payne.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Rev. J. Allsop (Natal), Bertrand Armytage, Esq. (Victoria), A. Reid Baird, Esq. (Victoria), Arthur Balme, Esq. (New South Wales), Guthrie Bedford, Esq. (Tasmania), William Walter Birch, Esq. (British Guiana), Maurice Hume Black, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), Gordon Cameron, Esq. (Transvaal), Hubert de Castella, Esq. (Victoria), John A Chabaud, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Knox D'Arcy, Esq. (Queensland), George Fairbairn, Jun., Esq. (Victoria), Alfred Christian Garrick, Esq. (New South Wales), Thomas S. Hall, Esq. (Queensland), Walter Russell Hall, Esq. (New South Wales), H. Hutchinson, Esq. (Victoria), Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq. (New South Wales), Colonel Ronald Bertram Lane, (Rifle Brigade, Nova Scotia), John McDonald, Esq. (Queensland), E. W. McGavin, Esq. (New South Wales), John Manifold, Esq. (British Guiana), James Murray, Esq., M.L.C. (Fiji), Max Gustav Salomon, Esq. (Cape Colony), J. H. de Saram, Esq. (Ceylon), Robert Russell Smellie, Esq. (Queensland), William Smith, Esq. (British Guiana), Henry William Taylor, Esq. (Natal), John Wagner, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. Mr. Justice Williams (Mauritius).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said : I came here to-night for the same purpose as most of you have done, simply to hear what Mr. Baden-Powell has to tell us about Colonial Government Securities, feeling sure from his known financial ability, as well as from the great opportunity he has had of acquiring information on the subject, that it would be well worth hearing, and especially interesting as being read in the presence of several of the Delegates from the Colonies. I find myself, however, placed in a totally different position by being asked to take the chair in the

absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, who has written to our Secretary to say that he will probably be detained in another place, and thus be unable to be present on this occasion. Of course, under the circumstances, I cannot refuse to do what is required of me, and I can only ask you to make allowance for any imperfections which may make themselves apparent in the manner in which I perform the duty that has so unexpectedly fallen to my lot to discharge, and which is of such an important character.

Mr. G. BADEN-POWELL, C.M.G., M.P., then read his paper on

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The subject with which we are to deal to-night is one of pressing and practical importance to all citizens of our great Empire. Unfortunately its importance is only equalled by its complexity, and although we know that financial statements are humdrum, in one sense, and figures proverbially dry reading, yet I look confidently for the indulgence of this audience while I endeavour, first of all, to illustrate, with what interesting details I can, the importance of the subject; and, secondly, if possible to unravel its complexity; and thus attempt to place on record a comprehensive statement of this vast and complicated subject.

It is one of special interest at the present moment. Colonial Government Loans are the one feature of Colonial growth that are a special product of the Victorian age. In their present form they did not exist fifty years ago—indeed, in those days the total indebtedness of the Colonies did not reach five millions sterling, and was made up of loans of a temporary or special character. There is therefore something specially appropriate in discussing in this “Jubilee” month of the Jubilee year a Colonial development entirely comprised within Her Majesty’s reign.

Let me add that the most noteworthy event of this year is the assembling together in the metropolis of the Empire of constitutional representatives from each of our great Colonies, for the purpose of discussing affairs of common concern to all parts of the Empire. We are honoured to-night by the presence of more than one of these representatives, and I venture to think I shall have their high endorsement when I state that the greatest business-bond of the Empire is financial credit. I would also point out that this is a matter with many details of which the Conference is dealing. I need hardly allude to the fact that one of the foundations indispensable to the existence of financial credit is the efficient organisation

of the defences of the Empire. The integrity of every acre of the soil and the security of all the trade routes of the Empire must be ensured without risk of failure. This is the main work of the Conference, but its members are considering not only the commercial matters of postal and telegraphic intercourse, but the more purely financial details of the Colonial Loans Act, the enlargement of the powers of trustees to invest in Colonial stocks, and the equalisation of probate and succession duty in every part of the Empire. As I shall show presently, I could wish that the incidence of the Income and other taxes had also been taken into consideration. But perhaps this additional subject will be one for the next Conference, for I am one of those who hope that this Jubilee Conference is merely a first step towards the gradual growth of a Constitutional Council for the whole Empire—affording as it does sure proof that, in these days of telegraphs and steamers, it is not only as possible but as easy for the representatives of all parts of the Empire to meet in common conference, as it was last century for the representatives of the United Kingdom to meet in Westminster.

As I have said, I wish to-night to place before the Royal Colonial Institute a comprehensive statement of the investments that have now come into existence on the guarantee of the various Colonial Governments. It is a subject which has been handled most ably in its various parts. I need only remind members of this Institute of the extremely valuable and lucid statement as to the Government Securities of Australasia made in 1882 by my friend the Agent-General for New Zealand; and of equally valuable explanations incidentally given by Mr. Colmer for Canada, and other excellent authorities from other Colonies. The special task I have set myself was to collect and collate these admirable statements, and so present a comprehensive and, I hope, not very incomplete statement of the Government Securities in *all* the Colonies and Dependencies of our great Empire.

Two methods of dealing with such a subject suggest themselves. The one is to provide an exact financial statement of the precise position at the present moment of all these Securities, stating accurately such details as present prices in the market; total amounts; rates of interest; measures adopted for payment of interest and repayment of capital; dates for repayment; and the actual condition of Sinking Funds, and other Securities. Another method is to collect all data up to the latest date at which such figures are provided for *all* the Securities; and out of such aggregates to make up a comparative account, both in regard to times and places, which will

afford, as it were, an historical view of the past and present position of these Securities. The latter method is the one I propose to adopt in this paper.

The subject we are to deal with is one of very great and grave importance, not only to those resident in the Colonies, but also to those resident in these Mother Islands, and, as I shall show, among these latter, of some importance to that most burdened of these residents, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I notice also that in the many comparisons now being made of the state of the Empire in 1837 and again in 1887, there is only vague allusion, if any, to the enormous expansion of capital and credit, and of the opportunities for safe and profitable investment, which the growth of our great Empire has so notably multiplied. Nor may it be forgotten that capital is the life-blood without which commerce, industry, and emigration would assuredly be at a standstill, without which the merchant, the shopkeeper, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the labourer find their occupation gone.

Let me say a few words on the magnitude of the financial interests of the British Empire. Time out of mind it has been recognised that money breeds money, and that the surest way to create wealth is to use wealth, the surest way to make capital is to invest capital. In the British Islands, this fact became very obvious at the close of the last century and the beginning of this. But the creation of capital in these Home Islands soon exceeded the opportunities of profitable investment; and before this century was fifty years old British capital was to be found at work in every corner of the world. Then, as now in an increased degree, if you came across a factory, plantation, store, trader, steamer, or any other work involving capital, there you would find the handiwork of English capital. I do not intend this evening to enter on the enticing ground of the varieties, and even the romances, of the employment of British capital abroad; I must rigidly confine myself to that capital which is invested in Government Securities in our Colonies. But it is obvious that not only the importance, but the rapidly-growing importance, of these Securities will be most excellently illustrated if we compare them with the similar attributes of British investments in foreign securities.

II.—COLONIAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES COMPARED.

For many years I have carefully watched this subject, and I know that estimates have been made of total sums placed in such investments, but I have not yet discovered any exact and reliable

statistics of such amounts. Happily for our present purposes, what we need are relative rather than positive figures, and here that much abused institution the income-tax comes to our aid. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have from time to time issued valuable analyses of the amount of dividends and annuities charged under Schedule C on stocks of the British, the Indian, the Colonial and the Foreign Governments respectively. I have made a careful comparison of the figures so recorded for the two years 1872-8 and 1883-4. These figures I give in some detail in Appendix A to this paper; but here I would point out certain general conclusions and results.

It is well worth while further to analyse these interesting records of the Income-tax Commissioners:—

WHERE INVESTED.	INCOME RETURNED.			INCOME-TAX PAID.			
	1873.	1884.	Increase or Decrease.	1873, 4d. in the £.	1883, 5d. in the £.	Percent- age of total, 1873. 1883.	
	£	£	£	£	£	%	%
United Kingdom	21,161,000	20,195,000	- 966,000	353,000	420,000	53	49
India	7,026,000	7,182,000	+ 156,000	118,000	153,000	18	18
Colonies	2,838,000	6,445,000	+ 3,607,000	47,000	138,000	6	16
Foreign Countries ...	9,341,000	6,782,000	- 2,559,000	156,000	143,000	23	17
Totals	40,363,000	40,575,000	+ 214,000	674,000	851,000	100	100

These figures are an excellent illustration not only of the absolute but also of the relative importance of Colonial Government Securities. We see that the private income which is acknowledged as received in these Islands from Government stocks reaches an annual total of 40 millions; of this, one-half, or 20 millions, is derived from Indian, Colonial, and Foreign stocks. During the past twelve years, Indian stocks have yielded a steady 7 millions per annum; but while at the beginning of this period Colonial stocks yielded an income of less than 3 millions, in twelve years' time they had grown to yield an income of 6½ millions; in other words, in these few years, since 1872, residents in England had found in the Colonies Government securities sufficient to yield them more than 8½ millions of income. Profitable investments in our Colonial Government stocks had increased 50 per cent.

But when we look to investments of English capital in the Government stock of foreign countries, we find precisely the reverse of this. The total income from such investments, which amounted to £9,840,000 in 1873, had fallen, in twelve years, £6,782,000; in other words, residents in England received 2½ millions less of income from foreign investments than they had received only twelve years before.

I would also point out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was receiving for income tax only £17,000 from investments in Colonial stocks in 1872, but twelve years afterwards, £136,000, or nearly four times as much. Meanwhile, his receipts from investments in foreign Government stocks had fallen from £156,000 to £142,000. In relation to income tax some settlement should be come to so that the same income should not be liable to double taxation, as is now the case. This may interfere with the market price of loans. Other matters of importance are numerous, and one, that of stamp duties on transfers, is of the first importance.

I have given in the Appendix another table, exhibiting the order in which the Foreign countries and the Colonies yielded income to English investors in Government stocks at the beginning and the end of the twelve-year period.

The list in 1872 is headed by Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and Spain. Then follow Canada and Victoria, and immediately after them the States of Central and Southern America; then New South Wales and New Zealand, and after them various foreign countries, with a Colony here and there. In 1884 the Colonies take the lead, and the list is headed by New Zealand, Victoria, and Canada, and in the remainder all the Colonies step up above foreign countries. Of the 37 Governments named, there is increase in 26 instances, of which 16 are Colonial Governments. There is decrease in regard to 11 Government stocks, and among them only one instance of a Colony, that of Mauritius, which yielded £65,000 in 1872 and only £33,000 in 1884.

The most serious fact is, however, in the large falling-off that there has been in certain instances. Russia has decreased 52 per cent., from £1,800,000 to £740,000; Turkey has decreased 56 per cent., from £1,750,000 to £762,000; Egypt has decreased 29 per cent., from £1,808,000 to £937,000; Spain has decreased 20 per cent., from £760,000 to £603,000; the United States has decreased 25 per cent., from £209,000 to £158,000; France has decreased 84 per cent., from £259,000 to £43,000; but the most marked decrease of all is in regard to the Central States of America, including Bolivia, Columbia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, New Grenada, Costa Rica, Peru, and Paraguay, and also San Domingo, where there has been a fall of 97 per cent., in the aggregate, from £994,000 to £26,000. Some of the names I have mentioned will call up unpleasant memories to those who have the misfortune to belong to the class of investors known as foreign bond-holders.

I must briefly refer to this somewhat invidious and, perhaps, pain-

ful, but, at the same time, necessary, point of comparison between Colonial Government loans and some Foreign Government loans. It will have been observed that in 1872 the income acknowledged to have been received in England from these foreign securities was £9,840,000, which, at an assumed rate of interest of, say, 5 per cent. all round, would represent a total of capital invested of £188,000,000. This annual income had fallen by 1888 to £6,782,000, representing, on the same basis, a capital of only £135,600,000. It is difficult accurately or fully to state the present condition of these foreign securities, because, in many cases, endeavours to pay up arrears have been partially successful, while in others there are assets which will be available for distribution when any basis of distribution can be agreed upon. In that most careful compilation, "Burdett's Official Intelligencer," the amounts in formal default last year are given as follows:—

STATE.	Principal. £	Arrears of Interest. £
Central America	12,377,000	7,720,000
Paraguay	1,505,000	1,423,000
Peru	31,814,000	17,887,000
San Domingo	714,000	578,000
Virginia	8,136,000	948,000
Louisiana	181,000	—
Mississippi	1,400,000	3,336,000
Mexico	17,076,000	8,886,000
Total	£63,236,000	40,778,000

The greater part of this default has come to pass during the several years of financial crisis which culminated in 1875. But the capital dealt with in the above list does not account for the whole of the falling off. The well-known authority on these subjects, Mr. Hyde Clarke, placed an estimate of loans in default before the Statistical Society in 1878, in which, in addition to the States enumerated above, he places the following States:—

STATE.	Principal. £	Interest. £
Greece	2,400,000	Nil
Turkey	140,000,000	22,000,000
Uruguay	3,164,000	380,000
Total	145,564,000	22,380,000
Previous total	65,236,000	40,678,000
Grand total in default	£210,800,000	63,058,000

Or 278 millions—more than the whole sum now invested in Colonial Securities.

There are, of course, other States]which at various times over this same period have found themselves unable to meet their

liabilities: Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Florida, in the United States; Chili, Austria, and Sardinia have successively found themselves in the unfortunate dilemma of having to declare inability to meet specific liabilities. The difficulty in some cases has been temporary; in others in regard only to portions of a loan. In many cases there are realisable assets, such as railways and hypothecations of customs or other revenues.

It is true that indirectly such of this capital as was English cannot be said to have been altogether wasted. In his admirable paper before the Statistical Society, to which I have already referred, Mr. Hyde Clarke well said:—

“The permanent advancement of prosperity throughout the world has been promoted, accompanied by an enormous increase of production, and the opening of many markets for the consumption of manufactures. . . . Thus, although in the name of an Honduras or Liberian bond, our English subscriber may have parted with his money and lost it, and be involved in utter misery thereby, yet as another person has got possession of his money there is no national loss, though that is no satisfaction to the victim.”

The fact here alluded to is that these loans are expended in Europe for the most part, both in floating themselves and also in purchasing railway plant, ironclads, and other manufactures largely supplied by England; and in the countries themselves in salaries and wages, which are largely expended in purchasing European manufactures. But, however this may be, the fact remains that the investor loses his investment, and the figures I have adduced certainly prove that our Colonies are rapidly gaining upon, and will soon pass, foreign States in the race as favourites for British capital. There is little wonder in this, if we for one moment consider the relations in which the foreign States stand to the British investor.

These States are sovereign and independent, and the private investor has no process against them. The British Government does, indeed, continue, with other of the European Powers, to regard Turkey, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, and even Persia as in a measure still in that state of subordination to which Europe has always relegated Mussulman States. But everywhere there is only too ready agreement that any State by proclamation can make itself sovereign and supreme. Even reprisals and seizure of customs houses are regarded as the ultimate resort, but only for national as opposed to private remedy.

Mr. Hyde Clarke has well described the rise of the new sovereign States of America :—

“In Europe everything has long tended to the suppression of small sovereignties and nationalities, and to the creation of great powers, except so far as this has been interfered with by the promotion of revolution in Turkey from without.

“In America, however, wars of independence had created a number of Spanish-American republics, which, under the favouring assistance of England and the United States, were received as sovereign powers, without the smallest regard to their origin or constitution. A country with a population of Indian blood, of which a large portion was in a condition of serfdom, and has remained so, was, under the holy name of liberty, constituted a Republic, and allowed to regard itself as on a par with the highest communities of Europe and America. . . The inconveniences of this state of affairs were made apparent, even to the stage of ridicule, by the bloodthirsty despotisms of the Emperor Iturbide, of the Emperor Soulouque. . . Of such examples many are still in existence, the constitutions being merely a theory, and the lives and liberties of the so-called citizens being at the mercy of a military despot.”

The same writer also alluded to the curious position which the bondholder meets with in the United States. Each individual State claims to be sovereign, and the Supreme Court refuses to exercise general authority over the States. At the same time the Federal Government alone acts or can act in regard to foreign relations; it refuses to allow foreign States to have any direct dealings with the States of the Union, but it maintains that it possesses no power whatever to interfere with the sovereign powers of the several States.

It is thus obvious that the British holder of foreign Securities has frequently little or no power of asserting his claims. These foreign loans did, in many cases, offer extravagant prospects of dividends; 20 per cent. was not an uncommon interest offered. The unwary and the rash were largely tempted, and, to a great degree, they lost their money, and had perforce to get what consolation they might from the fact that their money had opened up large areas to civilisation. In other ways investors suffered, and found to their cost what it was to invest in countries where they had no control.

Colonial borrowings are on an entirely different basis. The Colonial Governments are formed entirely on the English

model and out of English material. The method of floating the loans, the objects on which they are expended, and the measures adopted for the payment of interest and the repayment of capital, are all well known to those in authority. The Imperial Parliament still remains supreme in many cognate matters, although in others that supremacy is a constitutional principle rather than a practical weapon. There are ample means within the Constitution not only to obviate but to remedy any repudiation or default, but here Constitutional reforms in minor details are desirable. Before now the British taxpayer has himself come to the rescue of some Colony in misfortune. Happily, however, so steady, so promising is the industrial progress of our Colonies that investors are more and more eager to aid them with capital. It is widely recognised that the genius and tendency of British colonisation in this Victorian age is to open up new and undeveloped areas to British civilisation and British trade.

The signs of the times are evident in the figures I have given. For instance, we see that the English investor in Government Securities already receives more annual income from the one Colony of Victoria than from all Egypt ; more from the one Colony of New South Wales than from Turkey. For a variety of reasons, and chief among them because of better confidence, he is daily putting more of his money in Colonial and less in Foreign Stocks. This is a welcome and noteworthy fact, and proves the great present importance of a correct knowledge of our subject.

III.—ANALYSIS OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

I will now pass to the second portion of my task—the endeavour to unravel the complexity of our great subject. In various ways we must analyse the records of the Colonial Government Securities ; we must trace their growth and present magnitude, and after that I would ask this audience to consider somewhat in detail the two main points, namely, on what these loans have been expended, and what assets the Colonies can oppose to these liabilities.

First, then, in regard to growth. In Appendix B I give, in round numbers the amount of the liabilities of Colonial Governments in the years 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1885. Previously to the year 1851 there were practically no Colonial Government Securities. Indeed, in that year the loans for which Colonial Governments were responsible amounted only to a little more than five millions sterling.

By way of parenthesis I would remind this audience that just

fifty years ago Mr. Martin drew up his excellent statistical account of the British Empire. I have never heard that he did this from any prophetic instinct or impulse, and yet none will deny that it is, to say the least, a very remarkable coincidence that Mr. Martin's account of the British Empire, as it existed at that time, should be the only complete statistical account that has been published until recent years; and that it should be so conveniently dated for those who are intent on comparing the growth of our Empire during Her Majesty's auspicious reign in this its fiftieth year.

In those early days Canada, Malta, Mauritius, Ceylon, Newfoundland, and New South Wales had seen fit to borrow modestly, and, for the most part, for avowedly temporary purposes. In those days the Imperial Government was ready to advance money of its own or guarantee the interest on loans obtained elsewhere. No less than £1,656,000 was so advanced to meet the great distress in the West Indian Colonies in 1842-8. About the same time South Australia and New Zealand each obtained such loans, the former for £168,000 in 1841, and the latter for £236,000 in 1847, for colonising purposes. Canada, for canal purposes, received advances of £70,000. The only recent instances of such advances are those to Fiji in 1874 and to Cape Colony in 1885, when £400,000 was advanced to complete the railway to Kimberley.

Of Guaranteed Loans, New Zealand originally took £2,000,000 for immigration, war, and land purchase purposes. Jamaica in 1870 received £360,000, to assist in restoring her disordered finances. Canada raised such a loan in 1868 of £3,000,000 to complete the Intercolonial Railway; £300,000 in 1878 for the purchase of Rupert's Land; and £3,200,000 for Public Works in 1875.

It will be seen that the sum totals of these loans are small. They are, of course, included in the total liabilities I give, unless they have been remitted or repaid. It was not until Her Majesty had reigned fifteen or twenty years that the Colonies took, as it were, a new lease of life, and in their new-born energy began to attract on their own account the capital of the investors of the United Kingdom. I give the details of the growth of these loans in Appendix B. I group the Colonies under four general categories, and find that the totals of the Colonial Government Loans have been as follows:—

COLONY.	TOTAL LIABILITY EACH YEAR.				
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1895.
Australasia	£58,000	£11,878,000	£39,040,000	£96,132,000	£140,897,000
Crown Colonies..	892,000	1,920,000	3,663,000	5,606,000	6,303,000
North America..	4,213,000	14,263,000	16,890,000	32,655,000	51,000,000
South Africa....	nil	616,000	1,850,000	14,892,000	25,434,000
Totals	£5,163,000	28,676,000	61,443,000	149,285,000	226,634,000

I may here remark that a very great change has come over Colonial Government Loans in recent years. Within the last fifteen years the rate of interest offered has fallen generally 2 per centum, from 6 to 4 or from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Meanwhile prices have by no means fallen in corresponding ratio. Six per cent. Loans issued in 1860 were priced at £104 to £105, while Four per Cent. Loans issued in 1885 were priced as high as £98 and £99, and their present selling value is actually 2 to 3 above par. I will not ask this audience to follow me into the intricacies of the several conversions which this fall in necessary interest has enabled many Governments to undertake. We have numerous such examples, as that of Canada, which has by judicious rearrangements reduced the average rate of interest from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1867 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 1885. I will not ask this audience to follow me into the comprehensive proposal made by Mr. Anderson in 1880, that the whole of the Colonial Government Securities should be amalgamated with the English Funds, and the rate of interest all round reduced to a maximum of 3 per cent. I will merely remark that we have sure evidence of a great enhancement of Colonial credit, a marked growth of confidence and trust in the ability and the intention of Colonies to preserve inviolate their public credit.

Nor need I enter into the well-known details that Colonial Government Loans, as a general rule, have a currency of twenty-five to thirty years; that they are authorised by the Legislature of the Colony by Acts making the liability a primary charge on the consolidated revenue of the Colony; that ample measures are always taken to provide for repayment of debentures or bonds as they become due. I should detain this audience for hours were I to explain in detail the present condition of the variety of sinking funds and other measures in existence for the eventual repayment of the various loans. Nor would such an account have any practical purpose, because the state of these funds necessarily changes from day to day. All I would point out is that the arrangements made are ample, sufficient, and perfectly reliable.

Such being the character of these loans, it is not surprising that the British public are more and more inclined to invest. Commerce and emigration are also bringing our Colonies more home to the intelligence of residents in the United Kingdom. The transference of goods and persons is partly cause and partly effect of greatly improved means of communication; and as the home public becomes more and more familiar with the needs and the prospects of the Colonies, so will they more and more be inclined to invest

capital in them. I have shown how the returns from investments in Colonial Government Securities have risen in twelve years from £2,800,000 to £6,450,000; and I have shown that Government Securities themselves have steadily risen in ten-year periods from 5 millions in 1851 to 28 in 1861 to 61 in 1871 and to 150 in 1881. At the recent rate of progress, by the year 1891 the Colonial Governments might well have in charge more than 800 millions of capital; and by the end of this century they would have in hand a greater capital than that of the national debt of the Old Country. We are thus brought face to face with big eventualities, and I hasten to the eminently practical point of determining the purposes on which these Colonial Loans have been expended.

In Appendix C, I give the details in round numbers. And here, again, I must remark on the difficulty of an exact classification. For instance, in some cases the returns include deposits in Government Savings Banks; in some, sinking funds are deducted; in others, not; in other cases there are no sinking funds, because repayment is made by annual drawings; in others, again, loan expenditure and loan repayments are accounted for in the general annual expenditure. I must therefore explain that this table is merely for purposes of illustration. The figures are actual figures, but I have refrained from detailed amounts, because of their intricacies of classification. The general summary of the Loan Expenditure is as follows:—

	Amount. £	Percentage of Total.
Railways	143,000,000	63
Other Public Works	56,000,000	24
Immigration	6,000,000	3
Total Reproductive	205,000,000	90
Expenses of Loans, Wars, Deficiencies, and all other charges.....	21,000,000	10
Total	226,000,000	100

The first lesson we learn from these figures is, that the ominous term "Public Debt" was attached to Colonial Government Securities in an unlucky moment, for it will be observed that in the sense in which National Debt has come to be used of European States, the Public Debt of our Colonies is only £21,000,000, or one-tenth of the total capital liability. In addition to this, the Colonies have made themselves responsible, as communities, for £204,000,000, which represents capital invested in public works which happen to have been undertaken by the Colonial Governments instead of by individuals. This is a new departure, and was not even expected

when John Stuart Mill wrote his "Political Economy," for, in that book, this great political economist speaks of "loans for unproductive consumption as those of spendthrifts, or of the Government even when employed as capital not to spend unproductively, but to pay off previous debts." He also speaks of Government war loans "stinting productive industry of its usual supplies of capital." The typical "National Debt" was constructed for the purpose of paying for the immediate demands of destructive war by discounting the profits of the period of peace that was to follow. Such anticipations are at best an attempt to recoup actual destruction of capital. But, in British Colonies, Government Loans are contracted for the purpose of planting civilisation, complete with its scientific, educational, religious, industrial, and commercial machinery, on virgin land of great promise. It is the very antithesis of a destruction of capital. Our Colonial Governments, as will be seen from the figures I have given, ask for loans for sound economic purposes; they place the money in reproductive public works. In a fully-populated and old-established country, such action might well be viewed with suspicion. The question would rightly be asked, Why have not the people of their own private initiative set about supplying themselves with the necessary works? Our Colonies are new countries and but sparsely populated. In climate, soil, and mineral resources they offer every opportunity. Their one great need is population. There are no people to construct the necessary public works; and therefore the Governments, set up by what, in view of the great future of such countries as Canada and Australia, I will still call the pioneer communities, are carrying forward the work of providing those qualities of communication and of industry which will attract and support a rapidly-increasing population, and so hasten forward the development of areas of such great natural wealth.

Let me here remind the people of Great Britain that wealth continues to accumulate in these Islands, and capital with difficulty finds employment. The rate of interest steadily falls. With such prospects in the money world, history tells us that one of two results will follow: either holders of capital will lose patience and plunge into speculation to secure higher interest, or some new channel for investment will be opened up. In the former case, financial disasters follow, often of far-reaching effect; in the latter, a great and sound impetus is given to the general prosperity. I am confident that the more the prospects of our great Colonies are considered, the more it will be acknowledged that in their develop-

ment lies a sound, good, and profitable new channel for investment. When a man gains possession of new lands, he will, first of all, make roads by which he can get access to those lands and carry from them the crops he will reap. So it is with our Colonies; they have to construct the roads along which they are to march to prosperity. They have to discount their future harvests in order to make the necessary roads.

Let me add that much of the capital which accumulates in England is the fruit of manufacturing enterprise. I would ask the owners of this to remember that not only does the development of the Colonies indirectly create an ever-widening demand for manufactures, but that there is a direct and immediate return in the large amounts of Colonial loans that are expended in railway plant, machinery, and materials needful to construct and to run the various public works on which these loans are expended. Nor need I add that by their agency a very considerable impetus is given to that great English industry, the ocean-carrying trade.

IV.—COLONIAL ASSETS.

I now turn to the last, and perhaps the most important, of the heads of my treatment, namely, the question, what assets the Colonies can oppose to the liabilities with which we are dealing, either in respect of the annual or the capital account.

In regard to the annual account, the following is a summary statement:—

Colonies.	Annual charges for debt. £	Total revenue. £
Australasia	5,736,000	24,000,000
Crown Colonies.....	364,000	5,400,000
North America.....	2,273,000	7,124,000
South Africa.....	1,056,000	3,991,000
Total	£9,429,000	40,515,000

The first security for Government loans is the power of the people to contribute public revenue. In the United Kingdom the charges for debt equal one-third of the total revenue. For the Colonies the percentage is one-fifth, and of the ability of the colonists to bear this light burden I shall have more to say presently.

As a second security we have the direct returns yielded by the expenditure of these loans. In most cases the expenditure is only in progress, and in many cases the railways, waterworks, and other directly remunerative undertakings are not sufficiently completed to present full returns; in all cases the works provided are ahead

of the needs of the population, a cause of deficiency which time will rapidly remedy.

I have shown that 90 per cent. of the Colonial Government Loans have been expended on railways, roads, bridges, telegraphs, post offices, courts of justice, and other Government buildings, hospitals, schools, and immigration. In brief, nine-tenths of the money advanced has been merely transmuted, as I once wrote, into the substantial and material surroundings necessary to the existence in the Colonies of a thriving industrial population. It has been expended in making the hive and obtaining the swarm.

Of this total, 68 per cent. has been expended on railways. Luckily we have present some of the highest authorities in these matters, and they will I hope confirm me when I say that in Australia the Government railways already yield, all round, at least 4 per cent. on the capital employed, and that a similar net result is experienced in the Cape Colony and also in Canada. This is most significant when it is remembered that a great proportion of these railways serve the purpose, not of supplying means of communication to already populated neighbourhoods, but of penetrating previously unpopulated wilds and opening new lands to settlement. The net earnings on many local lines exceed 7 and 8 per cent. This is an earnest of what may be confidently expected whenever population has followed along the tracks of the railways. That they already yield 4 per cent. net profit is sufficient, and amply sufficient, to prove that in respect to three-fifths of these Colonial Government Loans the holders are fully secured. There are other equally good returns of receipts for services rendered in regard to water supply and other directly remunerative public works.

In regard to the capital account, there can be no figures of direct sums. We remember that the grand total for which Colonial Governments are liable amounts to 226 millions, which is about four times the present total public revenues of their Colonies. It will be remembered that the National Debt of the United Kingdom is about nine times as great as the annual revenue. The capital repayments are made by two means—either paying off certain amounts of capital each year, or investing certain amounts each year, and leaving them to accumulate at compound interest till the date arrives for the repayment of the principal. It will be noticed that a sinking fund of 1 per cent. on the total liability would only amount to one-thirtieth of the annual revenue. The present condition and the certain continuance of these measures for liquidating the liabilities with which we are dealing depend on

two points: the *bona fides* of the Colonial Governments and the capacity of the colonists to pay.

In regard to *bona fides*, wherever the English representative system has taken root, *mala fides* on the part of a Government has become impossible. Moreover, history tells us that Colonial Administration is not less remarkable for political honesty than for political sagacity. The arena of Colonial statesmanship is daily widening and increasing the distance of its horizon and the magnitude of its responsibilities. But with the time there come the men. And already, in return for the fresh blood from the old country that has invigorated Colonial Parliaments, the English Parliament has received most useful accessions of fresh blood from Colonial sources. I trust this useful interchange of experience and capacity will continue and increase. In the meantime, the ability of Colonial Governments needs no demonstration; and in the matter of the management of loans, the prices of their issues in the markets of the world tell clearly that they have won the confidence of those most suspicious of men, the financial magnates.

I may point out that in the capital account may be placed what may be termed realisable assets. The railways year by year increase in value, and already they have a saleable value which is probably above their cost price.

In addition to this, the Colonial Governments hold in trust a vast realisable asset, in the shape of the Crown lands that have not yet been sold. It is impossible to set any exact value on this asset. It will be observed, however, that, deducting from the total of debt the cost price of the railways, we have outstanding liabilities to the amount of £88,000,000. It is little use calculating the acreage of unalienated land, because this gives but little idea of its sterling value. It is to the purpose to bear in mind what has occurred in the past. In the Colony of Victoria, for instance, which is liable for 29 millions of Government Loans, 14 million acres of Crown lands have now been sold for 28 million pounds. There remains in that Colony 84 million acres yet belonging to the "Crown," while eight million acres are in process of alienation. Of this remaining area, it is estimated that 17 million acres are fit and available for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The population of the Colony steadily increases, so that this land should at the least be as valuable as that already sold, and would therefore represent a marketable asset of 28 millions sterling.

Or, again, we may take another example from Australia. The total

annual revenue from lands, including all forms of purchase and rent, has, during the past ten years, averaged over four millions per annum. The net annual charge for Government Loans, deducting net railway and other receipts, only amounts now to three millions.

Whichever way we view the facts, we see that the Colonial Governments, in the railways and other remunerative work, and in Crown lands, hold realisable assets very considerably exceeding the capital value of the loans they have made. I would also point out that in selling the lands of a Colony the Government cannot sell the land out of the country. It is merely the sale of the right to use lands in the Colony. Private property in land has ever been one of the most powerful of the incentives to human exertion: whether the ultimate aim be merely the possession of a freehold home of the smallest dimensions, or the ownership of some noble family estate, in all ages the private ownership of land has been the goal of the efforts and the savings of peasant and lord, of clerk and manufacturer. I hope our Colonial Governments will continue jealously to safeguard the private ownership of land as a great lever of good, both socially and industrially. I will add that already in nearly all our Colonies there is that cheap and ready transfer of land which insures that it shall be owned in quantities best suited to the economic needs of the day. In view of the fiscal necessities of the future, I hold that Colonial Governments would be wise if in their land sales they could secure in the future some share of that unearned increment arising out of the autonomous increase in the value of land inevitable as population increases. But, apart from any judicious conditions of sale, the actual results show that in Australia, for example, the annual revenue from the sale of the land pays the annual charges on Government loans, or, in other words, in exchange for its lands the Colony becomes possessed of railways, roads, public buildings, post and telegraph services, schools, and population.

To summarise: In answer to the question, What security is there that the Colonies can pay the interest on and ensure the repayment of the capital they borrow? we have the fact that of that capital three-fourths has been expended on works which already yield sufficient net returns to supply interest and sinking fund, and a large proportion of which are saleable assets. Beyond this there are Government revenues and resources yielding annually more than one quarter of the total liabilities.

V.—PRIVATE WEALTH.

The question remains, What is the capacity of the colonist to bear his fiscal burdens? We must not forget that the general prosperity of the Colonies is at once cause and effect of this ready application of borrowed capital to the new-found needs of young but go-ahead communities. Population, which is labour, is supplied by immigration expenditure, and the various public works enumerated, roads, schools, railways, and courts of justice, are all necessities of industrial growth. Loaned capital is enabling our colonists to spread over their fertile domains a network of civilisation and security, and to provide themselves from the outset with the best facilities of communication which this scientific century can boast. It is therefore necessary, in considering the assets of the Colonies, briefly to remind ourselves of the enormous strides taken by private investment and enterprise in our Colonies.

We have evidence of this, of course, in the increase of trade between the Mother Islands and the Colonies, the totals of which have been as follows:—

	1865. £	1870. £	1885. £
With Australasia	11,700,000	25,800,000	51,400,000
„ Crown Colonies.....	16,200,000	27,200,000	28,800,000
„ North America	7,700,000	16,100,000	18,700,000
„ South Africa.....	1,800,000	4,800,000	12,600,000
Totals	£37,400,000	78,900,000	111,500,000

We find, as evidence of the amount of private business transacted in the Colonies themselves, that the total assets of the banks in Australia increased from £67,200,000 in 1876 to £181,000,000 in 1885, and in North America from £34,000,000 in 1876 to £47,000,000 in 1885. The total expended by Governments on railways in Colonies is very largely supplemented by private undertakings. Again, the progress of private enterprise is illustrated by the fact that in Australasia, North America, and South Africa, there have come into being since we colonised them 15 million head of horses and cattle and 95 million of sheep.

The signs of steady and rapid growth go far to prove that the Colonial Governments have been right in supplying the necessities of industrial life before the full population was in existence. Not only those from the Mother Country who migrate themselves in order to labour or follow professions or industries in the Colonies, not only those who take their muscles, money, brains, or skill to Colonial markets, but also all those who wish, without going themselves, to

invest their money in private industry or enterprise, will learn that the foundations of civilised life have been well and truly laid by the enterprising capital expenditure of the Colonial Governments.

One main cause of the rapid advance of our Colonies is the cheap and ready supply of capital they can obtain from the mother country. It is cheap because the whole Empire willingly binds itself to defend any portion attacked, and also because every portion regulates itself, or is regulated, by certain principles and sanctions which render repudiation or breach of contract impossible. The supply is ready because for a variety of reasons the Mother Country has accumulated and is accumulating an untold quantity of money. The holders of all this money are quite willing and, indeed, eager, to invest in our Colonies, because they believe in them, and there is now a commendable eagerness for full information as to the resources, condition, and prospects of any particular Colony or Colonial undertaking.

VI.—RELATIONS TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

I feel that I have trespassed too long on the indulgence of the audience, but before I close I ask leave to refer to another debt owed by the Colonies, and one which they have clearly explained they never will repudiate. It is a debt which cannot be stated in £ s. d., nor is any such repayment expected or desired. It is simply a debt of true gratitude for the ungrudging assistance rendered by the Mother Country to all our Colonies in the days of their youth, aye, and of their infancy.

It may, however, be desirable to sum up this assistance. The British taxpayer has freely given direct and special financial aid to found the Empire. But let me not be misunderstood. The British taxpayer did so at the very outset entirely in his own interests, and from motives of pride in the coming greatness of his nation. Much of the existing National Debt represents the expense of laying the foundations of the Empire. The Cape Colony and British Guiana came into the Empire in exchange for a capital sum of £6,000,000 paid to Holland. Then, in wars and repression of insurrections, it may be interesting to remember how much has been spent of the British taxpayer's money, although in this case, again, his money was expended to carry out his own policy, or to make good defects and evils consequent on the policy he had previously adopted.

The historical record of special military expenditure within our own frontiers during the last fifty years reads as follows :—

		£.
Canadian Insurrection	1840-44	950,000
Kaffir War	1849-54	2,080,000
New Zealand War.....	1866	760,000
Ashantee War.....	1874-75	925,000
South African Wars	1878-80	4,750,000
Transvaal and Zulu War	1880	2,300,000
Bechuanaland Expedition.....	1885	1,500,000
Total		£13,245,000

Other special expenditure was incurred in the Indian Mutiny, the Abyssinian Expedition, which cost £8,000,000; and more recently in Egypt and in special preparations in view of war scares, all in support of the prestige and the power of the Empire.

In addition to this there has been a normal net expenditure of £2,000,000 a year for military purposes in the smaller Colonies. The British taxpayer has never grudged money to keep the British fleet efficient, and now he is freely granting what may be necessary to provide coaling-stations and other defences.

All this marks his stubborn determination to keep inviolate and inviolable the whole of the British Empire, and it is this determination to strike when need arises that has won respect for the territorial integrity of the Empire, and for the lives and properties of its citizens. This sense of security has been at the foundation of the financial credit the Colonies now enjoy, and it is a foundation which no one in the Mother Country will care or dare to disturb or weaken.

One great reason for this is the welcome fact that as a Colony grows to feel its strength, it at once claims the rights and acts up to the responsibilities of national manhood. I have seen for myself in Canada and in Australia expenditure, purpose, and enthusiasm in the sacred cause of self-defence precisely similar in kind to that which built up the British Empire. This decided and spirited action will serve materially to enhance the financial credit of these Colonies, for it proves that the old lion lives again in his offspring, and that the British nation, instead of nearing its end, has found in the national expansion of the Victorian age a new lease of vigorous life.

The fact that the British taxpayer pays without grudging to support the fleet and the army, and to fortify and defend the communications of the Empire, is because the prosperity of the Mother Islands is more and more bound up with the prosperity of the Colonies. What I have said will show that not only in trade but also in investments, the residents in the Mother Islands are becoming daily far more concerned in the security and progress of the

Colonies than of foreign countries. If bondholders are to have influence in directing the national policies, let the Colonial bondholders, whether in public or private investments, see to make their voices heard.

And now, in conclusion, I would briefly summarise the main arguments which can be deduced from the analysis I have made of Colonial Government Securities.

(1) Investments of British capital in Colonial Government Securities are increasing rapidly; both absolutely, and also relatively to investments in foreign Government securities.

(2) This is eminently desirable, for the political reason that within our United Empire we need never fear the risks of default, repudiation, or destruction of the State, which have caused such sad and serious losses on British investments in foreign government securities.

(3) It is also desirable for the economic reason that our Colonies are chiefly engaged in opening up or working new areas of great natural wealth, which, for many years to come, will supply, abundantly, raw materials and foods to, and consume the manufactures of, the United Kingdom.

It is also desirable because, in developing these productive areas, new channels are opened for the employment of the redundant capital and population of the Mother Islands:—

(4) It is also desirable, because without the ready aid of cheap capital, the progress of our Colonies would be seriously retarded.

(5) It must be generally acknowledged that the Colonial Governments have wisely expended the monies they have obtained on loan in laying the necessary foundations of future growth and greatness.

(6) As a last argument of the seven, let me sound, with no uncertain sound, this note of warning. The extraordinary rapidity of the development of the Colonies has gone ahead, and keeps ahead, of the knowledge that moves or controls the average investor in the world's financial pivot—London. Enjoying a personal familiarity with the places, men, and affairs of most of our Colonies I notice, but not with any surprise, the curious mistakes for which ignorance is so often responsible. But the note of warning I would offer, with all due deference to Colonial Governments, is this, absolute confidence must be instilled in the investor that the loans will be devoted to right purposes. So long as Colonial statesmen maintain their present loan policy, so long will they obtain cheap money in England; but their conduct must continue to be based on two golden rules: spend no borrowed capital on anything

except reproductive objects; and let the extent of such works be based on sober and truthful estimates of the prospects or needs of the district concerned.

I have endeavoured to be as brief as the magnitude of my subject would allow, and this because I see present many Colonial statesmen who, from their experiences of affairs in the past not less than from their control over the affairs of to-day, can give invaluable and authoritative instruction to the home-keeping public. It is possible they may seize this occasion to make valuable statements in public, although the seal of official secrecy may prevent the world knowing whether or no they have already advanced such arguments at the conference. I am confident it is the earnest hope of this meeting that some of the delegates should now address it. Let me beg of those who will speak to look leniently on the particular figures I have given. In handling such a mass of records, formed on such various bases, I could hardly hope for arithmetical accuracy in every detail; and there may be, in addition, errors of copying, or even of printing; but I do not doubt but that the general results are sufficiently accurate for the purpose in hand.

At the outset I sought to make terms with my audience. They were to grant me an indulgent hearing; I was to give a humdrum, dry, and tedious dissertation, full of figures. The audience has more than fulfilled its part of the contract; I have done my best to fulfil mine.

But I trust that the analysis I have made, however dry and tedious, will, at all events, prove this: That, in addition to the iron links which steamers and railways and telegraph cables have set up to bind our Empire into commercial union; in addition to the silken threads of community in traditions, history, aspirations, and religion, which bind up the Empire in enduring political union; —we must not fail to appreciate at their true value those golden links of capital and credit which bind the Colonies to the Mother Country and the Mother Country to the Colonies in that financial union which is the very life-blood of commercial progress and industrial prosperity.

APPENDIX A.

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Amount of dividends and annuities from Home, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Stocks received by residents in England, together with yield of income-tax thereon for the years 1872-8 and 1883-4.

TABLE I.
Summary Account of Totals.

Where Invested.	Income Reckoned as Chargeable.			Income Tax Paid.			
	Year.		Increase or decrease.	Year.		Percentage of Total.	
	1872-3.	1883-4.		4d. 1872-3.	5d. 1883-4.	1872-3.	1883-4.
	£	£	£	£	£		
United Kingdom...	21,161,000	20,195,000	-966,000	352,500	420,000	53	40
India	7,028,000	7,152,000	+124,000	118,000	153,000	18	18
Australasia	1,804,000	4,347,000	+2,543,000	...	...	...	...
Crown Colonies ...	143,000	199,000	+56,000	...	...	...	...
North America ...	765,000	1,139,000	+374,000	...	...	...	...
South Africa.....	136,000	780,000	+644,000	...	...	...	...
Colonies, total	2,838,000	6,445,000	+3,607,000	47,000	136,000	6	16
Foreign, Europe...	5,423,000	3,741,000	-1,682,000	...	...	...	...
Foreign, Asia	73,000	162,000	+89,000	...	...	...	...
Foreign, Africa ...	1,327,000	938,000	-389,000	...	...	...	...
Foreign, America..	2,517,000	1,941,000	-576,000	...	...	...	...
Foreign, total	9,340,000	6,782,000	-2,558,000	156,000	142,000	23	17
Grand total	40,365,000	40,674,000	+209,000	673,000	851,000	100	100

TABLE II.
Detailed Account in Order of Amounts (in thousands).

Order.	1872-3.				1893-4.					
	Country.		Amount.		Country.		Amount.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Foreign.	Colony.	Foreign.	Colony.	Foreign.	Colony.	Foreign.	Colony.		
			£	£						
1	Russia .....	...	1,825	...	...	N. Zealand	...	1,219	783	...
2	Turkey .....	...	1,747	...	...	Victoria	...	1,191	619	...
3	Egypt .....	...	1,38	...	...	Cannia	...	1,139	384	...
4	Spain .....	...	780	...	Egypt .....	...	937	...	...	371
5	...	Canada .....	...	755	...	New South Wales	...	709	321	...
6	...	Victoria	...	582	Turkey .....	...	762	...	...	936
7	Argentina ..	...	563	...	Russia .....	...	744	...	...	1,081
8	Central America*	...	544	...	Brazil .....	...	725	...	191	...
9	Brazil .....	...	534	...	Argentina ..	...	724	...	161	...
10	Peru .....	...	450	...	...	Cape Colony	...	670	551	...
11	...	New South Wales.	...	448	Spain .....	...	603	...	...	157
12	...	N. Zealand	...	436	Portugal ..	...	585	...	234	...
13	Portugal ..	...	351	...	...	Queensland	...	554	369	...
14	France .....	...	259	...	...	S. Australia	...	508	405	...
15	Chili .....	...	217	...	Italy .....	...	342	...	185	...
16	United States.	...	209	...	Austria .....	...	318	...	202	...
17	...	Queensland	...	186	Chili .....	...	309	...	92	...
18	Italy .....	...	157	...	Sweden & Norway.	...	252	...	196	...
19	Roumania ..	...	120	...	United States	...	158	...	...	51
20	...	Cape Colony.	...	119	Japan .....	...	128	...	55	...
21	Austria .....	...	110	...	...	Natal .....	...	90	73	...
22	...	S. Australia	...	103	...	Tasmania ..	...	84	35	...
23	Japan .....	...	73	...	...	West Indies	...	77	43	...
24	...	Mauritius	...	65	...	Ceylon .....	...	75	34	...
25	Sweden & Norway.	...	58	...	Greece .....	...	54	...	52	...
26	...	Tasmania ..	...	49	France .....	...	43	...	...	216
27	...	Ceylon .....	...	41	China .....	...	37	...	37	...
28	...	West Indies	...	34	Roumania ..	...	31	...	...	96
29	Morocco ..	...	19	...	...	Mauritius ..	...	32	...	33
30	...	Natal .....	...	17	Central America*	...	26	...	...	518
31	Greece .....	...	2	...	...	West Australia	...	21	21	...
32	...	Sierra Leone.	...	2	...	Fiji .....	...	7	7	...
33	...	Gibraltar ..	...	1	...	Sierra Leone Straits Settlement	...	4	2	...
34	China .....	...	0	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
35	...	Fiji .....	...	0	Morocco ..	...	1	...	...	18
36	...	West Australia	...	0	...	Gibraltar ..	...	1	...	...
37	...	Straits Settlement	...	0	Peru .....	...	0	...	...	450

* Central America includes Bolivia, Columbia, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Mexico, New Grenada, Paraguay, and San Domingo.

APPENDIX B.
STATISTICS OF COLONIAL GROWTH.

Colonies.	Annual Totals (in thousands),				
	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1885.
Population—					
Australasia	506	1,266	1,925	2,743	3,344
Crown Colonies	2,930	3,937	5,116	5,161	5,793
North America	2,491	3,329	3,833	4,504	4,919
South Africa	406	520	873	1,123	1,666
Totals£	6,333	9,062	11,746	13,531	15,722
Revenue—					
Australasia	2,939	6,774	9,737	20,806	23,573
Crown Colonies	1,776	2,850	4,178	5,311	5,421
North America	1,630	2,639	4,661	8,391	7,124
South Africa	318	863	861	3,519	3,991
Totals£	6,663	18,026	19,437	37,827	40,109
Shipping—					
Australasia	1,767	2,895	4,394	9,504	14,614
Crown Colonies	4,849	8,649	18,388	35,943	46,606
North America	3,756	5,736	6,236	8,749	8,235
South Africa	475	661	403	2,290	1,999
Totals .....tons	10,847	17,941	29,420	56,486	71,453
External Trade—					
Australasia	8,980	51,202	64,653	101,078	115,838
Crown Colonies	16,415	26,713	52,045	63,062	68,225
North America	12,719	24,565	39,278	45,490	43,103
South Africa	2,472	5,063	7,717	16,890	14,122
Totals£	40,586	107,543	163,708	226,501	241,288
Government Securities—					
Australasia	58	11,878	39,040	96,132	140,897
Crown Colonies	892	1,920	3,663	5,604	6,303
North America	4,313	14,263	16,390	32,663	54,000
South Africa	0	615	1,360	14,892	25,434
Totals£	5,163	28,676	61,453	149,285	226,634
Grand Totals in millions	78	176	296	484	595

NOTE.—At recent rate of growth, estimated grand totals for 1891=870; for 1901=1,560.

APPENDIX C.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT LOANS HAVE BEEN
EXPENDED.

COLONIES.	AMOUNT (in thousands), up to 1885.								TOTAL.
	EXPENDED UPON								
	Railways.		Other Public Works.		Immigration.		Wars, Deficits, and other charges.		
	Total.	Per Cent. of Total.	Total.	Per Cent. of Total.	Total.	Per Cent. of Total.	Total.	Per Cent. of Total.	
Australasia	£ 87,220	63	£ 35,242	25	£ 4,855	3·5	£ 13,580	9·5	£ 140,897
Crown Colonies	2,707	43	2,430	38	610	10	556	9	6,303
North America	36,600	67	13,260	25	Nil.	...	4,260	8	54,000
South Africa	17,100	67	5,898	21	410	2	2,536	10	25,434
Totals.....	143,527	64	56,316	24	5,875	3	20,922	9	226,634

NOTE.—These amounts do not give the absolute total expenditure on the several items, because large and varying amounts are spent, in addition, out of current revenue.

DISCUSSION.

Sir JOHN W. DOWNER, K.C.M.G. (Premier of South Australia and Delegate to the Colonial Conference): I little knew when I received the very generous invitation—and I have received many such since my stay in England—to a banquet of the Royal Colonial Institute, that there was a responsibility attaching to their hospitality—the responsibility that I should be liable to be called upon at a moment's notice to make a speech following the most able and elaborate paper to which we have just listened, and in which I was expected not only to correct or vouch for the statements of the lecturer, but also to evolve suddenly and without preparation a considerable amount of original thought myself. I can only say that it would be unfair to you, unfair to myself, and certainly a very poor compliment to the able paper presented to us this evening, to attempt to make an elaborate address upon the subject-matter which it contains. So far as the position of the Colonies is concerned, I am pleased to think that there is a more general interest felt at the present time in the remoter portions of the Empire than has existed in the past. I am also glad to know that we colonists, by means of the electric telegraph, which flashes the news from one end of the earth to the other almost while we are speaking, and the greater facilities due to improved steam communication, by which opportunity is afforded us of more frequent

intercourse with each other, are becoming more as we were when we first left you, and that you are again beginning to feel for us the sentiments you once entertained, and which we on our part have never forgotten. You see, we in the Colonies had no traditions—only yours: we had no history of our own—we only had the history of England, and as a result we have probably become more English than yourselves. Mr. Baden-Powell has well said that there is a tie which binds us together much closer than mere commercial transactions could do, but which at the same time makes the securities offered by the Colonies much more reliable than those which may be put forward by a foreign land, and that is the certainty that however much we may quarrel with you or amongst ourselves, we will never assist anybody else to do so. But to go from questions of sentiment to the harder topics dealt with in this paper, I may say that it has been a matter of surprise to us in Australia for many years that the English capitalist, who is supposed to be a very able and far-seeing man, and to be acquainted with all sorts and conditions of men and things, should have failed to become possessed of a more accurate appreciation of the perfect safety of the investments which were offered him in the shape of Colonial Securities. Obtaining little or no interest at home, he still seemed to think it impossible that anything such a long way off could be a safe security, and, in spite of the fact, with which he was well acquainted, that a very large trade indeed was carried on between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and that in a very short space of time it had doubled itself, seemed determined to shut his eyes to what all experience had proved, and to persist in his scepticism as to the possibility of the undertakings in which he was asked to invest being such very good speculations. I was only just now remarking to Mr. Baden-Powell that in this respect we may find a parallel state of things in our own individual experience. We have, perhaps, at one time known children from whom we have become separated for many years. We do not forget them, but we do not appreciate at all accurately the difference which twenty or thirty years has made in them, and we actually need personal contact to bring us into touch with one another, and to give us a perfect appreciation of the altered state of circumstances which has come about. I believe that that consummation is fast being reached with regard to the people of this country and their fellows in the Colonies, and I consider that the Conference which is now being held will do much to induce a reciprocation on the part of the people of England of the feeling which we in

Australia entertain towards them. With reference to the figures that have been collated in the paper, I do not propose to deal with them; but that the trade of the Colonies has increased in the marvellous ratio set forth by Mr. Baden-Powell is a matter of statistics about which there can be no question, though it seems almost incredible that the trade of Australia should have leaped from £5,000,000 in 1848 to £115,000,000 at the present time, whilst it is even still more extraordinary that that trade should represent no less than £35 per head of the population. These figures will appear to be so startling to those who are in the habit of making comparisons only with regard to events that take place in older communities, that some little time must elapse before persons will thoroughly recognise the immense strides which the continent of Australia has taken during the last fifty years. But I did not come here to-night to dilate upon figures which the lecturer has already dealt with so carefully, effectively, and exhaustively. I have been called upon quite unexpectedly to address you, and I can only now express on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Conference the satisfaction we all have in feeling that there is a strong sentiment throughout England that we are of some value, and ask the people of the United Kingdom to extend that degree of consideration and appreciation to us which we have always felt for them. In conclusion, I may mention that the South Australian Loan which was floated to-day realised a larger sum than has ever before been given for the stock of that Colony, which is due, I believe, to the British public being now more fully awake to the valuable securities which it is in the power of the Colonies to offer.

Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, K.C.M.G. (Delegate for New Zealand to the Colonial Conference): I also may deprecate being called upon at short notice to make a speech upon a subject which requires great attention and clearness in exposition: but I feel that it would be ungracious if I declined to accede to the request made to me. As to appearing before you as a critic of such a careful analysis as has been given you of this financial subject, it goes without saying that were I to do so you would regard me as being influenced by an audacity which I must say is quite foreign to my nature. Nevertheless, there are some points on which, perhaps, you would like to hear the opinion of one coming from the other end of the world. Indeed, we have come here not simply to attend to our official duties at the Conference, but also to explain our opinions so that the people of this country may know in some measure what are our

thoughts and the manner of men we are in those countries of which we have the honour to be the representatives. By the courtesy of your able secretary, I had sent me this afternoon a copy of this evening's lecture, to which we listened with so much interest and edification; and having hastily gone over it, there are one or two points to which I find I should like to refer. There are some questions the importance of which cannot be represented by the array of so many figures, but which, nevertheless, have in them the very essence of finance, and it is upon such matters that I wish to say a few words. Mr. Baden-Powell, to use plain language, has referred to the fear of repudiation by the Colonies of the debts they have incurred. We have borrowed your money, you are our creditors, and as such you naturally desire to be perfectly certain as to the safety of the security; but even among sharp and shrewd men of business there arises a feeling of nervousness, for which they can scarcely account, and no doubt Mr. Baden-Powell somehow or other has experienced such an attack, though now he is anxious to soothe and calm your minds. I can assure you, however, that you need be no more afraid of the Colonies repudiating the loans which have been publicly made to them by the people of this country, than that a £5 Bank of England note would not be met if you were to present it in Threadneedle-street. If it is expected that we can say we have spent the borrowed money in ways that the most sagacious, careful, and unenterprising man can approve, then I must admit that we have made many mistakes; but they have not been the errors of dishonest people, but have been due to want of sufficient judgment and experience. Now, pardon me for saying so, but I believe that the great bulk of the people of England know but very little of their Colonies, and I would point out to you in all sincerity and with deference that you must look to them as a means of preserving the great Empire which you have carried on this thousand years. At my time of life, and after nearly half a century of endeavour to build up institutions similar to those which are our glory, and have been that of those who have gone before, I tell you plainly that there are too many of you in this country, and I am grieved to think that while there are Colonies in which the English language is spoken, where English institutions are abundant, where there is free education of a most excellent character, and where that love of liberty prevails which, thank God, is inherent in the British race, you still stop here, and even find it difficult to get enough to eat and to drink. Why do you do so? Is it because you are afraid of a sea voyage? Well, you might with reason have been afraid to

undertake the journey fifty years ago ; but under present conditions, if this consideration has any weight with you, I say you are unworthy of your great countrymen who, two centuries ago, made these islands what they are ; and I maintain that the people of this country should call upon their leaders and rulers to assist them to promote in some effectual manner a steady stream of emigration from these shores every year. In saying this, do not think that I am travelling wide of the subject, and if you will allow me I will illustrate in a homely way the pertinence of what I am saying to the matter before us. If, when you see a man struggling under the weight of a sack of flour, you take one end of it, the burden to him is lightened, while you do not feel the weight very seriously ; and so, if you send out to us in the Colonies those who will share our financial burden, you will at once relieve us—in fact, you will be doing a very clever thing by killing two birds with one stone ; that is, you will relieve your own overcrowded population and reassure the timid creditor. You have to look towards the new horizons that are stretching out before you in the distance, and the only way in which you can cement the union between your dependencies and yourselves is by becoming more closely acquainted with each other, and thus promote mutual confidence, which is the very essence of credit. Science has placed in our hands in this great nineteenth century, in the shape of improved telegraph and postal communications, means of intercourse of which we have not half availed ourselves, but it is only in this way that distance can be annihilated, and even now it is no exaggeration to say that the world is becoming smaller. In reality, all parts of the Empire are closer together than ever, but there still remains a great deal to be done before we can be on really intimate terms with one another. It has been stated that the net return from colonial railways, after deducting management and running expenses is 4 per cent. ; but, so far as the Colony which I have the honour to represent is concerned, I think 3½ per cent. would more accurately represent the actual profit. I would point out, however, that in New Zealand—and I have no doubt the same argument will apply to other new countries—we have not been able, energetic and enterprising as we have been, to complete all our lines of railway, with the result that we have odds and ends of lines ending in nowhere. But by and by these will be carried on to the termini, and then the present 3½ per cent. will rise to a much higher figure. I merely allude to this to show that we are perhaps placed in a more unsatisfactory condition as to credit than in reality the merits of our case warrant. At the present

time there seems to be a notion abroad that when a Government borrows money there must have been, or is likely to be, some terribly lavish and fruitless expenditure on wars, which have so greatly increased what are called public debts ; but the wise, scientific, and philosophical distinction which Mr. Baden-Powell has drawn in his paper in regard to the designation of loans will do much to draw the veil from your eyes on this subject. In my own Colony wars have arisen, and great expenditure has been incurred in consequence ; but I am proud to be able to say that at the present time there is an enduring peace between us and the natives of New Zealand, and an amity and friendliness growing up between us which is most gratifying to all concerned. I have the honour to preside over what is called the Legislative Council—an Upper House—and in that Council there are three members of the native race, and I can assure you that those gentlemen behave just as well as any of their English colleagues. Within a short distance of my own home several native gentlemen reside in establishments just as good as my own, and which, I believe, are conducted just as nicely. I mention these things because they tend to show the improbability of any further war expenditure, which forms a considerable portion of our public indebtedness.

Mr. HYDE CLARKE : I am sure we must all feel that my hon. friend the lecturer has brought before this meeting a subject of very great importance, though it may not properly be called a Colonial question, because it is really and truly a home question. It is this country from which the money comes, and the other side of the world to which it goes. We are indebted to the hon. gentleman for calling attention to the fact that the debts of the Colonies are not to be compared with the national debts of other countries, which latter represent no assets. This I have long maintained on behalf of the Colonies. I am very much surprised that, coming as he does from the benches of the House of Commons, he has not made the comparison, which would be a very close one indeed, of the new local debt which has been instituted by Mr. Goschen. That transfer of a portion of the National Debt to the local liabilities of this country is a much nearer analogy to the Colonial debts than those which have been commonly adopted. It is of great importance that the distinction should be known, because we have had lately a great number of false comparisons and false statistics. The hon. gentleman who holds such a distinguished position in New Zealand has been very anxious to infuse confidence into the investors in this country, but I think those who are acquainted with Colonial invest-

ments here will tell him that it is by no means necessary to do so. The measure of the confidence of the public is to be gauged by the two Colonial loans which have just been placed at the highest possible rates, and not by the writings of individuals who are not investors, and who endeavour to excite alarm or to distinguish themselves by publishing statistics which in reality have no relation to the subject at all. I differ from my hon. friend in the comparisons he has drawn with regard to foreign investments. His financial leader in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would tell him, "Do not trust these figures with regard to the revenue people in this country derive from foreign stocks." That is for a very good reason—the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot get at the figures and facts. The coupons on foreign stocks, as plenty of holders throughout this country can tell, have been for many years sold to dealers here and sent to the Continent, so as to escape the income-tax. The Chancellors of the Exchequer take the deepest interest in the subject, and have made very great efforts indeed to make themselves acquainted with the moneys that are received in this country from foreign stocks, and that do not come into their hands. The extraordinary thing is that, while the amount so received is becoming larger, the receipts of the Exchequer have become less. Therefore, I recommend our Colonial friends to content themselves with their marvellous success in the great money market of the world, and not to make comparisons with other classes of securities. One deduction my hon. friend has drawn is that within a period of twelve years the credit of the Colonies has increased one-half. Now, one of the most valuable possessions of a new and undeveloped country is credit, for without it natural land is worth nothing. If the lecturer wants to make a comparison with foreign countries, let him take South America, where there are communities having a constitutional government, but who do not know the moral and pecuniary value of credit nor of honesty. The consequence is that not only do they have to pay enormous sums for their loans, but they are liable to be swindled by adventurers from this and other countries. It is one of the greatest proofs of real progress on the part of the Colonies that they have known how to create and how to preserve credit. It is totally impossible for any new country to provide out of its own resources the means to plunge, as it were, into civilisation. People at home say, "If these railways will be so reproductive, and pay so well, why do not the colonists subscribe the money themselves?" But it must be remembered that a man out there has some of the richest land in the

world under his eyes, and he has enough to do to develop that by expending all his means and his labour upon it, and he must come to you if he wishes properly to develop the communications and the other resources of his country. At the present moment colonists are taking capital from England, but before many years are over the whole of their securities will have passed into their own hands, and that not simply by means of sinking funds and by redemption, but by purchase of the very titles with the resources created by these loans. It must, too, be taken into account that their railway and public works add a fourfold value to every acre of land in their neighbourhood. The broad distinction which has been drawn by my hon. friend is this, that the loans of the Colonies are like the loans of a young man in business. He knows a trade, begins business, and then wants more money to develop it. He obtains what he requires, and so is enabled to save more, because it is now possible for him to increase his undertaking. The subject before us to-night is of such importance that it should be properly understood, and it is with a view of not standing in the way of the many gentlemen who would like to take part in the discussion that I now close by saying that I am entirely in accord with almost everything contained in the lecturer's able paper. One comment I would make is this, that if India were as well provided with railways as the Colonies, the wealth of the Empire would be enormously increased.

Mr. JOHN ROBINSON (Delegate for Natal to the Colonial Conference): I am under the great disadvantage of having only entered this room half an hour ago, and of being debarred from the privilege of listening to what I am sure must have been a very able paper. Through the kindness of a friend, however, I have had the good fortune to be able to glance briefly over it, and I must say that I think it adds another obligation to the many obligations which colonists owe to Mr. Baden-Powell for his unceasing efforts in their behalf. It will add, I am certain, most materially to the knowledge of the people of this country on a most important subject. These loans form in every sense of the term the truest of golden links, binding the inhabitants of these islands to their Colonial fellow subjects. There is no motive power which operates more successfully than that of self-interest, and I am convinced that every person who has a financial stake in any of the Colonies will feel more interest on that account in Colonial subjects than he could possibly otherwise do. Mr. Baden-Powell has truly said that 90 per cent. of these Colonial loans are devoted to reproductive money-earning works, and I only wish you could fully understand what

that means. These works are in the main railways and harbours, and these railways really represent money which is spent in this country. It is money a large proportion of which is represented by the necessary materials, the labour and the skill employed in their construction. Therefore, when you invest in loans raised for the purpose of constructing these lines you are promoting expenditure by which your manufacturers, artisans, and engineers directly profit. And the same remark applies to harbours. These tend as much to the benefit of Imperial trade as to the benefit of the Colonies themselves, as they are designed to allow free ingress and egress to those magnificent vessels which are the pride and glory of this nation, and it is owing to the deepening of these harbours that you are able so to increase the size of your merchant ships as to add enormously to the wealth of the shipping interest in Great Britain. As regards the part of the Empire with which I am connected, I regret to say that a certain portion of the money we have borrowed from home investors has been appropriated to war purposes. South Africa alone among British Colonies has had to stand the brunt of wars for which we have not been wholly responsible, and again and again our soldiers, our volunteers, our colonists, and our natives have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Imperial forces in fighting for the defence of their country and for the honour of their Queen. Therefore, although South Africans may labour under a disadvantage as to the cause of the debts which they have incurred, yet I think we may claim from this country some measure of sympathy when we come here to borrow money for reproductive works which will, I hope, tend to put an end once and for all to the wars that have devastated South Africa. We are very anxious in Natal to complete our railway system and our harbour works, and it is highly probable that in due course, and ere long, we shall ask the British public to help us to do so. Believe me, then, when I say that these railways and harbours will be the means of making South Africa take its stand by the side of those Australasian and Canadian groups of Colonies whose greatness and prosperity redound so much to the glory and credit of this Empire. In conclusion I would only add that as regards the question of default which has been mooted, you may make up your minds that under no conceivable conditions will any British Colonial community be found wanting as regards the payment of interest on its bonds. The Colony I have the honour to represent has on one or two occasions been in financial difficulties; but the one point which the legislature there has always kept in view has been to maintain, at

all costs, the financial credit of South Africa inviolate and unimpaired, and what has been done by Natal in this respect will, I am sure, be also at all times, and under all circumstances, equally done by all the other Colonies of Great Britain.

Mr. EDWARD LANGTON (late Minister of Finance, Victoria): It is many years ago, Mr. Chairman, since I had the honour of addressing you in a public capacity, and it is still longer since I had the satisfaction of standing before an audience of my fellow countrymen in my native land. I have been for thirty-five years a citizen of Victoria, and during that time have filled a few public offices; whilst on more than one occasion I have held Her Majesty's Commission as a Minister of the Crown. As the duties of my office were largely those relating to finance, I may be forgiven on an occasion like this for saying a word on the very interesting and able paper to which Mr. Baden-Powell has treated us; and I must express my great gratitude for the privilege of being invited to listen to it. The paper evinces a vast amount of labour in its preparation, and a considerable knowledge on the part of its author, not merely of details to be derived from Blue Books, but of the existing circumstances and facts relating to the Colonies. As a colonist of Victoria, I do not quite like the idea of coming before an English audience, as Antonio came before Shylock, with a possibility of being told, "You say, We would have moneys." We are thankful to obtain money, it is true, but for my part I am not prepared to ask for it "with bated breath and whispering humbleness." We either have good security to offer for what we ask from the British public, or we have not; and if the British public think we have not, then I say, "Don't lend us your money." I am, of course, better acquainted with the circumstances of Victoria than with those of any other Colony, and I should just like to say a word or two with special reference to it. The Government there has borrowed for public purposes £30,000,000; and what is the security? Well, Mr. Baden-Powell has pointed out that the Colonies as a whole have spent 90 per cent. of their loans on reproductive public works; but our works have cost £48,000,000, and every scrap of them is mortgaged to you. But that is not all. The total value of the property which is rated in our shires and boroughs, which are equivalent to your counties and cities and towns, was over £120,000,000 last year, and upon that security the British creditor has the first mortgage. He has £120,000,000 worth of freehold estate within those limits, to say nothing of what is outside them, and in addition £48,000,000 worth of public works, nearly all of which are

reproductive. Our railways last year actually yielded a higher rate of interest than we are paying to those who advanced the money for their construction—the net return, for the year ending June 30, 1886, being 4·86 per cent. I went the other day to Brighton, and I was astonished at the indications I saw there of the enormous wealth of the British people. A more beautiful watering-place can scarcely be conceived, and a traveller who has been to all the watering-places of Europe assured me that he had never seen any to be compared with it, and did not believe there was one. Now you have invested in Brighton, as nearly as I can estimate, about £50,000,000; and for what? Simply to provide for the health and recreation of a small section of the people of London; and I should like to ask whether a security that depends for its value upon fashion, or habit, or caprice, is one whit better than that which I have been telling you about? the only difference being that one is at your doors and the other at the end of the world. It rejoices me greatly to learn that the want of knowledge of the circumstances of the Australian Colonies which used to prevail is rapidly diminishing. When, thirty-five years ago, I left this country, the popular idea was that supplied by the Rev. Sydney Smith. In one of his essays in *The Edinburgh Review* the witty Canon of St. Paul's said of Botany Bay—which was then a sort of generic term for the whole of Australia—"To dine with men who have not been tried for their lives is a luxury not to be enjoyed in such a community." "And people," he added, "who are so nice and so proper had better settle at Clapham Common than at Botany Bay." That idea, however, has now been dispelled, though there is still a want of knowledge concerning us which is to be deplored. Within the last few years one of the most eminent firms of London solicitors sent out some documents to be certified—before whom, do you think? Before the "British Consul" in Melbourne! The firm to which the documents were sent, thinking that some clerk had been set to write the letter who was not acquainted with the fact that Victoria is a British Colony, took no notice of the direction, but had the papers certified in the ordinary manner, according to the law of the Colony. Four months afterwards, the Melbourne solicitors again received the documents, together with a furious letter stating that they had paid no attention to the instructions which had been given them, and that the documents were worthless. Now, if ignorance so dense could prevail in such a quarter, is it to be wondered at that the general public have but a meagre acquaintance with the vast resources of the Antipodes? However, I rejoice that

the people at home are fast becoming more enlightened on the subject, and that, not because we shall in consequence be able to borrow more money, but because I desire that Australasia should remain what I believe it will always be—part and parcel of the great British Empire. I thought as I listened to Mr. Baden-Powell that there was one discordant note in his address. I did not like that reference to the Imperial Parliament and repudiation, as if it were necessary for the Imperial Government to restrain us from repudiating our obligations. Now, if there is one thing that Parliament can do it is to recognise that the soil of the British Colonies is British soil; and though there was some talk a few years ago among certain politicians that we Australian and Canadian colonists might go, if we liked, I assure you—and I speak the unanimous opinion of the people of Victoria when I say it—that we do not intend to go; that we value our birthright too highly to think of going; that we consider your glorious traditions and history belong to us as much as to you; and that we would retain the charter of freedom and justice which is ours by birth, and hand it down to our children as the best heritage we can leave them. Therefore I say that, so long as that sentiment prevails, and so long as there is the unanimous feeling at home that the British Empire must be preserved in its integrity, there need be no fear that the British creditor will ever lose a penny by any of his Australian debtors. I have shown you that the security is good; I will ask you to take my word for it that the intentions of the colonists are honest, and I am sure you will accept that as a final and satisfactory comment on the question of Colonial Government Securities.

Mr. J. G. COLMER: I did not intend to take part in the discussion this evening, and I feel some diffidence in making any remarks at this hour, but I should like to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Baden-Powell for the very interesting paper which he has read to us. I think that we must all admire the stamina and the capacity for hard work which are his characteristics, for it is no small matter, after spending most of the days and most of the nights in the House of Commons, as he does, to devote a large portion of the balance of his time to working up Colonial questions for the instruction of the people of this country. Mr. Baden-Powell always discusses so thoroughly any subject with which he deals that he really leaves very little opportunity for subsequent speakers; but I desire to call attention to one or two matters in his paper to which I must take exception from a Canadian point of view. He states in one place that the selling prices of Colonial

Government 4 per cent. securities are now two or three points above par ; I must, however, inform Mr. Baden-Powell that so far as Canada 4 per cents. are concerned he would not be able to buy any of them to-day under six or seven points premium. As a matter of fact, Canada three-and-a-half per cents. are now being quoted at over 101. In another place, Mr. Baden-Powell states that the Canadian revenue is only about £8,990,000 ; this must be a clerical error on Mr. Baden-Powell's part, for in another part of his paper he gives the correct figure, which is over seven millions sterling. I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Baden-Powell will correct these figures before the publication of his paper in detail. Another point that I should like to mention is that Mr. Baden-Powell's statement of the Canadian Debt as £54,000,000 is one which requires a little qualification and explanation. In the first place, I may say that the assets represent about £10,000,000 sterling, which reduces the net debt to about £44,000,000. About £19,000,000 of the debt consists of liabilities payable in Canada, leaving only £35,000,000 as the debt of Canada payable in London—a very different thing from the bald statement of the debt as £54,000,000. It must be satisfactory to the Colonies to know that their credit now stands higher than ever. It is only necessary for a Colonial loan to be placed on the market for it to be tendered for several times over ; in fact, it seems as if the investing public were now turning their capital and attention from Foreign Insecurities to Colonial Securities, the repayment of interest and capital upon which is assured, and which they know are spent in works having for their object the development of the Colonies and the strengthening of the Empire.

Sir F. DILLON BELL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand) : We owe to Mr. Baden-Powell our hearty thanks for the very able and interesting paper he has given us to-night. His modesty has led him to conceal that he was the first to call attention, some years ago, in *The Westminster Review*, to the fact that so large a proportion of Colonial indebtedness was for expenditure on railways and other public works, an outlay which in older communities is provided by local capital. He has again explained to-night that the true indebtedness of the Colonies is really to be taken as being represented, not by the gross total of the public debt, but by that total less the whole amount invested in reproductive public works. In bringing this point long ago before the British public, he rendered a service to the Colonies which none of us have since equalled. But he has now done more, by continuing

his former examination of the subject in a manner essentially valuable at the present time, when a nonsensical notion seems to be prevalent that "the Colonies have been borrowing too much." Can there be anything more ludicrous than that in London, at the very headquarters of the financial world, it should be said to us on the one hand, "Go and colonise and people the vast dominions that belong to the British race," but on the other, "It is a bad speculation for us to provide you with the money to do it." Greater nonsense cannot be conceived. Yet it has obtained support from a book which has done an infinite amount of harm in this country to all Colonial Securities. One of the most accomplished of writers, Mr. Froude, after visiting the Colonies, where he was received with the greatest kindness and hospitality, wrote a book in whose fascinating pages lurked the poison of a statement by some anonymous person to the effect that New Zealand might repudiate its public debts. But Mr. Baden-Powell, in addition to the many valuable services he has already conferred upon us as colonists, has produced an antidote to this poison in a paper which, when it is perused by financiers and others interested in the welfare of the Colonies, will show them the unfounded nature of the assertions made to Mr. Froude, and unfortunately appearing in his book. But remember that we have not to look for the security for Colonial loans to the small number of people now settled in the Colonies. It will not be very long before they outnumber the inhabitants of these islands. If we look at the enormous progress of the United States, it will give us some idea of what will assuredly happen in our own Colonies. The ratio of increase of wealth in the United States is now much more rapid than it is in England. The same thing will be seen one day in the Colonies; and if you are inclined to doubt the possibilities of the future, turn your thoughts back to the dawn of this century, when the first census was taken, and bear in mind that there were fewer people then in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland than there are now in the Colonies of the Empire. Yet at that time England owed a thousand millions of money, and had overcome the world in arms.

Mr. H. MONCREIFF PAUL: It is my intention briefly to allude to only one or two points in the interesting paper of Mr. Baden-Powell, more especially with reference to Australasian Government loans, as I do not think people at home realise the advance which has been made in the credit enjoyed by these Colonies in the London markets. For example, twenty years ago the Victorian Six per Cents. were 102 in this market, and to-day her

Four per Cents. are 106, showing the vast stride we have made with regard to the rate at which we can borrow for that Colony. I do not think there is any example like this in the financial world. People point to the United States, and say they can borrow at a much lower rate now than they did some years ago. Very true; but while the national debt of the United States has largely decreased, the indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies has very much increased. We have now borrowed some 150 millions sterling, of which there are 84 millions in inscribed stock at $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent., and all these Four per Cents., with one exception, stand over par. It is very necessary that this Institute should bear in mind this inscription of stock, because it was a member of this Institute, Mr. Westgarth, who largely insisted on the advantages that would accrue if this system were adopted, and now the Colonies are reaping the benefit of the advice which he gave. It was a happy thought, and has given a great fillip to the loans raised when the influence of the Bank of England was used with respect to their issue in this country. Another advantage which the Colonies have in these days, when the services of middlemen are so often ignored, is derived from the syndicates through whom those loans are floated. You have only to look back to last February, when the Queensland Loan was placed on the market, to see what may happen when their valuable services are not brought into play. The time selected for the issue of this loan was not opportune. It was, I believe, "the beer hour," and the working syndicates were otherwise engaged. They were thinking, no doubt, of the possibility or probability of "letters of regret" reaching them. And what happened? Why, for the Queensland Loan of £2,500,000, only £2,684,000 was subscribed at a shade over par, while that loan to-day stands at 104 or 105. Without the assistance of the syndicates we cannot place our loans successfully. These Colonial loans labour under two disadvantages: one is that the stocks not being international, are most unsaleable in times of panic in this market, whilst foreign loans, intrinsically far inferior, can be more readily placed; and the other is that the efforts recently put forth to enable trustees and executors to embark their moneys in Colonial investments have not yet proved successful. I hope, however, that this will not long remain so, as it is a great drawback to a trustee or an executor to be debarred from placing the funds at his disposal in first-class Colonial stock, whilst he is at liberty to invest in the bonds of Turkey, Egypt, Italy *et hoc genus omne*; and it is felt that, however astutely such wills are drawn, the legatees suffer from

Colonial Government Stocks not being admitted within the four walls by which they have been so carefully surrounded. A previous speaker has alluded to certain inaccuracies which occur on page 267. It is there set forth that the total annual revenues of the Australasian Colonies is £34,000,000, but it is really only £24,000,000, and I have no doubt that Mr. Baden-Powell will have this error and the faulty calculation based thereon corrected before his paper finds a place in the journal of this Institute. Sir William Fitzherbert has alluded to the return from railways in New Zealand not reaching 4 per cent., and I agree with him that the average return all through the Colonies will, I think, be found to be nearer 3 than fully 4 per cent., as stated by Mr. Baden-Powell. Of course, as railways are produced beyond centres of population, the returns derived from them must for a time decrease, because they are being laid down in districts which have still to be fully populated, but it will not be long before the advantages of these lines will make themselves more apparent throughout the Colonies. In conclusion, may I, as an old colonist, advise Australasian colonists, when they come here to borrow, not to ask for small sums for municipal purposes, but for large amounts on behalf of their Governments. The financial public here say, "If these colonists are so very successful, why should they come 13,000 miles for a paltry sum of £25,000 or £50,000? Why do they not see to it that arrangements are made for the taking up of these small loans locally, and at a fair rate of interest?" The fact is that these municipal loans are continually being brought before the investing public, and, as the public are not very discriminating, they get hold of the notion that a certain Colony is continually borrowing because they see its name associated with certain municipal or kindred loans. They fail to distinguish between a government and a municipal loan, and they say, "Oh, such and such a Colony is borrowing again: they are always in the market." It will be very much better for the Colonies to subscribe locally for all the small sums which are required for municipal and other like purposes. It is necessary to support our credit in this market, and that can best be done by Colonial Governments appearing here as borrowers of large amounts, but not at frequent intervals, and continuing to spend them judiciously upon reproductive works. If this be done, I am confident that Colonial loans will become in time second to none in the world, that they will, in fact, be as the very Consols of the Empire.

Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.: May I be permitted to say one word in order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding-

ing as to the financial requirements of South Africa. My friend, Mr. Robinson, has said that money will very likely be wanted at an early period in South Africa for the construction of railways. I think I am right in saying that no loans will for some time to come be raised in this country by the Cape Colony, either for railway construction or for any other purpose. (Cheers. A VOICE: "More's the pity.")

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.): It now only remains to me on your behalf to thank Mr. Baden-Powell for bringing before us his valuable paper, and for the very able manner in which he has dealt with his subject.

Mr. BADEN-POWELL, in reply, said: I am very grateful to you for your kind appreciation of my paper, and for the patience with which you have listened to me; but I think you will share with me in the feeling of gratitude to the representatives of the Colonies who have given us such valuable information concerning the Colonies from which they come. Incidentally I may thank Mr. Hyde Clarke for making the remark that a great deal of income-tax which is due on foreign securities is not paid, and I shall do my best to convey that fact to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I have spoken to-night of the growth of our Colonies, and one of the chief reasons of their enormous progress during the past fifty years is undoubtedly that they have always been so ably administered under the guidance of capable Governors. We have here to-night a Governor who has administered our Colonies in the Tropics, in the West Indies and in the East, in Australia and in South Africa, and wherever he has gone his efforts have been crowned with perfect success. I ask you, therefore, to join most cordially with me in thanking Sir Henry Barkly for presiding over this meeting.

The motion was agreed to by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, June 14, 1887, at Prince's Hall.

The Right Hon. the MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., Vice-president, presided.

The SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that Meeting 84 Fellows had been elected, viz., 11 Resident and 28 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Sydney Cotton, Esq., J. H. Douglas, Esq., William Griffiths, Esq., Lieut. Francis Elam Haigh, R.N.; Charles John Hegan, Esq., R. Hesket Jones, Esq., J.P., F.S.S.; Edmund Distin Maddick, Esq., Adam McNeill, Esq., Edward Robins, Esq., C.E.; Rev. H. Wilson Robinson, James Kemp Welsh, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

J. F. Evelyn Barnes, Esq., C.E. (Natal), George Maximilian Bethune, Esq. (British Guiana), Charles H. Chapman, Esq. (New South Wales), Henry Lambertin Christiani, Esq. (British Guiana), William Davidson, Esq. (Cape Colony), Patrick L. Dignan, Esq. (New Zealand), F. Dyer, Esq. (Cape Colony), William Feud, Esq. (New South Wales), Brigade-Surgeon John Fulton (Victoria), James de Burgh Griffith, Esq., M.D. (Victoria), Edward A. R. Innes, Esq. (Natal), Theodore Lennenberg, Esq. (Queensland), Angus Macdonald, Esq. (New Zealand), Beauchamp Macdonald, Esq. (New Zealand), Thomas Mills, Esq. (Queensland), Charles B. Mosse, Esq. (Jamaica), Alfred Pawsey, Esq. (Jamaica), Lord Henry G. R. Phipps (Queensland), Ernest S. Rundle, Esq., C.E. (New South Wales), Frederic Isenbart Scard, Esq. (British Guiana), Thomas Smith, Esq. (Ceylon), W. Alcock Tully, Esq., B.A. (Queensland), Claude Vantin, Esq. (Victoria).

Donations of books, maps, photographs, &c., were also announced.

The following additional subscriptions to the Building Fund were reported :—

Amount already announced	£4,944	2	0
G. P. Moodie, Esq.	10	10	0
W. H. Glen, Esq., Victoria	5	0	0
C. I. Posno, Esq.	5	0	0
D. A. Hay, Esq., M.L.C., Western Australia (2nd don.)	1	1	0
F. Hawkins Smith, Esq., New South Wales	1	1	0
	£4,966	14	0

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said: It is now my agreeable duty to introduce to you Sir Francis de Winton—a duty which he has several times been so kind as to perform for me—and I have very great pleasure in reciprocating. I am sure you will agree with me that nowadays any well-considered scheme, worked out in detail with regard not only to moving people but to planting them successfully, so that they shall quickly become a strength to the land in which they settle, is a thing which adds very greatly to the advantage both of England and to any of the new *Englands* beyond the sea. Sir Francis has such a scheme to lay before you, which, he says, is at present being considered by a Committee of the House of Commons. I only hope that in this matter the House of Commons will come more quickly to some useful decision than it is likely to do on more difficult questions. As you are aware, there are several methods and means by which a settlement in other countries, under the British flag, may very properly be encouraged; and I think favourable consideration and encouragement of each well-considered scheme is what such an organisation as the Royal Colonial Institute would certainly desire to promote. It may not be possible for the State to do so much for those who wish to move as we could desire it to do, and it may not be possible for it to do more than to act in certain comparatively narrow channels for the time being; but, at all events, I do believe it will be possible greatly to assist the Colonies in their efforts to make the cost of the passage across the seas much cheaper than it is at the present time. It will probably be possible, by some well-considered scheme, to assist the emigration of children, without raising antagonism in the Colonies; and I believe, also, that it will be possible, by some well-considered scheme, to be digested afterwards by the Committee at present sitting, or by some future body, to hit upon some plan of planting—that is to say, of not only moving people, but giving them at the same time such an outfit that they can satisfactorily become useful citizens of the country to which they are bound. I will not now further trespass on your time, but ask you to listen, with that attention which I am sure the paper deserves, to the observations of Sir Francis de Winton.

Colonel Sir FRANCIS W. DE WINTON, R.A., K.C.M.G., then read his paper on

PRACTICAL COLONISATION.

Colonisation is one thing. Emigration is another. Let us define them.

Emigration is a voluntary movement of individuals from one country to another to meet the varying conditions of life. It embraces all classes, and is the spontaneous effort of a nation to relieve itself of surplus population. No laws govern its action, such action being dependent upon the increase of population in civilised centres; the discovery and development of new countries; and the demand and supply of labour and capital.

Colonisation is a removal of families whose correspondence with their present environment is in process of decay, and their transplantation by groups into a condition of life where that process of decay may not only be arrested, but turned into growth.

To do this successfully certain data have to be fixed, certain laws have to be recognised. These will form the subject of my paper; but before proceeding to discuss them I desire to accentuate, as incisively as possible, the distinction between colonisation and emigration, and I do so because much confusion of idea is prevalent concerning these two branches of economic science. They might be likened to two great ocean steamers each performing a similar work, but each having to steer its own allotted course. All goes well until they enter a bank of fog; then there is danger of collision. Now colonisation and emigration have been for some time in a heavy bank of fog: they have drifted into collision, and colonisation has got the worst of it. That is to say, being confused with emigration, its distinct aim and character, its general scope, are imperfectly apprehended and understood.

To clear away this misunderstanding, and to remove colonisation from the disaster which usually attends collision, this paper has been prefaced by the two definitions you have just heard read; now if they prove sufficiently explicit, if they convey to your minds a plain and well-defined conception of colonisation, then you will have no difficulty in following out the paper which I shall have the honour to lay before you.

First let me say that we are not here to-night to discuss the necessity for colonisation. This has been fully recognised by the deep interest which all classes take in this important question. At the Conference Hall of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of last year this great and growing requirement of our Empire formed the chief subject of many able papers.

At Exeter Hall its claims have been most forcibly argued in oft-repeated philanthropic appeals; and under the auspices of this Institute it has been strongly urged by eminent and competent authorities. In fact its necessity, from both stand-points,

Imperial and Colonial, has been thoroughly threshed out and proven.

What we are here to-night to consider is colonisation, practical colonisation; that is to say, the removal of families out of this country where they are living from hand to mouth, and that often on starvation allowance, to one of our Colonies where, with the aid of grants of land, and advances sufficient to enable them to cultivate and improve that land, their condition of life is changed, and they not only become consumers, but producers also. This is the work to be done; and, to do it successfully, it must be built on secure foundations. Until now, the schemes proposed on behalf of this object have been, with hardly an exception, purely theoretical. Let all honour be given to those who—earnest in the desire to help their fellow-creatures—have thus endeavoured to work out this difficult problem, without the knowledge which practical experience alone can give. They have prepared the way. Through the efforts of the Colonisation Aid Society, the Emigration Aid Society, and many others, public attention has been directed towards this question, and the movement has extended to both Houses of Parliament. They are surely deserving of praise now! While these agencies have been at work in England, two experiments were being carried out in Canada, and one at the Cape of Good Hope. These are the only practical attempts at colonisation during recent years.

The first experiment was made with ten crofter families sent out by Lady Gordon Cathcart in 1883; forty-two more families followed in 1884. They were settled in the neighbourhood of Moosomin, in the Province of Assiniboia. Moosomin is one of the stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The second experiment was that of fifteen families from the East-end of London, and four from Westminster, who were sent out under the auspices of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and a few others. The third is a Colony planted at the Cape of Good Hope, under the fostering care of Mr. Arnold White. Details concerning the first two Colonies will be given at another place; I therefore do not allude to them here.

You will remember in the definition given at the outset of this paper it was stated that certain fixed data were essential to any scheme of colonisation. These data or guiding principles are the basis upon which an organisation can be built. They are the starting-point, the foundation, the groundwork of any design or proposition connected with our subject, and the corner-stone is:—

That no colonisation scheme ought to be adopted unless it is based on sound business principles. You have no right to take people out of one country, and place them in another country, unless you have provided, as far as lies in your power, the means which shall secure to them a successful future. An ill-digested scheme of colonisation is not fair—indeed, it may be said it is unjust—to the people sent out under its auspices; neither is it fair to the country to which they are sent. You expose the one to failure, and you damn the other on account of that failure. Therefore each colonist should be supplied with land, house, and outfit—the supply being sufficient, not only to arrest his decay, but to stimulate him into growth; not only to give him a living, but to enable him to repay, at certain fixed dates, the principal, and interest on that principal, that has been advanced to him.

Then, also, whatever advance is made to an intending colonist it should be represented by an equivalent in the value of the land taken up for that colonist. For example, in Canada free grants of 160 acres of land can be taken up under the condition of a three years' residence. The present market value of most of that land is about 16s. an acre, making a total of about £128 for 160 acres. To start a colonist in Canada requires £137 10s. This advance gives him, in addition to cost of transport, house, stock, seed, implements, and provisions for himself and family for one year. Thus you will see that the amount advanced is almost covered by the current value of the land, and a clause in the Dominion Land Act of Canada provides that this land shall revert to the company or person who has advanced a loan upon it in default of repayment of principal and interest. Hence, supposing a settler should sell off all his stock and abandon his homestead, the value of the land would repay the original loan.

I may mention in reference to this point that about three weeks ago I received a letter from the manager of the East London Colony, in which he writes that one of the colonists has been offered \$8 per acre, or about £250, for his farm; he was settled on this farm with an advance of £120. There is, therefore, ample security for the £120 advanced, and three years' interest at six per cent. on that sum, which this man owes to the society.

Another important principle is that your Colony should be within touch of a market. What I mean by a market, is the market of large centres of population, or the food markets of the world. The ordinary market of a Colonial town cannot be relied upon. The usual business done at these places is done in kind. There are no

cash transactions. A settler brings in his produce and in selling it has to take the value in goods—groceries, provisions, clothing, or whatever he may most be in need of.

The storekeeper out of the double transaction of barter and resale realises 50 per cent., sometimes more. Thus the legitimate profit of the colonists is, through this system, absorbed by the storekeeper, and if there is no profit to the settler, how can he be expected to repay the principal, or meet the interest, as it becomes due?

I will cite an illustration having reference to this question, an illustration that is an outcome of the experimental Colonies in Canada. When these Colonies were founded, it was expected that wheat at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a bushel would be a sufficiently remunerative product to enable the settler to begin the repayment of his principal in three years' time. Just at that time, however, Indian wheat was being introduced into the market—down fell prices of Manitoba wheat to 1s. 9d. and 2s. the bushel, profits disappeared at these low figures, and the colonists in their second year had to turn to mixed farming. This change of base proved at first a serious drawback, but among other stock introduced were pigs. These did well, and last year a buyer came round from Chicago and purchased all he could obtain. Now here was the advantage of having a market, and I maintain that such a market is a necessity to the well-being and success of a Colony.

I have been much struck (and I daresay the many eminent gentlemen who represent our Colonies in England have also noticed the same with astonishment) by the expression of opinions, from the lips and pens of philanthropists and philosophers, as to the thousands of families that could be sent out if only sufficient money were forthcoming, such expressions being an evidence that the capacity of our Colonies to receive colonists has not been sufficiently well considered. This is not a mere question of money, for the *modus operandi* of all colonisation efforts is that you advance to the head of a family sufficient money to commence an agricultural life in a new country. Now this means that he has to buy certain goods, stock, implements, &c., &c., whatever may be required, in the Colony after his arrival. Suppose you sent one thousand families out to Canada, for example. The amount of stock they would require would be so large that the original advance of £137 10s. would be nearly doubled, because the price of all these commodities would rise. Hence a grave error of calculation would occur at the outset of your scheme, and therefore the

capacity of a Colony to receive colonists is a very important question.

Following on this question of capacity is that of the number which should form the unit or primary group of a Colony.

Now, whatever the amount of your capital, the unit or group of a Colony must be defined. Colonists should not be sent out in batches to be scattered throughout a Colony in small communities by local agencies. Such a system, or rather want of system, would only lead to confusion, be without proper control, and the result would be generally disastrous. To exemplify this, let us suppose you have raised a capital of £100,000. This sum, properly administered, would send out six groups of one hundred families each for three successive years at the rate of two groups a year. As the details of such a scheme will be alluded to further on, I will only mention that such groups, planted in Canada, would occupy nearly eight townships. A central farm would be established, to which would be attached a store and a school-house, and no settler would be more than ten miles from this central spot. Thus the local manager could maintain complete control and supervision over the Colony placed under his management. The value of land would rise in the vicinity, and in three years' time the Colony would be thriving and prosperous, mainly from the fact that it was united. It is the application of the old fable of the bundle of sticks over again. You will therefore perceive that the unit or group of a Colony should be carefully and thoughtfully calculated, for we shall find other influences also acting upon this question.

These influences are the different climatic conditions of our various Colonies consequent on their geographical position. When a Colony runs east and west—when its longest measurement is in the direction of parallels of latitude, the isothermal lines do not vary, and the produce of such a country remains the same throughout its whole area. But when its greater axis runs North and South and is parallel to meridians of longitude, you pass from the temperate zone into the tropics, and *vice versa*, and each zone, having a different climate, its products vary, and this variation demands different conditions of life and labour.

We have recently seen this difference causing serious political complications in Queensland. The temperate section of that Colony, which influences nearly all the legislation, has very little in common with the northern section which is tropical. The consequence is that the latter has made a formal petition for separation. I have no doubt the distinguished and clever Premier

of Queensland will find a solution of this politico-climatic problem, which I need hardly point out would never have arisen had the Colony of Queensland been so geographically placed that its longest line ran east and west instead of north and south.

Differences of geographical position must also lead to certain differences in the laws relating to vacant lands, and the regulations which would have to be complied with, on taking up those lands for colonising purposes. Any general scheme would therefore require nice adjustment to meet such differences. We have not time to discuss such detail to-night; but I am confident that if any general scheme is adopted which has the support of the Imperial Government, and of the public, that we should find the Governments of the Colonies interested in this question, ready to meet such a scheme in a spirit both generous and worthy of the great dependencies they represent.

We have now examined certain considerations which have arisen out of, or which are the outcome of recent practical experiments. Let us briefly recapitulate them:—

1. The base of any colonisation scheme must rest on business principles.
2. That it is essential that the value of the land taken up for a settler be equal to the advance in money made to that settler.
3. The necessity of a proper market.
4. The capacity of our Colonies.
5. The unit or group of a Colony.
6. Climatic differences.

I propose now to give a brief account of these experiments. If I do not mention the experiment in South Africa, it is because I have no practical experience there.

As before pointed out, they were made with two different classes—the crofter, or small agriculturist of the North, and the artisan of the poorer districts of this great city.

The crofter may be said to represent the best kind of settler, and the East Londoner the worst. In stating this, I do not desire to disparage the Londoners. I personally know how hard they have worked, how well they have struggled with the new conditions of life, so utterly different to their previous experience and training; and I am glad to give my public testimony to this fact; but the inference I desire to impress upon you is this: if you combine that which the crofter has done with that accomplished by the East Londoner, you will strike a general average of colonising capacity that can be relied upon.

During 1883, and principally in 1884, 56 crofter families were sent out to the North-West Territory of Canada—48 by Lady Gordon Cathcart, 2 by the Duke of Argyll, and 8 each by D. Darroch and Lord Dunmore. They arrived in the spring, were assisted by Mr. Scarth, and his agent Mr. Bedford, and settled upon land in the neighbourhood of Moosomin. On the 31st December, 1886, or in a little over three years—though during the first year of a settler's life but very little progress is made—they showed an average of 32 acres 17 poles each under cultivation, while stock, improvements, machinery, &c., irrespective of the land, averaged £152 10s. each.

Also during the same year (1884), 19 families were sent out from East London and Westminster. In the spring of 1886, or the third year of their settlement, they had an average of 16½ acres under cultivation, and the value of their stock and improvements was estimated at about £75 10s. each.

The Londoners comprised the following trades :—Carpenter, shoemaker, timber sawyer, cooper, milkman, cab-driver, blacksmith, ex-policeman, engine-driver, cat's-meat man, painter, and an old soldier. (The latter, I regret to say, is the only deserter.) I have mentioned these to show you what a mixed lot they were.

Now each settler of both these Colonies received at the outset £100 as an advance. This sum included everything. At that time prices were at least 50 per cent. higher than at present. A yoke of oxen was allotted between two families—a very objectionable arrangement, as it led to constant quarrels between the two owners ; in fact, the whole outfit was insufficient. Still, in spite of these drawbacks, and also a severe summer frost in 1885, I have, I think, shown that they have made sufficient progress to warrant an earnest attention to the practicability of colonisation. It is not contended they are an unqualified success, but it is asserted that the success they have attained is sufficient for a further development of an organised scheme of colonisation, not only in Canada, but in our other Colonies.

Appendix I, copies of which have been circulated this evening, shows the actual condition of the East London settlers, and the first inference that will strike you, is that, in any scheme of colonisation, individual character must exert a marked influence. In the short space of three years the progress which some of these people have made is in marked contrast to the non-success of others. Great care will therefore have to be exercised in the selection of colonists, because it is as cruel to send out the feeble, idle, and worthless, as

it is unprofitable to the country where they are sent, and to the organisation under whose auspices they are started. With reference to these Colonies, I think it right to mention the prudent ability with which they were started and cared for by Mr. Scarth and his assistant Mr. Bedford, without which their progress would have been much retarded. There are other details concerning these settlers, but the real value of the Colony as an experiment lies in their present actual condition, and this result has been laid before you. I do not, therefore, propose to take up your time with them, interesting as many of them are.

The question of finance naturally follows as the last and most important consideration in any scheme of colonisation.

The guiding principles which have been set forth this evening may be likened to the component parts of a great engine. Money is the steam power which sets it all in motion.

What is the best means of generating that power? That is the question.

Several methods have been suggested for raising capital, but there are in reality only two of a practicable character:—

1. By a Government loan.
2. By public subscription.

If by a Government loan, the administration would in a great measure be under the control of Government officials. To meet the requirements of the Treasury a large staff would be necessary, and, as a consequence, the management of such a department would be very expensive.

Connected with the Imperial Government, it would, of necessity, be connected with the Governments of the Colonies to which colonists were sent; in fact, it would become a part of their political system.

To what extent this would be a benefit to your colonists, or otherwise, is a matter of opinion. My belief is that the less a colonisation scheme has to do with Governments and politics the better. For this reason—there is danger in the connection.

Suppose you have three or four hundred colonists settled in a district. A general election is coming on; these votes are worth bidding for. An unscrupulous candidate adopts repudiation. It is a very catching cry, and not uncommon just now. He tells the settlers that Government does not want their money, that they ought not to repay it. What complications would arise from such a condition of affairs, so easily encouraged and provoked by professional agitators. Why, such a contingency would, to use an

expression of my friend Mark Twain, knock all colonisation schemes based on Government loans "galley west" in no time.

Sir W. Fitzherbert gave an instance of repudiation at the Conference recently held at the House of Commons, which happened in New Zealand not long ago. The Government of that Colony advanced money to settlers who, when the time came for settlement, promptly, and with singular agreement, declined to pay; and the Government never saw any more of that money.

This is a very serious consideration.

Now, the money raised by public subscription would be managed on business principles, like that of any other large corporation, and would not be affected by political influences of a calamitous nature.

For these reasons it has been adopted in this paper in preference to raising money by Government loan.

This scheme—and to enable you to follow it more easily, a printed statement has been prepared and circulated—is to raise £500,000 capital with a 3 per cent. interest guaranteed from Government for four years, one half (*viz.*, £7,500 a year) being borne by the Imperial Government and the other half *pro rata*, by the Governments of the Colonies, according to the number of families sent to each Colony; or, in other words, by the amount of money spent in each Colony.

The unit or primary group of a Colony is fixed at one hundred families, and for the purposes of adaptation has been distributed as follows:—

300	families to	Canada.
400	" "	Australia.
100	" "	Tasmania.
100	" "	New Zealand.
100	" "	Cape of Good Hope.

Making a total of 1,000 families.

Each group would be a unit in itself. It would have its own management, farm, store, &c., providing the permanent central establishment of future expansion. (See first year, Capital account.)

The income (see Colony account) is derived from interest on capital balance, profits from farm and store, and from what are termed acceptance fees. For the suggestion of this item—an excellent one, in my opinion—I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Simmons. The Government subscription is used to pay a dividend of 3 per cent.

In the first year the scheme gives a credit balance of £6,066.

In the second year other groups amounting to 1,000 families are despatched from the United Kingdom, and each second group is affiliated or joined to one of the groups sent out the previous year. This saves expense of management, and strengthens the Colony. At the end of this year there is a cash credit of £1,251.

Repeat the process during the third year, and it works out a cash deficit in the Colony account of £1,709, but leaves a cash reserve of £44,658.

But in the fourth year the first group of settlers should begin repayment; say 10 per cent.—5 per cent. on capital account, and 5 per cent. interest on principal advanced—producing a sum of £14,600, of which one half could be applied to dividend, and the remainder added to reserve.

The fifth year a larger return might be expected from the first groups, and say 10 per cent. from the second groups, and the scheme will then be fairly established on business principles.

It will thus be seen that a capital of £500,000, assisted for four years by the small Governmental guarantee referred to, is capable of colonising 3,000 families (or say 15,000 souls), leaving a reserve in hand of £44,658. It will also be noticed that as, on account of this Governmental aid, the Company is enabled to forego the payment of interest by the colonists for the first three years of their new existence, the colonists do not really begin to contribute to income until the fourth year, and their full contribution is not reached until the sixth year.

In this connection, therefore, it is important to observe that the colonising power of the original capital is by no means exhausted with the settlement of 3,000 families. A reserve fund (as pointed out above) would remain, which with

- (a) The profits on the Company's farms and stores,
- (b) The interest on advances made to the colonists, and
- (c) The gradual repayment of the principal moneys,

would, after allowing for a fair dividend on the Company's capital (of, say, 4 per cent.) enable the Company to continue its operations indefinitely on a scale regulated each year by the amount of its available funds.

It is right to mention that this scheme is only a model. It has no claim to finality. Its duty is discharged if it simply draws attention to a possible working of, and probable results from, a Colonisation scheme. The calculations are, however, based on the experience gained from the experiment of the Canadian Colonists, and can therefore be relied upon.

Now it is important to observe that on entering the fourth year the scheme begins a new departure ; it becomes in reality a Trust and Loan Company. It is therefore instructive as regards this question to see what dividends the Trust, Loan, Mortgage, or Land Investment Companies established in our Colonies have declared during the past year.

In Canada we find as follows :—

British-American Land Company	5 per cent.
Hudson's Bay Company	7 " "

In Australasia :—

The Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company.....	15 " "
Australian Mortgage and Agency Company	9 " "
" " Land, and Finance	20 " "
" " New Shares	20 " "
" " Debenture Stock	4 " "
British and Australasian Trust and Loan Company	10 " "
Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria	9 " "
" " New Issue	9 " "
" " Five per Cent. Redeemable Shares	5 " "
National Mortgage and Agency Company, New Zealand	7 " "
New South Wales Mortgage, Loan, and Agency Company.....	7 " "
New Zealand Land Mortgage Company	8½ " "
Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company.....	10 " "
South Australian Company.....	13 " "
" " Land Mortgage and Agency Company.....	10½ " "

These figures prove conclusively that such investments, especially in the Australian Colonies, yield large returns.

Let us call such a scheme the Colonisation Trust and Loan Company, and it should be noted that it would in no way interfere with established interests. It would only deal with its own settlers, and thus could not meddle, clash, or compete with any of those similar companies to which I have just alluded. As a matter of fact it would eventually, after the settler had paid off his mortgage and interest, bring them fresh business.

Now what is the question to be faced ? It is not a question of unoccupied fertile lands in our Colonies on the one hand, and a redundant and increasing population at home on the other. The natural channel, the proper outlet by which these forces can be utilised and directed is emigration. Emigration is the economic law which solves this problem of supply and demand. But emigration moves slowly, and its operation is partial. Its movement is so gradual that it is powerless to arrest the decaying germs which have already

manifested themselves in our national life ; or to destroy the growth of socialism fed by starvation, want of work, and abandonment of hope. I do not mean that blatant, noisy yell of frothy demagogues, who feed and fatten on the misery of their fellow-creatures, but that socialistic tendency the existence of which in our midst is an undeniable fact, and which is all the more dangerous because it suffers in silence. As the able author of " Problems of a Great City " puts it, " discontent, the daughter of education, breeds resolve, and resolve revolution." Add to discontent that decay which in its withering influences leads to despair, and then, can we wonder at starving men and women turning, in their revenge, on the system under which they live, and striving, in their hate and passion, to rend and destroy it ?

Now I do not mean to say we are on the verge of revolution, neither do I imply that it is intended to send off shiploads of socialists to our Colonies ; but what I desire to emphasise is this —that the time has come for action ; action that will help the well-deserving and hard-working classes, whose present environment only permits existence on terms too intimate with starvation, and the darkness of whose future must, at no distant date, drive them into the ranks of socialism. Such action, saving them from either starvation or socialism, is good. Such action, changing their condition of life from decay into growth, must be good, and it needs but the encouragement of Government, the sympathetic legislation of our Colonies, and the support of the country, to put life and reality into this action by turning it into a sound and useful scheme of practical Colonisation.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATE OF EAST LONDON COLONY, MAY 31, 1886.

Names.	Acres broken.	House.	Stables.	Piggies.	Granary.	Oxen.	Cows.	Yearlings.	Calves.	Pigs.	No. Acres of Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Wagons.	Implements.	Sundries.	Total Value.	Remarks.	
1 CUMERS.....	23	Shanty	Sod	2	Log	2	1	...	3	30	180	15	3	4	1	1	1 harrow 1 plough	...	\$500	Has 6 children; is doing very well; and wishes his brother sent out.
2 CATTERMOLE.....	33	Frame	Log	2	Log	2	1	...	1	2	60	20	2	...	1	1	1 harrow 1 plough	...	\$570	6 children; doing well; and will be successful.
3 EMANUEL.....	20	Shanty	Log	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2 sleighs	3 horses	\$780	Freighting in Moosomin and keeping an hotel; 2 children.	
4 MITTEN	14	Log	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	8	100	5	3	2	...	1	sleigh plough	...	\$562	A Plasterer; paid working, and will succeed; has 5 children.
5 PLEURETT ...	15	Log	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	6	100	8	2	2	1	1	1 plough	...	\$360	Will succeed. Has 4 children.
6 ARNOLD	17	Log	burned	burned	...	2	1	...	1	...	20	9	5	3	...	...	1 plough	...	\$322	Has 4 children; but has been very unfortunate.
7 PAGE	20	Log	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	10	200	13	3	2	1	1	1 plough	22 turkeys	\$570	Has 6 children; hard working & contented. Will succeed.
8 YOUNG	33	Frame	Log	3	1	2	1 bull 1 cow	3	...	12	100	15	9	1	1	1 wagon 1 carriage 1 sleigh	1 mow 1 rake 1 plough	1 harrow 1 horse	\$1086	Very good; had money of his own; and will make a return next year.
9 BLOOM	21	Shanty	Log	...	Sod	1	1	...	...	3	10	14	3	3	1	1	1 plough	...	\$265	4 children; was sick when he left England; should not have been sent.
10 MACER*	6 1/2	Shanty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 plough	...	...	\$55	Blacksmith by trade; has left his homestead, and is working in the country.
11 GRAY	11	Frame	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	9	85	8	2	...	1	1	1 plough	...	\$242	Honest and contented; but wants energy and method.
12 SIMS	12	Log	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	5	4	2	1	1	plough harrow	...	\$190	Ditto
13 WYKES	22	Log	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2	...	1	1	1	1 plough	...	\$180	Is hard-working, and ought to have more to show for his work.
14 BLACK	14	Shanty	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	60	...	...	1	1	1	1 plough	8 turkeys	\$172	Was working in Moosomin; has character of honesty; want of previous knowledge cause same as Wykes.
15 BUDD	12 1/2	Shanty	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	\$115	Has lost heart and wants to go home.
16 WHITE	10 1/2	Shanty	burned	burned	burned	2	...	...	...	...	8	20	10	...	1	1	1 plough	...	\$303	Set up a business in Winnipeg.
17 BURKE*	4	Shanty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Idle and has done nothing; is a good painter, but too lazy to follow his trade.
18 EDMUNDS ...	10	Shanty	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$30	Deserted.
19 MALLER*	8	Shanty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Succeeded.

Partly successful.

Failed.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

COLONISATION SCHEME.

Of 3,000 Families in 3 Years, on a Capital of £500,000.

First Year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
	£		£
To Capital paid up	500,000	By 1,000 Families:—	
„ 1,000 Acceptance Fees, of		Canada, 300 at....£137 10s.	
£3 each	3,000	Australia, 400	150
		New Zealand, 100..	150
		Tasmania, 100	150
		Cape Colony, 100..	150
			146,250
		„ 10 Farms (1 for each	
		Group of 100 Families)	
		at £800 each £8,000	
		„ 10 Stores at £2,000	20,000
		„ *Management and	
		Ex of above..	5,200
			31,200
		Balance	325,550
	<u>£503,000</u>		<u>£503,000</u>

* General Manager for each Group at £200	£2,000
Allowance for School Teacher and Assistant, £120	1,200
Maintenance, 2 men and 1 boy, £100	1,000
Store and bookkeeper, £100	1,000
	<u>£5,200</u>

N.B.—Only the General Manager's salary proposed to be borne from Company's funds after first year.

COLONY ACCOUNT.

	£		£
To Interest on Capital Balance—		By Expenses—	
£325,550 at 3 per cent.	9,766	Central Management	5,000
„ Profits of Farms and Stores—		3 per cent. dividend	15,000
Farms at 5 per cent. £300		„ Balance carried forward to	
Stores „ „ 1,000		Capital Account.....	6,066
	1,300		
Governmental Grant.....	15,000		
	<u>£26,066</u>		<u>£26,066</u>

Second Year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£		£
To Balances from first year—		By 1,000 Families.....	146,250
Capital Cr. £325,550			
Colony Cr. 6,066	331,616	„ Balance	188,366
„ 1,000 Acceptance Fees	3,000		
	<u>£334,616</u>		<u>£334,616</u>

COLONY ACCOUNT.

£	£
To Interest on Capital Balance	By Management—
£188,366 at 3 per cent. ... 5,651	Colonial..... £2,000
„ Profits on Farms and Stores—	Central 5,000
Farms at 10 per cent. £600	„ 3 per cent. dividend 15,000
Stores at 10 per cent. 2,600	„ Balance, carried on to
„ Governmental Grant..... 15,000	Capital Account 1,251
<u>£23,251</u>	<u>£23,251</u>

Third Year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

£	£
To Balances from second year—	By 1,000 Families 146,250
Capital Credit .. £188,366	
Colony Credit .. 1,251	„ Balance..... 46,367
„ 1,000 Acceptance Fees 3,000	
<u>£192,617</u>	<u>£162,617</u>

COLONY ACCOUNT.

£	£
To Interest on Capital Balance	By Management:—
£46,367 at 3 per cent. 1,391	Colonial..... £2,000
„ Profit on Farms and Stores:	Central 5,000
Farms at 15 per cent. £900	„ 3 per cent. Dividend..... 15,000
Stores at 15 per cent. 3,900	
„ Governmental Grant..... 15,000	
„ Balance Dr. 1,709	
<u>£22,000</u>	<u>£22,000</u>

Cash Balance in hand end of third year, £44,658.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. W. A. BURDETT-COUTTS, M.P., in opening the discussion, said: I have only a few words to say in reference to the very admirable paper which we have just heard. I should like, in the first place, to bear my testimony to the practical knowledge of the author of the subject with which he has dealt so ably. I know that he has watched very closely the course of colonisation, and the daily history and work of the colonists of whom he has been speaking in Canada, and therefore I hold that, whatever we may think of his project, we may rely upon his facts and his premises. It seems to me, however, that the one central object to be aimed at, if this scheme of colonisation is to be carried out by means of capital subscribed by the public—and I may say, in passing, that I quite agree with Sir Francis de Winton that it would be better to keep it as free as possible from Government interference—is to obtain definite security—that is, as nearly an absolute security as you can have in any speculation for the capital invested. Unless we could offer a really reliable security it would be utterly useless to expect people here to subscribe to any scheme of this sort. I ought to say that my claim to speak on this subject is derived almost entirely from the fact that I have been chairman of the committee on this London colonisation scheme, of which the lecturer has given you an account. Now, I do not pretend to speak with regard to the details of the security to be provided, but I wish to point out that it is not such a hopeless thing as it appears to be, because the substance or material of the security exists, however difficult it may be to hypothecate it beforehand. Take Canada, for instance (though there may be other Colonies which would better illustrate what I am going to say), and I believe that the wealth which has been accumulated by the efforts of the colonists—who have emigrated to the country during the same time—is probably ten times more than sufficient to repay the principal and interest upon such advances as are here proposed. Now the question is, that growth of wealth having become at the end of a given period a definite and ascertainable fact, which nobody can controvert, how at the beginning of the period can we ear-mark, so to speak, the wealth which will be acquired by future colonists so as to turn it into a security upon the faith of which capitalists will invest their money? I have put it in that way in order to explain what I myself believe, that it is not in any way impossible to calculate upon

this security being forthcoming, seeing that at the end of any given period so much more than the required sum is found to have been earned by colonists who started under much less advantageous circumstances than those to be created by a scheme of this sort. You may take any period you like in the history of Canada, and you will find that this is the case. Now, can we devise some means at the beginning of a period of colonisation of relying upon the wealth to be created as a practical security for the investment of capital? I did not hear all the paper, and I am not sure whether Sir Francis brought out the fact that, in Canada at least, this necessity of getting a real security for capital invested has been recognised by the Government. Previous to 1884 there was no possibility of securing a loan upon a settler's land in Canada. If I wanted to send out a settler, and gave him £100 to start with, it was impossible for me under the Canadian law to have a mortgage upon the 150 acres of land which the Government would give him, and, recognising the difficulty which this system created, the Canadian Government passed a law—and I am not sure whether we are not indebted to Lord Lorne for it—enabling a loan of not more than £100 to be secured by mortgage upon this free grant of land. I mention that as an instance of the progress that is being made in the recognition of the absolute necessity of providing some security for capital advanced at home to settlers going to the Colonies. It was by means of this law that the money which we advanced to these colonists has been secured upon their land. The difficulty was that we did not advance quite enough, and that there was a margin over what we did advance on mortgage which it was not possible to secure, and for which we have no security except in the increased value of the land due to the operations of the colonists. And here it seems to me that we have the true security for capital invested in this manner in an organisation which will ensure the cultivation of the land to the best advantage, such as that supplied by the central farms suggested in the paper. No doubt you will have, as we had, deserters, and people who fail owing to physical unfitness or other causes, but the general improvement in the value of the land will be a sufficient security for the capital invested. I am quite willing to admit that it is a very large and difficult subject, but at the same time I think we shall all agree with the closing words of this paper, that it is a subject which we ought not to approach in too niggardly a spirit. I started by saying that no attempt to obtain capital generally from this country would be successful unless the security was a good one. I

start with that as a business basis. It is necessary—there is no question about that—but at the same time we should not be unwilling to make every effort to find some way out of the state of things so admirably described in the closing words of the paper. We have enormous tracts of land there, and a population which we cannot support here, and it is almost impossible to conceive that no means can be devised whereby these two conditions may not be dealt with so as to promote the general benefit of the Empire. One difficulty which strikes me in connection with these central farms is that the scheme is of too paternal a character. Some of us may think that, whereas our Colonies have been built up into their present splendid condition of strength by the individual effort of individual emigrants collecting together and forming their own Governments, we may safely trust in the future to the same process of colonisation; and I confess that that is rather an attractive theory, but the question is, does it suit the necessities of the case at home? Are we, by leaving things as they are in this respect, doing our best to find some solution of this terrible problem of over-population? I believe with Sir Francis de Winton that the time has come for us to ignore, or at least not to be turned aside from our real purpose by this fad, so to speak, of leaving everything to individual energy. I place supreme value upon individual energy and absolute self-reliance. I do not want to cramp or confine it for a moment; and I think I rightly describe the proposal which Sir Francis has made of these central farms when I say that, instead of restraining individual energy, they will afford facilities to enormous numbers of people to display their energy, and to add to the wealth of the Colonies; and in removing themselves from this country, where they cannot possibly be of use to themselves or to the nation, will not only have that opportunity for themselves, but will minister to the general welfare of the Empire. I am sorry, my lord, that I have not been able to make a more practical address. It is a subject in which I am greatly interested, but, by the very nature of it, it is difficult for anyone casually called upon to criticise a paper so admirable as this is in its knowledge of every practical detail of the subject, and so, in conclusion, I will only express the pleasure I feel at having had the privilege of being present at this most important gathering.

Mr. PEACOCK EDWARDS (representative of Lady Gordon Cathcart): I may mention that I carried out practically the first Scotch colonisation scheme that has been attempted in the great North-West territories of Canada. My experience has related to a class of people

who have engaged a good deal of public attention, and who have been the subjects of special legislation—I mean the crofters. At an early stage Lady Cathcart, whom I represent, turned her attention to the congested condition of the population of the Highlands, and to the best means of relieving the pressure. The Dominion Act of Canada, which I believe Lord Lorne had a great deal to do in promoting, was very wisely conceived, and it enabled any person or society to contribute £100 to any one family settling on Government free homesteads, the money to rank as a mortgage upon the homestead. Now I quite agree with the observations of Mr. Burdett-Coutts to the effect that any scheme of this sort must be based upon sound commercial principles. I do not believe it is possible to rear up a great population by charity; they must be taught to do for themselves, with such assistance by way of loans as may be well secured. I cannot yet say, from my experience of this scheme of colonisation in Canada, that it has been a perfect success, as it is still in the experimental stage, but I can say that it affords greater security for money advanced than do one-half of the companies established in this country for other purposes, whilst it also does good to a large and suffering class, and I have no doubt of its ultimate success. The system which we carried out was this. These poor crofters had very little means of their own, and, though they were industrious and accustomed to a life very similar to that which is led in Canada, and certainly to a soil very inferior to what there is in the North-West, yet they were not versed in the ways of business, and so, instead of sending them out on their own responsibility, we placed funds in the hands of responsible agents with which to purchase cattle, seed, and so on. The first ten families we sent out in 1883 certainly achieved a success. I believe that the present value of their stock, and crop, and implements is at least four times the amount of the money advanced, and the last information I had concerning them was that a negotiation was going on for having their mortgages taken over as good securities by some of the local investment companies. I have no hesitation in saying that the pioneers sent out in 1883 have been a perfect success, and that they will completely repay the sum advanced to them. A second lot was sent out in the following year, but in the meantime—in the autumn of 1883—I visited the first contingent to satisfy myself that the country was well adapted for this class of people, and I was very much impressed with the signal success they had achieved, even in six months. The number of families despatched in 1884 was 46. Speaking from memory, there

is now actual stock, belonging to these 1884 settlers, in the shape of cattle [and horses, implements, and buildings, to the average amount of £150 per homestead, whilst there are over 30 acres as the average under tillage. Altogether, I believe the value of each homestead and the effects thereon is very nearly double the amount advanced in the case of the 1884 settlers, and four times in the case of the settlers of 1883. No repayment has yet been made, and it is not required, because we thought that if we compelled them to repay within three years it would be necessary for them to sell their cattle, which were of the utmost value to them, and which they should retain, so as to increase their herds. We therefore give them three or four years' grace, and then allow them to repay by annual instalments. That is the state of affairs at the present moment, and I believe the undertaking will be a success from a financial point of view. I speak, however, of a class peculiarly well adapted for Canada ; but I know a little also of the East Londoners. I had the privilege of being associated with Mr. Burdett-Coutts and others in trying an experiment with East Londoners, and I must confess that, owing to their mode of life, their habit of living together in large numbers, and their attachment to the beer-shop, [and other social enjoyments, as they consider them, I was afraid that they would turn out failures. At all events, the experiment was tried, and it is apparent from the statistics which have been furnished that, although they have not as yet been so successful as their Scottish neighbours, in a year or two they will be equally prosperous. Placed under healthy conditions—beneath a bright sun and a blue sky—in the course of years they forget the associations even of the East of London, and they and their children will become prosperous and happy. I will not detain you further, except to remark that I take the deepest interest in the question of colonisation, and that I believe a scheme for carrying it out may be devised which shall be, financially and practically speaking, at least as safe as the great majority of schemes that are launched in this country with a view to profit.

MR. ARNOLD HENRY WHITE: I really do not feel competent to say anything concerning South African experiments, because there is an old proverb, "Let not him that putteth on his armour boast himself as he that taketh it off." If after three or four years the crofters and the East Londoners have not begun to repay, it must be clear to everybody here that I cannot have much to say regarding South African repayments ; although I may say that I shall be extremely disappointed if on the first of next month everybody does

not begin to pay. There were some remarks which fell from Sir Francis de Winton of extreme interest to me, as affording corroboration of much of the experience I have had during my last two visits to South Africa. One was the competition of the Hindoo. It was only in the year 1880 that the Hindoo became a serious competitor; and now one-fourth of the bread eaten in England is produced by the Hindoo, who earns in the cultivation of wheat 4½d. a day, as compared with the three or four dollars received by the British working man in some parts of the world. It seems clear to me that, if colonisation is to be a success, you must depend upon something else than foodstuffs. We are told that pigs are the panacea; but, looking through the very interesting appendices to the paper, I find, on working it out, that there are amongst eighteen out of nineteen families only 8½ pigs per family, and I fail to see how they can live upon them. They also have, on an average, something like 16½ acres of land, but in South Africa our colonists have practically placed the whole of their allotments of 40 acres apiece under cultivation. Then they have had a great deal more supplied them than the East Londoners and the crofters, and for this reason, that it seems to me very much better to anticipate that success which a man can only arrive at after four or five years' hard work at the best period of his life, and expect him to begin repaying at once, than to let him drag on trying to buy a plough or to scrape together enough to get a yoke of oxen. The only road to success is to supply the settler with what is requisite at the commencement, and insist upon repayment or inexorable eviction if he will not pay. And this leads me to a subject which I have not heard alluded to to-night, and to which I never do hear any reference made, easy as it is to string together generalities concerning it. I refer to the moral element of colonisation. I do not believe there is anything so important as the moral element—not capital, not management, not climate, not soil—which should exist in the colonists to be sent out. If you have the right sort of spirit and the right sort of *esprit de corps* running through all, difficulties will be made lighter, and you will succeed; but if there is smouldering amongst your colonists the fire of religious jealousy between sect and sect, and faith and faith, or if from any cause your people do not pull harmoniously together, there you have more than in anything else the raw material of failure. Well, we intend in the next Colony sent out this year, either to make them all Protestants, or all Jews, or all Kafirs, or all Roman Catholics. They shall all be of one faith; for where that is not the case the love of prose-

lytising is so great, no matter which is the correct faith—that I will not undertake to say on this occasion—and the agonising desire to convert one from the other is so intense as to form a very serious barrier to complete success. Some remarks have also been made upon markets. I think that the noble lord will admit that England became a great nation, and that our great Colonies were independent, when there were no markets ; and I believe that the present terribly high standard of comfort which prevails here, and which perhaps as much as any other one element is the cause of the distress in our great cities, is also too prevalent over the water. The most that I hold out to colonists is that by hard work they shall be able to maintain themselves, not that they will be able to make a great fortune. Looking at the widely different standard of comfort which obtains amongst the German, French, Danish, and Scandinavian peasants, it must be apparent that we are handicapped as a nation by the feeling which makes a man when he goes to the Colonies, expect to have pickles, when he ought to be contented for a time with mealies. I know that many poor gentlemen who are obliged to emigrate for their pocket's sake are obliged to endure hardships which many among the working classes are unwilling to confront ; and, therefore, if any scheme of colonisation is to prosper, we in England must insist, as far as we can, upon people undertaking the experiment in a cheerful, hearty spirit, and on their undertaking, if need be, to go without some of the luxuries to which they have been accustomed. A case is known of Australian emigrants landing at Cape Town and buying up all the green peas at 2s. 6d. a pound, and all the fresh butter at 8s. 6d. a pound, while the first-class passengers have had to go without because nothing was left for them to purchase. This high standard of comfort is a very dangerous thing for this country. The foundation of our Colonial Empire was formed when there were no markets. The settlers in Virginia, in Newfoundland, and other parts of the world, had none ; they simply ate what they grew, and that is what it will have again to come to. Well, as the Hindoo is competing with us in the staple commodity of the Colonies in the East, foodstuffs should be supplemented by something which the Hindoo cannot interfere with, and that something I think we shall find in tobacco. The great tobacco fields are gradually dying out, and there is plenty of room for the encouragement of the growth of the weed. It is a commodity which finds its way almost everywhere, and if it be true, as Bismarck says, that all great men smoke, it is well to look ahead and see if we cannot meet the demand for a commodity which will continue

to be required, more especially as the growth of the existing tobacco fields is on the wane. But this question of colonisation is only a small matter compared with the great social problem which is occupying the thoughts of every thinking man and woman; and if we look upon colonisation as providing a solution of that problem, it seems to me that we should greatly err; for if you take away nineteen families from the East End, it is clear you will make nineteen holes for nineteen indigent foreigners to fill up. It is a very noble thing to send poor people to places where they may better their condition, but these East End families are really not fit to go to the Colonies. Speaking for myself, I believe that a man who has smelt gas for more than six months is perfectly useless as a colonist. There are, however, a large number of men coming into our towns and cities whom we ought to intercept, and send out with their wives and families—I mean the agricultural labourers of this country. I do not believe in colonising bachelors—emigration is good enough for them; but if we could concentrate our whole effort upon securing this influx of agricultural labourers, we should at once come to the root of the social problem which is perplexing England to-day; for, in the first place, we should not leave a gap to be filled up by pauper foreigners from Roumania, Poland, and Russia; and next, we should counteract the attraction exercised by great cities upon rural populations, who believe that our streets are paved with gold, until they learn what a dreadful mistake they have made. I therefore hope that Parliament will bear in mind, when considering schemes of colonisation, the absurdity of encouraging the pauper foreigner to plant himself in London in the place of those dwellers in East London transplanted to scenes for which they are totally unfitted. It is also of extreme importance to remember that in the Colonies there are as many differences of climate as there are varieties of ploughs or cattle—differences not only between Colony and Colony, but in almost every hundred miles of country; so that it is impossible to draw up a *pro formâ* scheme—no matter by whom it may be attempted—until you know first the place to which the people are to go, and, secondly, who are the people going. If the House of Commons could secure a thoroughly good scheme, a certain amount of money might be voted; but to begin with a *pro formâ* scheme applicable to an unnamed Colony, and any distance, is absolutely impracticable. As an evidence of that, let me point out that though it is estimated that it will cost £137 10s. to start a family in Canada, that Colony is 3,000 miles across, and I want to know what part of Canada is

referred to. As regards passage money, it is as cheap to go to the Cape of Good Hope as to any point of Canada west of Regina. Therefore, we must define very accurately what we mean when we talk about a scheme of colonisation. I most heartily agree with Sir Francis as to the necessity of looking at colonisation from a business point of view. Philanthropists very often have first-rate hearts, but fourth-rate heads; and until we can combine philanthropy with commercial acumen, and pay three per cent., I believe all our schemes will absolutely fail.

MR. JOHN FORREST, C.M.G. (Western Australia): Let me hasten to join with those gentlemen who have already spoken in thanking Sir Francis de Winton for his paper. It must be quite clear to us all that he has given a great deal of attention to this important subject, and I must confess that I do not feel in a position to criticise or to add very much to what he has already told us, because I fear that I have not given that attention to the subject which would enable me to do so. I have, however, come to this conclusion, that the time has arrived when colonisation should be an institution in this country, and that the different Colonies of the Empire should join with the Mother Country in founding a department in the State for carrying out this object. Our desire should be to people our possessions with our own countrymen, and, as we are fortunate enough to hold a great portion of the temperate zones of the world, it is the height of folly to continue crowding up the old Mother Country while we have so many new lands only waiting to be peopled to become highly prosperous. Up to the present time, no doubt, this question has not pressed itself to any great extent upon the Government or the people of this country, and it is only during the last quarter of a century, or even within the last few years—that, owing to the absence of wars, the absence of disease, and the advancement of science, the population of these islands has enormously increased—far-seeing men have discovered that if this ratio of increase is continued there will not be room for all. We in the Colonies are, of course, very anxious to people them with our own countrymen, and to see our vast territory—at present almost unoccupied—converted from its natural state, and become the home of millions of our race. In Western Australia, the Colony which I represent, we have a million square miles of territory peopled by only 40,000 persons. What a great opening there is, therefore, even in this one Colony. But the subject before us is, however, not emigration, but colonisation, and I think Sir Francis has given a very good definition of what he means by

colonisation when he says it is "the removal of families out of this country, where they are living from hand to mouth, and that often on starvation allowance, to one of our Colonies, where, with the aid of grants of land and advances sufficient to enable them to cultivate and improve that land, their condition of life is changed, and they not only become consumers, but producers also." The sending out of families, as has already been done by several philanthropists, appears to have worked fairly well. At the same time, it seems to me to be a work which cannot be expected to be carried out by them alone, but must be promoted either by Government loans or by public subscriptions. There seems to be some difficulty in relying entirely upon the latter method, because, even were the scheme successful, it would resolve itself into a company worked with the intention of making a profit, whereas I understand Sir Francis de Winton's proposal to be made with the idea of securing a reasonable interest on capital invested, but not of making any considerable profit. For my own part, I believe that if we are to succeed in any great degree in colonisation it will have to be done by the Government of this country in conjunction with the Colonial Governments, and although I am prepared to admit that there are political difficulties to be met with, as in most other matters, I do not think they are such as to prevent us facing them. I am altogether of the opinion of Mr. White, that it is unwise to choose people from the East End of London to at once place on farms, a work in which they have had no previous experience. We should try in the first instance, at any rate, to secure emigrants from the rural districts of England. I was surprised to learn that those from the East End were able, in three years, to make anything like a profit out of the land on which they settled, and all I can say is that the land must have been extremely fertile, or that they must have been a superior class of men. I would not myself advocate the placing of inexperienced men upon land, as farming, like everything else, requires some previous training. I think we owe our thanks to Sir Francis de Winton for his excellent paper, and I believe that if men like him give their services to the scheme of colonisation some practical result must follow. At the same time, I think it is a work which should be undertaken by the Government of this country in concert with the Governments of the dependencies of the Empire.

Mr. WALTER PEACH (Natal): I will refer only to two points in the paper. The first is that any scheme of colonisation should be judged by the financial results obtained by the trust, loan, mortgage, or land investment companies which have been quoted in the

paper, these companies having been formed for a totally different purpose from that which Sir Francis has in his mind. The other objection which I take—and I hope Sir Francis will not misunderstand me in saying so—is that he refers only to the agricultural class, whereas the great difficulty in this country is with the artisan class. But surely, after such exhibitions as we had last year in London, and with the information everyone now possesses as to what has been done by the colonists at large, we are not to confess that we do not understand colonisation? I think that we have proved ourselves past masters in the art. As a nation, we have gone through the alphabet, and, as a people, know it pretty thoroughly, and the reason for the many attempts at colonisation in recent years is, I fear, that we are trying to deal with a class not characterised by that which was at the foundation of earlier efforts—self-reliance. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that as soon as we say to those whom it is desired to emigrate, “Come along; we will pay your passage for you, build you a house, find you a plough which you do not know how to use, and give you a cow which you do not know how to milk,” and a lot of things of that sort—we are embarking on a scheme which must be doomed to failure. I have had the privilege, and I am very thankful for it, of assisting out from this country to Natal between 4,000 and 5,000 of my fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, and also of sending out a community to form a special settlement in the Colony. Special settlements are the subjects to which Sir Francis de Winton has directed most of his remarks, and it must be confessed that the account we have heard of them to-night confirms previous experience, that these settlements have been only partially successful. My friend, Mr. Arnold White, hopes on July 1 to hear that all whom he sent out to the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony will be able to fulfil their engagements; but I am afraid there is disappointment in store for him, though I trust he will not be too much cast down by it, because it is very difficult indeed to find men thoroughly suitable for removal from one country to another, where entirely different climatic conditions prevail, who shall all prove to be self-reliant and able to conduct their affairs to success by the short experience gained in one or two years. I have considered the subject a great deal, and I do not think that, even if the Imperial Government gave the guarantee for the limited period suggested by Sir Francis, the public would subscribe £500,000 to start the scheme. I remember the Marquis of Salisbury, when replying to a deputation some time ago, remarking that it was not a question of money

which would stop the House of Commons in case a really practical working scheme was found, and that gave one great encouragement ; but it will not be possible to frame any scheme for sending out men to now unoccupied lands, who shall maintain themselves and return within three or four years anything whatever in respect to their first outfit. Lord Brabazon (now the Earl of Meath) some time ago said, as quoted by *The Pall Mall Gazette* ;—" There are two things which, in proposing colonisation, it was not intended to do. One was that it was not intended that the emigrants who should be sent out should compete with those who form the labouring classes in the Colony, or with those who supply the towns with market and farm produce." Now, I mean to say that unless you send new communities who have a little money into the neighbourhood of those who have more, and would be employers of labour and purchasers of produce, it is impossible for them by trading only among themselves to do anything else than become poorer and poorer. Suggestions which I have put forward to my own Government are on the following basis : In the changed conditions of our Colonial Empire, and seeing that the colonists will not continue to spend millions of money for immigrants' passages, as they did a few years ago, the first step to be taken by the Colonial Governments before asking the Imperial Government to join hands in the work of colonisation is to take the responsibility of choosing the localities suitable for small farms, both as regards the quality of the land and the produce for which there will be a demand in the neighbourhood. Then I would have the Imperial and Colonial Governments join in defraying the cost of passages and of farm implements (to be lent only), also towards the cost of draught cattle, a few fowls, pigs, and things of that sort, and that the refunding of the amount thus expended should be secured, not by a mortgage on the man's holding, but by the insertion of a clause in his title deed to the effect that the latter would only be available as against the Government by the fulfilment of certain conditions, such as a beneficial occupation of the land, and a return, at such periods as may be fixed, of the whole amount advanced. My experience tells me that the more you give people the greater is their demand. This, of course, is not true of all, but you will have so many applicants under a scheme which contemplates the expenditure of £137 10s. on each family, that it will pass the wit of man always to sift the wheat from the chaff. If you want to have men who will live by and on their land, you must have very determined and self-reliant men—none others will succeed. And

however we may try to put a weak man into a position which should be held by a strong one, we shall fail in the end. My great anxiety is to see a large exodus from this country of the right class of people—those who will help to build up the Colonies. I do not believe in this bugbear of separating the word emigration from colonisation; it is only a fancy—there is nothing in it. The paper to which we have listened this evening is another step on the road to the realisation of a perfect scheme of colonisation; and I hope the day is not far distant when we shall see the Imperial and Colonial Governments uniting to benefit both this country and her dependencies, by aiding the people who are the children of both.

MR. RICHMOND HENTY (Victoria): I feel that I owe you some apology for trespassing upon your time at all, as I hold no official position whatever, but am simply a private individual, a native of Victoria, where I have lived over forty-six years, and it is entirely on this ground that I presume to make a few remarks on the paper before us. In the old days, before even the discovery of gold, I have seen shipload after shipload of emigrants landed in Victoria; but at that time it was not so essential to consider the type of persons that was wanted, because any kind of labour was in great demand. The question of colonisation, as dealt with to-night, seems to me to be more of a commercial undertaking, and if so, and it is sufficiently good to be submitted to the people of this country as a paying speculation, why invoke the aid of the Imperial Government? A great deal has been said about Canada and South Africa, but very little indeed about the great country from which I come—Australia. I suppose, to judge by the quotations of dividends of financial land companies there, that Australia may be left to take care of itself, but I maintain that, if you ask the Imperial Government for money to settle people in Canada or South Africa, Australia must have its share as well. Notwithstanding the immense loss of life from shipwreck round your coasts, together with the ordinary death rate, which, as compared with other European nations, is happily low, and also the great present emigration, you have a vast and increasing surplus population, for whom you are making no adequate provision whatever. In fact—to use an expression applied to a sheep run when too many cattle or sheep are kept on it—"You are overstocked." In this case many die, many are brought to starvation point, and all are deteriorated; and so, in this sense, you are overstocked with people. Many die of want, notwithstanding that vast quantities of

foreign food are bought; and vast numbers are deteriorated. You will have to rid yourselves of this surplus by sending them forth to cultivate the vacant lands and develop the riches now lying dormant in those vast areas you possess across the rolling seas. Unless you can devise some comprehensive scheme for reducing the population of this country, still further demands will be made upon your charity. At present you have to support many hundreds of thousands out of your own pockets (which may be almost said to be money sunk), and though to do so is noble, and shows the grand nature of the British heart, is it wise to be content with this condition of things? Does not charity—often indiscriminate—lead to the pauperising of your population, and tend to weaken that spirit of independence which is usually considered to animate the heart of every Englishman? From the moment a man is driven to ask the aid of charity he is degraded—he suffers a loss of self-respect—and in time he comes to look upon charity as his right, and when it is not granted to him he goes away with a muttered curse, is discontented, and becomes the ready tool of the blatant demagogue, always at hand to lead ignorant, sullen men into rioting, rebellion, revolution. Therefore, emigration is a necessity for England; but it is also an advantage to her, because, by enabling these people to become producers they become consumers as well, and exporters, too, of raw material which you in England need for your manufactures; and thus they lend indirect assistance in supporting the hundreds of thousands of hard-working, earnest men and women who are employed in these manufactories, thus benefiting not only themselves, but the Mother Country also, whilst they help to form markets for your manufactured articles. But, again, it is your duty to promote emigration and colonisation for another reason. It appears to me that this old country has been chosen to be the Mother of Nations. Why have you been permitted to acquire your vast dependencies unless it is that you are to work out a great destiny which a Higher Power has formed for you? I therefore think that it is your bounden duty to promote emigration in every possible way. Although the scheme propounded by Sir Francis de Winton may be good, it yet, like others which have been proposed, falls very far short indeed in meeting the difficulty of providing homes and employment for your surplus population. You will, perhaps, turn round and ask, “Are we to send, or will our Colonies take, all our surplus people?” Certainly not; for, although there is room for all, yet there are objectionable classes. There are three main classes which represent the surplus I am

speaking of. First, the halt, the maimed, the blind, the lunatic—common, alas! to all countries, and who are fit subjects for your pity and charity; second, the loafing class which will not work—these you must deal with as you can; third, there are immense numbers of men and women, lads and lasses, who would work if you could find it for them. These are the people to emigrate, and to whom you should turn your attention. They cannot go themselves—they have not the means. Individual effort can only slightly diminish the overplus; therefore I say let it be the duty of the State to carry out a comprehensive scheme of emigration and colonisation. You have your different boards for different departments of Government: why not appoint a Board of Emigration, presided over by a Minister of Emigration, who shall have a seat in the Cabinet, supplied with a yearly grant of money from the public exchequer, and thus provide machinery and funds to emigrate your surplus working population to countries over which the glorious British flag—that emblem of power, and freedom, and success—so proudly waves? In Australia two millions of square miles are already under the control of local parliaments, but there are a million of square miles left with which you can deal. You need not rush the people into one or two parts, but filtrate them into various openings. Establish depôts, under the control of proper officers, and place the people out from these depôts at reasonable wages, and I venture to say that under such a system, properly carried out, the problem of how to find profitable employment and food for your surplus population would be speedily solved. There is very much more to say on a subject like this, but time will not permit. Above all, emigrate your people to countries under your own flag, there to become not only prosperous themselves, but also to become a source of power to the Mother Land in years to come.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Like all the previous speakers, I claim to feel the deepest possible interest in this great question. For many years I have given much thought to it, and more than once have propounded rather large schemes in connection with it. I think we are very much indebted to Sir Francis de Winton for the very masterly paper he has given us, and for the thoughtful way in which he has drawn up a very definite scheme of practical colonisation. I do not think myself that it is absolutely necessary that anyone discussing his paper should approve entirely of all the details of it, but at the same time I think his scheme is like many others which have been proposed, of very great importance, and one that would

be highly beneficial if it could only be applied. At the same time, I must confess that I go far beyond it myself, and my own views are very much those of the last speaker—that this great question can only be dealt with in a national way and out of national funds. Sir Francis de Winton has said that the great question of finance enters largely into his scheme, and he divides it into two classes—Government loan or public subscription. Now, I do not quite agree with that, because I am one of those who, in the course of a long life, have come to the conclusion that we are too apt in this country, when a practical scheme is propounded, to endeavour to find out how we can make use of it without any possible pecuniary loss, and indeed to secure a very fair profit from it. That is important, no doubt, but it is not by any means the whole question. I am very much surprised indeed that no allusion has been made in the paper to the great scheme of colonisation—with which, by the by, I was practically acquainted—that of New Zealand. Fifty years ago New Zealand was colonised absolutely on practical principles by a public company of which I was a shareholder, the capital being, I think, £800,000, and, though the company did not eventually pay, it colonised New Zealand. It is a very important thing to remember that even though this undertaking may not have been profitable for the shareholders in it, yet this country got the benefit of what is now one of the most progressive Colonies of which we are possessed. Under this scheme, for every acre of land sold a proportion of the money was to be expended in taking labour to the Colony; whilst another element was that colonists were induced to take with them capital as well as labour—and those who went out were not taken from the towns at all, but were got from all parts of rural England, agents being employed to go round the various districts and induce eligible agricultural labourers to emigrate. In that way Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Canterbury—I particularly allude to the last-mentioned, because I myself sent out 2,000 of the first emigrants to Canterbury under the Canterbury Association, an offshoot of the New Zealand Company—were successfully planted, and, in spite of individual instances of failure, there can be no doubt that the great majority of them have met with success. I therefore look upon New Zealand as a most remarkable instance of success in colonisation—and that, too, fifty years ago, when much less was known of what is meant by it than is the case to-day. I think it desirable that we should not altogether forget what has been done by those who have gone before, and who have been successful in their efforts, or who, at all events at that period, must

have had practical ideas about colonisation. It would be quite unnecessary to discuss this matter further, and I am very much pleased indeed to have the opportunity of thanking Sir Francis de Winton, on the part of the Royal Colonial Institute, for his very excellent paper; and most particularly do I thank him for having shown so clearly and conclusively the difference between emigration and colonisation—because the latter word is much more suited to express a comprehensive national system of transplantation than the former.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.): I beg to second the vote of thanks just proposed. I think in all discussions of this sort we are apt to dip into too many subjects, and so I will confine the few remarks I have to make at this late hour to one point only. Much as we may wish for a general Government-supported scheme, that scheme must proceed upon the experience probably of individuals or of companies who have gone before; and it certainly may be maintained with confidence, in reference to Canada, that there are very good hopes of the planting of carefully selected colonists paying very fairly well. New Zealand has been cited as the scene of a great planting experiment, carried out many years ago, which has not paid particularly well, except in general results independent of financial results to original shareholders; but the scheme helped to develop a great country, very loyal, and firmly allied to us in case of war. In reference to the Canadian North-West, of which Sir Francis' paper treats, only three weeks ago I got a letter from a man whom I sent out to Canada in 1884. He says that he only put his plough into the land in June, 1884, and at the time of writing, two months since, he had 63 acres under cultivation and 36 head of stock; and so fully persuaded is he of the advantage to be gained by moving—he was a small cottier in the Western Hebrides—that he says he will try and induce all his family and his relations to come out. He ends by saying that the Lieutenant-Governor had just been along that way, and that it was his pleasure to make him a J.P. and a magistrate for the district. That man only three years ago had really nothing more than a pea-jacket and a pair of continuations, and now he is a landed proprietor, a magistrate, and a J.P. I only gave him £115 to start with. At that time he was a bachelor, and I said, "You must find some lady to go with you, and I am afraid you will have to start in about ten days." "There will be no difficulty about that," he replied; and in ten days they were married and started on their journey, and, as we now know,

the results have proved most satisfactory. With regard to the observations of Mr. Walter Peace in reference to the mention made in the paper of trust and loan companies, I do not think Sir Francis de Winton wished to argue for a moment that his scheme was on all fours with those undertakings, but that he simply referred to them to show that the security which they enjoyed might also be extended to those who made advances on land. There has been no plan of campaign inaugurated against the trust and loan and mortgage companies of the United States and Canada, heavy as the rent to be paid on them often is, and the security for money advanced on landed property has not been impaired. I am glad to hear Mr. Peace approves of the policy of a government withholding the patent for lands occupied by settlers under a system of advances in money made to them for settling and stocking purposes until such advances are paid. This is practically the plan adopted in Canada—that a man should not have a right to his land until the advances based on the land allocated to him have been repaid. I now have great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Sir Francis de Winton for his very able paper.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.: The resolution I have the honour to propose will, I am full sure, receive your heartiest acceptance. It is that we tender a hearty vote of thanks to our chairman. It is of the greatest advantage to the Royal Colonial Institute, and to the important subjects treated from time to time by it, that our meetings should be presided over by men of his lordship's high standing, great experience, and capacity. It is, too, of not less advantage to this country and to the Colonies—which it is the ever-present object of our Institute to draw closer and closer together—that matters of such deep importance as that brought before us to-night by Sir Francis de Winton should have the benefit of the chairmanship of one who filled the distinguished position in the great Dominion of Canada lately occupied by Lord Lorne. His presence amongst us as our chairman this evening is at once a guarantee of the interest his lordship takes in the subject, of the importance he attaches to it, and of his approval of the very practical way in which Sir Francis de Winton has treated it. No greater boon, to my seeming, has ever been conferred on any nation than that of our great Colonies to us, and the use we make of them, as they of the Mother Country must depend in no small degree on the wisdom, largeness of heart, and mutual adaptability of the system of colonisation we and they may adopt. May I just say for

myself that I am the more interested in this subject because I had the honour of commanding a battalion of the line for eight or nine years in British North America, and that in those years I left some three hundred men in that country. I am sure many officers often thought I was too free in parting with good soldiers by recommending the discharge of such for settlement there; but I never regretted it, for I felt it was good for Canada, good for the men themselves, and good for the Empire at large. I now ask you to accord with all heartiness a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Lorne for presiding over this the last meeting of the session of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The vote was passed with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Fourteenth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1883) was held at the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday, June 29, 1887, and was attended by about 2,500 guests, including H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Her Majesty the Queen of Hawaii, His Royal Highness Prince Abún Nasr Mirza Hissam us Sultaneh of Persia, His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse of Siam, The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, and representative colonists from all parts of the Empire. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed a selection of music in the Quadrangle of the Museum, which was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, and the string band of the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines was stationed in the North Court. Refreshments were served in the Central Corridor and the Architectural Court. The reception was held in the Architectural Court by the Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., and Mr. Frederick Young, Vice-Presidents, and the following members of the Council:—Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Mr. A. R. Campbell-Johnston, F.R.S.; Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.; General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.; Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G.; Mr. F. P. Labilliere, Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Mr. Jacob Montefiore, Dr. John Rae, F.R.S.; Mr. Charles Parbury, Mr. Peter Redpath, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.; Mr. J. D. Thomson, Mr. J. D. Wood, and Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL CENSUS IN 1891.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C.,

February 2, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, to forward you a copy of the following Resolution which they have adopted in reference to the next Census of the British Empire:—

“The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute deem it desirable that whenever it is decided to take the next Census of the United Kingdom, Her Majesty’s Government and the several Governments of Colonies should consider and endeavour to make arrangements for having the Census of the whole Empire taken on one and the same day; and, as far as practicable, in the same form.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. O’HALLORAN,

Secretary.

RT. HON. SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART.,

G.C.M.G., M.P., &c., &c., &c.,

Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

[A similar letter was sent to the President of the Imperial Colonial Conference.]

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,

February 12, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, enclosing a copy of a Resolu-

tion dated February 1, 1887, passed by the Council of the Institute, urging the desirability of taking the next Census of the Empire on one and the same day, and, so far as practicable, in the same form.

In reply, I am to state to you, for the information of the Council of the Institute, that Her Majesty's Government have always endeavoured to cause such an arrangement to be made, and I am to add that the importance of this principle will not be lost sight of on the next occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

THE SECRETARY,

The Royal Colonial Institute.

APPENDIX II.

AMENDMENT OF COMPANIES' (COLONIAL REGISTERS) ACT OF 1888.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON, W.C.,

February 16, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, to append hereto, for your information, a copy of a Resolution which they have adopted with reference to the Companies' (Colonial Registers) Act of 1888, 48 and 47 Vict., ch. 80:—

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute beg to represent the hardship imposed by the provisions of Section 7, Sub-section b., of the Companies' (Colonial Registers) Act of 1888, which practically deprive the Colonies of any benefit from the Act by compelling shareholders in companies in this country, resident in Colonies, though possessing no other estate or effects in the United Kingdom, to take up here Probate of Wills and Letters of Administration, and to pay Stamp Duty thereon; and the Council respectfully urge that it may please Her Majesty's Government to mitigate this grievance by introducing a Bill to amend the said Act."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART.,

G.C.M.G., M.P., &c., &c., &c.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Appendices.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET,

April 11, 1887.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 16 last, I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to inform you that he has been in communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of the amendment of the Companies' (Colonial Registers) Act of 1868, and he has now much pleasure in stating that, while the Lords Commissioners cannot consent to the unconditional repeal of Sub-section b. of Section 7, which would have the effect of relieving from Probate Duty the property of a person who might be residing in the United Kingdom, their lordships will be willing to assent to such an amendment of the law as will afford relief when the person beneficially entitled to the shares or stock on the Colonial Register dies domiciled elsewhere than in the United Kingdom.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THE SECRETARY,

The Royal Colonial Institute.

R. H. MEADE.

APPENDIX III.

CLAIMS OF OFFICIALS IN SERVICE OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.,

March 30, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, to forward you herewith a copy of a Resolution which was unanimously adopted at a meeting held yesterday :—

“The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute beg to urge that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to recognise the holders of public offices in all the Colonies as in Her Majesty's service eligible (when qualified and recommended) for employment elsewhere than in the particular Colony where they may be serving; and to give favourable consideration to the claims on the Imperial Government of those who have long and meritoriously served in what were Crown Colonies when constitutional changes excluded them from the higher offices there, that they may not also be deprived of the promotion they might otherwise have reasonably hoped to obtain elsewhere.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART.,

G.C.M.G., M.P., &c. &c. &c.,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Appendices.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,

April 12, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th March, forwarding a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, having reference to the claims on the Imperial Government of the holders of public offices in what were formerly Crown Colonies; and in reply I am to state to you, for the information of the Council, that Sir Henry Holland has considered this Resolution, and that while he is unable to admit that Civil-officers first appointed on the advice of responsible Ministers have the same claim to consideration in respect of appointments to Crown Colonies as those who entered the Colonial service by appointment from home, he recognises the claim of the latter class of officers, when their prospects have been impaired by the introduction of responsible Government into a Colony in which they were previously serving, to be considered, in common with other officers so appointed, for employment in Crown Colonies.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. MEADE.

The SECRETARY,
The Royal Colonial Institute.

APPENDIX IV.

CHARTER AND RULES

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Founded 1868.

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GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, ~~To~~ all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition, humbly represented to us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting. Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other

enquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which [it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures; and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know Ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and do by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say:—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. The Royal Colonial Institute (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the

same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and

may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. *The* Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. *The* Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the

General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.



CARDEW.

RULES.

Corrected up to the Annual Meeting, 2nd March, 1887.

OBJECTS AND CONSTITUTION.

1. THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE is established to provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading-room and a Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.

2. The Institute consists of Resident, Non-Resident, and Honorary Fellows.

3. The Institute shall not make or distribute any gift, dividend, division, or bonus, in money, unto or between any of its Fellows.

4. The government of the Institute, and the management of all its concerns, are entrusted to the Council, subject to the Rules of the Institute.

5. Every Resident Fellow shall be eligible to fill any of the offices in the Council.

6. The Council shall be chosen from the Resident Fellows, and shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents (not exceeding twenty), four Trustees, twenty-four Councillors, a Treasurer (who shall also be, *ex-officio*, a Trustee), and a Secretary (when honorary). The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancies occurring in the above offices during the interval between the Annual Meeting; such *ad interim* appointments to be subject to confirmation at the next succeeding Annual Meeting.

7. A portion of the Council shall retire periodically, but be eligible for re-election, viz., the President every second year, and one-fourth of the Vice-Presidents and one-fourth of the Councillors every year in rotation; the names of those so retiring to be previously announced by the Council, as hereinafter provided.

8. If any Councillor shall fail to attend the Meetings of the Council for six consecutive calendar months, except by leave of the Council, the office of such Councillor shall thereupon become vacant.

ADMISSION, &c., OF FELLOWS.

9. Every gentleman desirous of admission into the Institute as a Fellow must be proposed and recommended according to the form No. 1 in the Appendix hereto; and such recommendation must be subscribed by two Fellows at least, one of whom must certify his personal knowledge and approval of such candidate.

10. The certificate thus filled up shall be delivered to the Secretary, and shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Rooms of the Institute, for at least one week previous to election, in order that any Fellow objecting to the Candidate may communicate with the Council thereon.

11. The election of Fellows is entrusted to the Council, and the names of those so elected shall be regularly announced from the chair at each Ordinary Meeting.

12. Notice of Election shall be sent within three days to every newly-elected Fellow, together with a copy of the Rules of the Institute, and a list of the Fellows. But no election of a Fellow shall be complete, neither shall the name of any person so elected be printed in any list of the Institute, nor shall he be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of a Fellow, until he shall have paid his admission fee and first year's subscription, or compounded for the same as hereinafter provided for; and unless these payments be made within three calendar months from the date of

election, such election shall be void ; this time may, however, be extended at the discretion of the Council.

13. Gentlemen resident in the Colonies or India may be elected as Non-Resident Fellows in the same manner as Resident Fellows. Should any such Non-Resident Fellow come to the United Kingdom permanently to reside, he shall be required to pay an Admission Fee of Three Pounds (less the sum, if any, paid by him as an Admission Fee on election as a Non-Resident Fellow), and become a Resident Fellow of the Institute.

14. The Council shall have the power of appointing as Honorary Fellows, Foreigners or Colonists of distinction, or other persons, whose association with the Institute may be considered advantageous ; but such Honorary Fellows shall not be entitled to vote nor fill any office in the Institute.

15. Any Fellow may withdraw from the Institute by signifying his wish to do so by letter, addressed to the Secretary at the rooms of the Institute ; provided always that such Fellow shall continue to be liable for his annual subscription for the year in which he signifies his wish to withdraw. He shall further continue liable for such annual subscription until he shall have discharged all sums, if any, due by him to the Institute, and shall have returned all books or other property borrowed by him of the Institute ; or shall have made full compensation for the same, if lost or not forthcoming.

16. Whensoever there shall appear to be cause for the expulsion of any Fellow of the Institute, the subject shall be laid before the Council, and if a majority of the Council shall, after due deliberation, determine by ballot to propose to the Institute the expulsion of such Fellow, the President shall in that case, at a Special Meeting of the Institute summoned for that purpose, announce from the chair such determination of the Council. The Meeting shall thereupon proceed to determine the question by ballot, and on its appearing that two-thirds of the Fellows present have voted for the expulsion of the said Fellow, the President shall proceed to cancel his name in the Register.

FEEES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

17. Every Resident Fellow shall, on his election, be required to pay Three Pounds as his admission fee, and Two Pounds as his annual subscription for the year ending on the 31st December then

next ensuing ; or he may compound for his annual subscription, either at his entrance by the payment of Twenty Pounds, or after the payment of five or more annual subscriptions, by the payment of Fifteen Pounds.

18. Every Non-Resident Fellow shall, on his election, be required to pay One Guinea as his Admission Fee, and One Guinea as his Annual Subscription for the year ending the 31st December then next ensuing ; or he may compound for such subscription by the payment of Ten Pounds. Any Non-Resident Fellow who shall have become a Resident Fellow and wishes to compound, may do so by the payment of Twenty Pounds, or, if he shall have compounded as a Non-Resident Fellow, by the payment of the same sum as would have been required from a Resident Fellow, deducting the amount already paid on his compounding as a Non-Resident Fellow.

19. Any Resident Fellow absent from the United Kingdom for the whole of any calendar year, shall be liable to pay the Non-Resident Fellow's subscription of One Guinea only, if he shall have given notice in writing to the Secretary of his intended absence.

20. On and after January 1, 1885, any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom, shall pay the Resident Fellow's subscription of Two Pounds per annum (less the amount already paid as a Non-Resident Fellow for that year), and shall continue to pay the same during his temporary stay in the United Kingdom.

21. All subscriptions shall be due and payable on the 1st of January in each year.

22. No Fellow shall be entitled to vote or enjoy any other privilege of the Institute so long as he shall continue in arrear. Honorary Fellows are not required to make any payments. The amount of Annual Subscription to be paid by Fellows absent from England, or joining late in the year, or for a limited time, may be varied by the Council.

22A. A List of the Fellows who shall be in arrear at the time of the Annual Balance of the Accounts of the Institute shall be laid by the Treasurer before the Auditors to be certified by them.

23. Once in every year the name of every Resident Fellow in arrear for three months, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, for twelve months, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be reported to the Council by the Finance Committee, and immediate notice of the same, with an account of such arrear, shall be forwarded to every Fellow at his last known address whose

name shall have been so reported. If the arrear be not paid within one calendar month, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, within twelve calendar months from the date of such notice, or within such further time as the Council may grant upon special cause to them shown, the name of the Fellow so reported, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be suspended in the Rooms of the Institute. If the arrear shall not be discharged within three months after such suspension, the Council may remove the name of such Fellow from the list of Fellows.

COUNCIL.

24. The President, two Vice-Presidents, or any four Councillors, may at any time call a Special Meeting of the Council, and when such Meeting is to be held, every Member of the Council residing in the United Kingdom shall be summoned by notice specifying the object thereof.

25. In all Meetings of the Council five shall be a quorum ; and all questions shall be decided by open vote, unless a ballot be demanded by any three Fellows present.

26. Minutes of the proceedings of every Meeting of the Council shall be taken during their progress, in a rough book, by the Secretary, or, in case of his absence, by a Fellow present, whom the President or Chairman shall appoint for the occasion ; they shall be afterwards copied into a fair Minute-book to be kept for that purpose, read at the next Meeting of the Council, and when confirmed, signed by the President or Chairman.

27. The Accounts of the Institute shall be from time to time examined by the Council, who shall present and cause to be read to the Annual Meeting a complete statement thereof, together with a report on the general affairs of the Institute during the preceding year.

28. The Council shall, from time to time, publish the proceedings and transactions of the Institute, and accompany them with maps, papers, and other matter, as occasion may require.

29. Each Fellow shall be entitled to a copy of the publications of the Institute ; but the mode of distribution shall be decided by the Council.

30. The Council shall, so soon as convenient, establish a Library, Reading-room, and Museum, to which all Fellows, and strangers provided with an order from a Fellow, shall be admitted, under such restrictions as may appear to the Council necessary.

81. The Council may appoint persons, not being Members of the Council, to be salaried Officers, Clerks, or Servants, for carrying on the necessary concerns of the Institute, and may define the duties to be performed by them respectively; and may allow to them respectively such salaries, gratuities, and privileges as to the Council may seem proper; and may suspend or discharge any Officer, Clerk, or Servant from office, whenever there shall seem to them occasion for so doing.

82. The Council may appoint in any Colony or Dependency of the British Empire, one or more Fellows as Corresponding Secretary or Secretaries.

COMMITTEES.

83. There shall be three permanent working Committees of Council, namely: 1st, Finance and House; 2nd, Library and Museum; 3rd, Papers and Publications.

84. Twice at least in each year a Committee of the Council shall examine, in detail, the state of the Household, the Secretary's department, and the degree of care displayed in keeping the Official Books, the Library, the Museum, &c.

85. The Council may refer particular subjects to Committees, and such Committees shall report to the Council the result of their proceedings. The President, Chairman of the Council, and Secretary (when honorary) shall, *ex officio*, be Members of such Committees.

86. All Committees shall be appointed by the Council.

87. No act, order, or resolution of any Committee shall bind the Institute unless it be done or made by the direction and authority of the Council, or be ratified by them.

88. It shall be competent for the Council to invite the co-operation of persons, not Fellows of the Institute, but who have special knowledge of any particular subject, and to place such persons on any Committee which may be appointed.

PRESIDENT.

89. The President presides at all Meetings of the Council and of the Fellows. The Council may elect a Chairman of the Council, who shall preside in the absence of the President. In the absence of the President, and of the Chairman of the Council, one of the Vice-Presidents, or one of the Members of the Council, shall supply the place of the President or Chairman of the Council.

40. It is the President's duty to carry out the Rules of the Institute, to see that all the Officers of the Institute, and Members of the Council and of Committees, perform the duties assigned to or undertaken by them respectively; to call for Reports and Accounts from Committees and persons; to cause of his own authority, and when necessary, Special Meetings of the Council and of the Committees to be summoned, and to propose, from time to time, to the Council such measures as shall appear to him conducive to the welfare of the Institute.

41. It is his duty, conjointly with the Council, to consider and resolve on the names of Fellows who are to be recommended at the Annual Meeting to fill up all vacant offices.

42. When prevented from being present at the Meetings of the Fellows or Council, or from otherwise attending to the current business of the Institute, he will be expected to give timely notice thereof to the Chairman of Council or to one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in their absence, to some other Member of the Council, or to the Secretary, in order that his place may be properly supplied.

43. The President, or, in his absence, the Chairman for the time being, shall have power to rule and regulate the discussions arising at any Meeting of the Institute.

44. In all Meetings of the Institute and Council, except in the cases otherwise provided for, the decision of a majority of the Fellows voting shall be considered as a decision of the Meeting, the President or Chairman having a casting vote, in addition to his own vote.

TREASURER.

45. The Treasurer is, *ex officio*, one of the Trustees of the Institute; and the funds of the Institute shall be vested in his name and in those of the other four Trustees.

46. The Treasurer has special charge of all Accounts, and shall see to the collection of all sums of money due to the Institute, which, when received, shall be immediately paid to the Bankers of the Institute.

47. In concert with the Secretary, the Treasurer shall keep a list of the Fellows of the Institute, with the name and address of each accurately set forth, which List, with all Books of Account, shall be laid on the table at every Ordinary Meeting of the Council.

48. He shall pay all accounts due by the Institute, as soon as they have been examined and approved by the Council. But no

drafts on its Bankers shall be payable unless signed by two of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary; and the accounts of the Treasurer shall be annually audited by two Fellows, one selected from the general body of the Fellows and one from the Council, proposed by the President or Chairman, and approved by the first Ordinary Meeting held after the 1st of January.

ORDINARY MEETINGS.

49. The Ordinary Meetings shall be held on such evenings, and at such hour, as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.

50. Visitors, if introduced by Fellows, may be present at the Ordinary Meetings, such privilege of introducing Visitors being limited to one only for each Fellow; but should a Fellow desire to introduce a second visitor, he can obtain from the Secretary a special card of admission.

51. At the Ordinary Meetings the order of proceedings shall be as follows:—

A. The Minutes of the last Meeting to be read, and, if their accuracy be not questioned by the Meeting, to be signed by the President or Chairman.

B. Election of Candidates to be announced.

C. Papers and Communications to be read and discussed.

52. At the Ordinary Meetings of the Institute nothing relating to its Rules or Management, except as regards the election of Fellows, shall be brought forward, unless the same shall have been announced in the notice calling the Meeting, or be otherwise provided for in these Rules. But the Minute-book of the Council shall be on the table at each Meeting, and extracts therefrom may be read to the Meeting on the requisition of any Fellow.

53. No Paper shall be read at any Ordinary Meeting of the Institute unless it shall have been approved of by the Council or by the Committee on Papers and Publications; but this approval shall not be taken as expressing an opinion upon the statements made or the arguments used in such Paper.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

54. The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Institute, and it shall be imperative on the Council to summon each Meeting, whenever required in writing so to do by at least twenty-five Fellows of the Institute.

55. A week's notice at least of the time when, and the object for which, every Special Meeting is to be holden, shall be sent to every Resident Fellow ; and no other business than that of which notice has been thus given shall be entered upon or discussed at such Meeting.

56. A Special General Meeting, convened as herein provided, may be holden on any one of the days appointed for the Ordinary General Meetings, in which case the special business shall be entered upon immediately after the ordinary business of the day is closed.

57. Thirty Fellows must be present to constitute a Special General Meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING.

58. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of February or March.

59. Notice of this Meeting shall be sent to every Resident Fellow whose address is known, and shall be inserted in two or more newspapers, one week at least before the day of Meeting.

60. The business of this Meeting shall be to elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, to receive the Annual Report of the Council, to hear the President's Address, and to consider such business as shall be brought forward by the Council or with the sanction of the Council, and which shall have been stated in the notice convening such Meeting.

61. It being required to make certain annual changes in the Council, as before specified, a sufficient number of printed balloting lists, according to the Form No. 2 in the Appendix, shall be prepared previously to the meeting. One of these balloting lists shall be sent to each Resident Fellow, with the notice of the Annual Meeting.

62. The chair shall be taken at the hour appointed in the notice of the Meeting, or as soon thereafter as twenty Fellows shall be present, whereupon the Chairman shall appoint two or more Scrutineers from among the Fellows present, to superintend the ballot during its progress, and when it is closed, to examine the lists and report the result to the Meeting.

63. Each Fellow voting shall deliver his balloting list, folded up, to one of the Scrutineers, who shall immediately put it into the balloting-box.

64. The ballot shall close when half an hour shall have elapsed from the time of the Chairman taking the chair. The Scrutineers shall then report the number of votes for each person to the Chairman, who shall declare the persons on whom the election has fallen.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

65. Any alteration in these Rules, recommended by the Council, may be proposed at the Annual Meeting, or may be submitted at any Ordinary or Special Meeting, notice thereof having been given under the provisions of Clause 52, provided that such proposed alteration shall have been exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Rooms of the Institute, for at least one calendar month previous to the Meeting at which it shall be submitted.

66. Any twenty-five Fellows may propose to the Council any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing Rule, by letter addressed to the Secretary; and, if dissatisfied with the answer of the Council, they may require that their proposition be referred to a Special General Meeting, which the Council shall convene for that purpose, within one calendar month after receiving such requisition.

67. No repeal or alteration of any of these Rules, nor addition thereto, shall be considered valid, unless concurred in by three-fourths of the Fellows present and voting in each case.

FORM OF BALLOTING LIST.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. BALLOTING LIST FOR THE COUNCIL.

Officers.	Present Council.	Fellows changing office or going out of the Council.	List proposed by the Council for election by the Fellows.	Names substituted by any Fellow.

NOTE.—If any Fellow desires to alter the list proposed by the Council, he must erase the names he proposes to omit, and enter those he desires to substitute for them in the last column.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies, are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

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